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TENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1845.

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REPORT.

I.

TENTH REPORT of the INSPECTORS of PRISONS for the HOME DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, *London, 8th August*, 1845.

WE have the honour to lay before you our Tenth Annual Report as Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District.

General improvement in Prison Discipline and Management.

In the discharge of our duty on the present occasion, we feel great satisfaction in adverting to the general improvement that has taken place in Prison Discipline and Management since the date of our last Report, as well as to the progress which has been made by the Separate System of Prison Discipline, by which alone we are convinced the prevalence of crime can be stayed, and the morals and habits of the prisoners can be permanently amended. In our successive Annual Reports we have expressed our growing persuasion of the efficacy of that system, and we have, from time to time, brought forward several gratifying examples of its operation. To these we have it in our power to add further proofs in the present Report; and, among them, we beg to point especial attention to the new County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading.

New County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading.

The Reading County Prison has now been in operation for more than eighteen months, during which time the success that has attended the system of Separate Confinement, which has been judiciously and thoroughly carried out there, has far exceeded the expectation of the Visiting Justices and of the authorities of the prison; issuing as it has done, in nearly every case, in the physical, intellectual, and moral improvement of the prisoners. Even at this early stage of the operation of the system its beneficial working has manifested itself in the reduced number of first recommitments, as appears by the Reports of the Visiting Magistrates, and by that of the Chaplain to the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of 1845, appended to our Report on this prison.

Success of the Separate System.

Reduced number of Recommitments under the Separate System.

Nor is the reformatory influence of the Separate System less apparent or less satisfactory. The Visiting Justices state in the same document "that from the expressions almost invariably made use of by the prisoners at the termination of their several sentences, of a determination hereafter carefully to abstain from any course that might again subject them to a repetition of the same discipline, it is hoped that the condition of almost all the prisoners who have been confined for different periods, and have been dismissed at the termination of their sentences, has been (both morally and physically speaking) materially ameliorated."

Reformatory influence of the Separate System.

These views are further confirmed by the experience of the Visiting Justices as regards the health of the prisoners. They state, "that they are happy to be able to add that (with the exception of the examination of in-coming prisoners) the surgeon of the gaol has enjoyed an almost complete sinecure."

Health of Prisoners under the Separate System.

A remarkable diminution is also observed in the number of prison punishments. Under the System of Association, in force at the time of our last Report on this prison, there were recorded, with reference to an annual gaol population of 830, no fewer than 343 punishments for prison offences, and those too of the gravest character; while under the Separate System, during the same period, we find only 94 instances of prison punishment, of a comparatively trivial nature, with a gaol population of 352; the punishments under the Association System being 42 per cent, and of the gravest character, whilst those under the Separate System are only 26 per cent, and of a trivial nature.

Diminution of Punishments under the Separate System.

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Intellectual improvement under the Separate System.

The intellectual improvement of the convicts has also been most satisfactory, and proves how well the system is adapted to the development, rather than to the injury, of the mental faculties. The schoolmaster bears unequivocal testimony to this fact.

Influence of Religious Instruction under the Separate System.

But the feature of the system, to which we turn with most satisfaction, is its powerful influence in giving effect to the teaching and admonitions of the chaplain. Religion appears to act upon the prisoner whilst in separation with a power and adaptation to his circumstances, of which no other prison system can exhibit an example. Impressed as we have always been with the importance of reclaiming as well as deterring the offender—sensible also that this effect can be brought about by the influence of moral and religious instruction, provided it be not counteracted by the contaminating influence of gaol association—we derive the greatest satisfaction from the statements of the chaplain of the new gaol at Reading, respecting the successful result of his ministrations under the improved system there in force. The earnestness with which the prisoners devote themselves to the perusal of the Scriptures—the readiness with which they make themselves acquainted with the facts and doctrines contained in them—and the care they bestow in acquiring by heart large portions of the sacred volume—are indications, as convincing as they are satisfactory, of the hold which the great truths of religion are calculated to take upon the mind of the prisoner placed in circumstances favourable to their reception, and of the permanence of those impressions when so received. We may add, that in every instance in which the Separate System has been tried we have observed the same results. The uniformity has been as striking as the effects have been satisfactory.

Adaptation of Hertford County Prison to the Separate System.

Considerable alterations and improvements have been made in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford, with a view to provide individual separation throughout the prison; and, as far as the Separate System has been carried out, highly beneficial effects have followed. The chaplain states in his Report to the Court of Quarter Sessions, Michaelmas, 1844, "that he has no reason to change his oft-repeated and recorded opinion of the efficiency of the Separate System. Its value, with respect to moral training, he continues to think very considerable, and he has not as yet witnessed any detrimental physical or mental effects fairly attributable to its influence. He believes that it is one of the prevailing prejudices of the day to stigmatize it as baneful and inhuman, but only by those who have but little or no practical experience of its working." Again, in his Report at Michaelmas, 1845, he states "that he finds great reason for believing that much good has already resulted from the steady and consistent prosecution of the course of prison discipline which now prevails in the Hertford prisons, and discovers also much that is promising and encouraging as regards the future. The improvements recently suggested and introduced appear to him to have now expanded into a full and healthy development; and, as respects those which have for their specific object the religious training and instruction of the prisoners, the effect has been, he honestly and conscientiously thinks, in several cases which have come under his notice, a very important moral change and amelioration of character."

Clerkenwell New Prison on the Separate System.

The Clerkenwell Prison has been taken down; and a new county gaol, upon the Separate System, for the Untried, and for prisoners under examination, is in course of construction, upon an enlarged site and extended scale.

New Prison for the County of Bucks on Separate System.

A new prison, for 300 prisoners, also upon the Separate System, for the county of Bucks, is in course of erection at Aylesbury, and is expected to be completed and occupied about August, 1846. There are, however, two particulars in the contemplated plan to which we have a decided and invincible objection; these are, the provision of day-rooms for prisoners before trial, and the treadwheel for prisoners sentenced to hard labour. With reference to which we feel it our duty to offer the following remarks:—

The evils resulting from the use of Day-rooms.

The first particular in which the plan of the Aylesbury Prison differs from that of the Pentonville and Reading Prisons, is that day-rooms are to be provided for prisoners before trial. Against this arrangement we feel it our duty strongly to protest. So long ago as the year 1835 that most important and useful Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the state of the several gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales, and of which the Duke

of Richmond was chairman, recommended that "the use of day-rooms, as such, should be discontinued," stating "that every motive of humanity, as regards the individual prisoners, and of policy, as regards the good of society in general, requires that the most efficient regulations should be established, in order to save all prisoners, and especially the Untried, from the frightful contamination resulting from unrestricted intercourse."

Silent System inapplicable to Untried.

Now it must be apparent that if day-rooms are provided for the Untried, there must either be unrestricted association, with all the "frightful contamination" necessarily resulting from it, or intercourse must be prevented by the enforcement of the Silent System, with all its vexatious and irritating regulations and restrictions, and with all the penalties necessary to enforce its observance, or to punish the violation of its rules. We have no hesitation in asserting that it is illegal to enforce the Silent System upon the Untried. All that the law aims at in the imprisonment of a person, to whom an offence is only imputed, is his safe keeping until the day of trial. But the interdiction of communication between persons placed together in a day-room, is a punishment: the rules by which silence can be, in a measure, enforced, must, in their very nature be severe, and at first are peculiarly so felt. The Untried are subjected to these regulations precisely at that period when their severity is most acutely felt; and, failing to observe them, they are visited by punishments unsanctioned by law. Their treatment, therefore, under the Silent System, is peculiarly unjustifiable and oppressive. They are compelled to silence; they are obliged to observe a multiplicity of minute and perplexing rules, which have a tendency to provoke and irritate; they are subject to prison punishments for even the inadvertent transgression of any one of those harassing regulations; and finally, having been associated with others, and seen by them, they may be thenceforth recognized by their fellow prisoners, as having been the inmates of a gaol.

Separate System for the Untried.

Whilst we thus express our confident persuasion that neither the Associated nor the Silent System can, with either justice or propriety, be adopted with reference to the Untried, we are equally confident that the Separate System is not only free from all these defects, but also takes a higher aim, and embraces a wider field, than any other that has yet been adopted. The system of separation between prisoner and prisoner is admirably adapted to the condition and circumstances of the Untried, and fully secures the just rights and privileges of that class of prisoners. Their feelings and necessities are consulted; they are provided with a commodious, well-lighted, and well-ventilated cell, fitted with every thing necessary to supply their real wants; they are supplied with a sufficiency of good food; they are protected from the sight and hearing of all their fellow prisoners; they can at any time have the attendance of an officer of the prison, or of the governor, chaplain, or surgeon. They can see their friends and legal advisers; they can, without impediment or interruption, calmly deliberate upon their defence, and take all proper means to meet the trial that awaits them. They may send or receive letters; they may read unobjectionable books; they may, if they desire it, be furnished with suitable employment; they have the privilege of attending public worship; can take exercise daily in the open air; may receive food, other and beyond the prison diet; they are exempted from perplexing regulations; they are tempted to no violation of prison discipline; they are spared the infliction of prison penalties; there is no one to hurt their person, provoke their temper, or corrupt their morals. They can occupy themselves in useful work, in profitable reading, and in tranquil meditation, uninterrupted, save by the visits of those who come to minister to their physical, moral, or religious wants, or to aid them with comfort or professional advice. Would the relatives or friends of any prisoner, who have a proper regard for his best interests, hesitate to prefer such a mode of confinement to any other that has been practised or devised? Between the advantages of Separation, and the degradation and depravity of Association, on the one hand, or the restraint, exposure, and severity of the Silent System, on the other we feel convinced that no comparison can be sustained.

We, therefore, most anxiously hope that the day-rooms for the Untried, which are to be constructed in the new county gaol at Aylesbury, will never be occupied as such.

Treadwheel Labour.

The second particular in which the plan of the Aylesbury Prison differs from that of the Pentonville and Reading Prisons, is that provision is to be made for Treadwheel labour. To this system of labour we are strongly opposed. The feelings which prison labour is calculated to produce, is a matter of high im-

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portance in a proper system of prison discipline. What ought to be aimed at is the formation of permanent habits of useful labour. Now a prisoner may be compelled to do a hard day's work on the treadmill throughout his imprisonment, and yet be restored to his liberty with a determination never to do another day's work while he lives. Labour which is compulsory and unproductive, rarely conduces to its being voluntarily embraced when the compulsion is withdrawn; and the recollection of that compulsion will mingle ever after with the thought of labour of every sort, and will leave upon the prisoner's mind a lasting distaste for occupation. It is our opinion, that employment under the Separate System should be offered to a prisoner, and regarded by him as an alleviation, not as an aggravation of punishment. We are ready to admit that there are certain cases of very short imprisonments, and of individuals of peculiar character, in which it is desirable to enforce the sentence of hard labour; but even for these we would not recommend the use of the Treadwheel. There are several kinds of hard labour, the machinery for which is simple, and not too large for the separate cell, which may be enforced in prisons, constructed upon the principle of separate confinement.

These deviations from a sound system of prison construction induce us to express our most anxious hopes, that in the erection of new Prisons the magistrates will not depart from the principles of construction adopted at Pentonville Prison. That Prison was, in point of fact, built to be a Model of Construction on the Separate System, and in order that magistrates might there have an opportunity of investigating the operation and effects of the system.

Extension of Essex County Prison at Springfield on the Separate System.

Extensive alterations and additions, with a view to the more effectual carrying out of the Separate System, are in progress in the Essex County Gaol at Springfield, and the objectionable gaol at Chelmsford is to be abolished.

Proposed New Prison for the Metropolitan District of the County of Kent.

Many important alterations and improvements in the Kent County Prisons at Maidstone and Canterbury have long been in contemplation, and a Committee of Justices has been appointed to inquire as to the necessity of enlarging the County Prisons of Maidstone, and St. Augustine's at Canterbury; or as to the expediency of building a new House of Correction, instead thereof, in the metropolitan district of the county. We think that the Committee has assigned satisfactory reasons for adopting the latter alternative. The dense population of Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich, and in that part of the county of Kent in the immediate vicinity of London, is the source of an immense mass of crime; and the mere cost of the conveyance of prisoners from the neighbourhood of London to Maidstone amounts to more than 1800*l.* per annum. We are decidedly of opinion that, on these grounds alone, there exists a strong necessity for the erection of a new prison in the metropolitan district of the county of Kent, and we trust that it will be constructed upon the system of individual separation.

State of the Prisons of the County of Surrey.

A reference to the Reports on the Prisons of the County of Surrey will show the urgent necessity of some immediate steps being taken by the magistrates for affording additional prison accommodation. We earnestly request attention to the state of the Brixton and Guildford Houses of Correction. A Committee of Magistrates has been appointed to consider the whole subject;—and we trust that the result of their deliberations will be the recommendation of one large House of Correction on the Separate System, for the confinement of those prisoners who are at present committed to Brixton, Guildford, and Kingston Houses of Correction.

Proposed new Prison for the Eastern Division of Sussex.

There is a great want of additional prison accommodation for the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex, and, in order to provide it, the Justices have for some time had under their consideration several plans, the particulars of which are given in our Report on the Lewes County Prison. We trust that the proposition, for an entirely new prison for the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex, on the most eligible site that can be selected, will be adopted. This plan will admit of those highly objectionable prisons, the County House of Correction at Battle and the Borough Gaol at Hastings, being abolished. In support of this recommendation, we beg to refer to the following passage from the last Annual Report of the Chaplain of the Lewes Prison; he states,

"That every passing year deepens the conviction that the utmost degree of separation which can be effected among criminals is necessary, and will be found clear gain in the end, both as regards the reformation of the criminal and the repression of crime;" and he concludes with the expression of his "hope of seeing the long-deferred day when many impediments to usefulness, inseparable from the present building, shall no longer exist, and when the Lewes Prison shall be a more fruitful field of labour, and a greater advantage to society."

Present Condition of the Prisons of the City of London.

We are compelled, by an imperative sense of duty, to advert, in terms of decided condemnation, to the lamentable condition of the prisons of the City of London—Newgate, Giltspur-street Compter, and the City Bridewell,—in which the master evil of gaol association, and consequent contamination, still continues to operate directly to the encouragement of crime. Not only has the more experienced offender an opportunity of making further advances in the art of crime, and in the acquisition of a more daring spirit to urge him onward to its perpetration, but a further mischief is inflicted upon society within these walls by the fatal influence which the System of Association has upon the mind of the prisoner just commencing his career, and as yet comparatively innocent. The forced companionship of such an individual with the associates he must meet with in the City prisons cannot be contemplated, even by the prisoner himself, without recoil, and an earnest wish to be delivered from scenes at once so polluting and ruinous. We have often recorded our opinion with reference to this subject, and we shall not fail to repeat our protest against the prisons of the City of London, until we see substituted for them institutions constructed and managed upon such principles as are calculated to promote the highest interests both of the criminal population and of society at large.

State of the Prisons of the County of Bedford.

We regret to state that no improvements have been effected in the Prisons for the County of Bedford, the effects of confinement in which are of a most demoralizing character.

Official Regulations and Dietaries.

We have the satisfaction to state that, with very few exceptions, the Official Code of Regulations, and the improved Scale of Dietaries, have been adopted in all the principal prisons of our district. The use of the improved Dietaries has been uniformly attended with an amended condition of the health of the prisoners; whilst we have no reason to believe that they have in any degree rendered those prisons, in which a good system of discipline is enforced, less deterring in their influence. On the contrary, we believe that a sufficient Dietary is essential, to enable the Justices to maintain a strict and corrective penal discipline, without impairing the health of the prisoners. The Chairman of the Visiting Justices of the Hertford Prison lately stated that he would have nothing to do with the management of the prison, if it were not for the Dietary, which enables the prison authorities to carry out a strict and salutary discipline.

Effect of the 7 & 8 Vic. c. 96, in diminishing the number of Debtors.

We beg to direct your attention to the great reduction which has taken place in the number of debtors committed to prison. This has been effected by the Act to amend the law of insolvency (7th and 8th Vic., c. 96), which came into operation on the 9th August, 1844. The reduction has been most striking in the following prisons:—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, the numbers committed between the 9th of August, 1843, and 9th of August, 1844, the year immediately preceding the enactment, were 2529; whilst between the 9th of August, 1844, and the 9th of August, 1845, the year immediately succeeding the enactment, the numbers were only 656, showing a decrease of 285·5 per cent. In the Gaol for the County of Kent, at Maidstone, the numbers committed during the former period were 123; whilst during the latter they were only 46, showing a decrease of 167·4 per cent. In the Gaol for the County of Surrey, at Horsemonger Lane, the numbers committed during the former period were 1180; whilst during the latter period they were only 130, showing a decrease of 807·7 per cent. Proportionate reductions have taken place in the other prisons of our District; but upon smaller numbers. This diminution in the number of debtors committed to prison has been accompanied with an improved condition in the debtors' wards generally.

Juvenile Delinquents.

From the commencement of our official labours, our attention has been

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especially directed to the important subject of juvenile delinquency in the metropolis, large cities, and populous towns throughout the country; and in several of our Reports we have treated, at some length, on its nature and extent, and the measures which appeared to us best calculated to arrest the progress of this serious evil. It will be seen, by the accompanying Reports of Prisons, and the Tables of Commitments in the Appendix, that since the publication of our early Reports, the subject, so far from having diminished in importance, has acquired increased claims on public attention. This fearful state of things earnestly calls for every remedy that can be applied to it, not only as regards the best interests of large numbers of the rising generation, but also with reference to the security and welfare of the community at large.

Principal causes of Juvenile Delinquency.

It is well known that the principal causes which lead to the offences of criminal youth may be traced to the absence of parental care and control, their destitution, and from the want of early and proper training, arising from the extreme poverty, ignorance, and depravity of their parents and natural guardians. The pressure of indigence under which vast numbers of the poorer classes live—the necessity of their toiling hard, early and late, for their daily subsistence—their unavoidable absence from home, and their consequent inability to prevent their children from having intercourse with bad associates—frequently preclude even the most honest and industrious from bestowing on their families that attention which is indispensable to preserve them from criminal practices. But among the offspring of persons in the yet lower ranks of poverty, the temptations to crime are still more powerful. The many thousands who, when they rise in the morning, know not where to find a meal for the day, and who are therefore absorbed in the means of obtaining a subsistence, can bestow no moral care whatever on their children, who necessarily become an early prey to their vicious propensities; while, it is needless to add, of adult criminal offenders, that their children are from infancy systematically initiated into crime, and become trained to the practice of nearly every species of iniquity. From the two last classes emanate a large body of deserted or orphan children, who may be daily seen begging in the streets, or wandering about with no other object than that of plunder. They are frequently committed to an ordinary prison, where they are generally rendered worse by their confinement. On their liberation, being friendless, they resume their predatory habits, corrupting or being still further contaminated by those with whom they associate, until after frequent imprisonments their career is arrested by transportation.

Ordinary Schools inapplicable to Juvenile Delinquents.

Among the remedies which have been suggested for preventing the growth of juvenile depravity, there is none which justly commands such universal assent as the diffusion of a sound system of religious and moral education. A serious misapprehension, however, very generally prevails, not only as to the practicability of applying to this class of youth the machinery now existing in this country for the education of the lower orders, but also as to the peculiar nature of the education of which the juvenile delinquent more especially stands in need. The instruction and good impressions derived at ordinary schools are doubtless of great value when followed up at home by parental care and good example. It is not, however, too much to affirm that, unless the child be subjected to this salutary control, the good impressions derived in the school will be fatally counteracted by the various contaminations of the domestic abode. But of the numerous young offenders who fill our prisons and infest our streets, how many are there who, from destitution, cannot attend schools; and, if they have a home, with what injurious associations does it not abound? Nor is this all. Boys of this description have acquired vagrant and restless habits, most difficult to eradicate; and few among them could, from this circumstance, be induced to conform to the order, discipline, and restraints, of a well regulated school. The offspring of the poor moving in the lower walks of life, as well as the large numbers of deserted and orphan children to whom we have referred, are therefore virtually cut off from the educational advantages (deficient as these are), which are provided for such of the labouring classes as are more favourably situated.

In another point of view, the ordinary schools for the poor are entirely inapplicable to juvenile offenders. In their education more is required than mere instruction. Idle and restless habits must be subdued, and vicious desires eradicated. The propensity to theft, which strongly characterises the whole

class, renders it indispensable that they should be subjected for a lengthened period to a system combining a reformatory discipline with educational and industrial training, separated from their parents and connections, removed as far as possible from temptation, and placed under constant and vigilant superintendence. Such an education is alone adapted to reclaim the juvenile offender, and can only be enforced in instituions expressly adapted to their correction and reform; prisons—not however such in a demoralizing or injurious sense, but conducted on such principles as are calculated to reclaim as well as to correct and deter—where the youth can legally be detained for lengthened periods, and be subjected to such restraints and punishments as may be found necessary to maintain discipline, and enforce obedience to a salutary code of regulations.

Parkhurst Prison.

A vast improvement of late years has occurred in the treatment of juvenile transports—the only class of convict boys hitherto under the especial care of Her Majesty's Government. In our First Report we pointed out the serious evils which arose from boys of this description being herded together in the Euryalus Hulk previous to transportation, and we strongly urged upon the Secretary of State the necessity of establishing a prison to be expressly appropriated to the correction and reform of juvenile offenders. The alacrity with which this appeal was answered was most gratifying. Immediately on the publication of our Report, we received directions to select a site, and make the necessary arrangements for such a prison; and in a few months the Parkhurst Prison was established. Eight years have now elapsed since the opening of this prison, and its results have been most beneficial. The Establishment originally provided for 320 boys; but it has been so materially enlarged by your direction, as to be capable of accommodating 720.

Millbank Prison.

The provision which has also been recently made by your direction at the Millbank Prison for the probationary confinement of 200 youths from 16 to 20 years of age, has also greatly augmented the means of ameliorating the condition of juvenile convicts who, from the nature of their offence and sentence, their age and stature, are eligible objects for being sent abroad after a period of corrective discipline; and we may state that Her Majesty's Government have thus made as ample provision for the juvenile transports as circumstances require.

Further establishments, on the reformatory plan, are however absolutely necessary for those boys who, from their tender age and low stature, are not fit to be transported, and also for various descriptions of minor juvenile offenders. We are of opinion that this most important object may be best attained by the establishment of district juvenile prisons. These Establishments should be conducted upon the principles which experience has shown best adapted to the habits and the reform of youth; and the inmates, while subjected to penal restraints, should receive a religious and moral education, be trained in industrial occupations, and be thus qualified on their liberation, for apprenticeship in this country—enlistment in the army or navy—or for emigration to a British Colony.

Principal objects of Establishments for Juvenile Delinquents.

In forming such Establishments for the correction and reform of criminal youth, three objects should be kept in view. 1st. To subject the young offender to a discipline which shall at once contribute to correct and reform; 2ndly, to deter offenders at large; and, 3rdly, to produce such impressions on the relatives and friends of criminal youth as will excite a dread of their children being confined in such an Institution. In carrying out these measures, great care must be taken that the penal character of the Establishments be not lost sight of. If they be governed merely on the principle of Asylums for the Destitute, they will, from the unsubdued and refractory character of the inmates, soon degenerate into ill-regulated workhouses, and their effect on the labouring classes will be most mischievous.

The justice and propriety of these views have been so repeatedly urged in our several Reports, that we feel it to be unnecessary to do more on the present occasion than repeat our conviction, that an Institution for Criminal Youth, not conducted on a penal system, will hold out still greater inducements than those which now exist, to the commission of crime. Without a system of habitual restraint, we do not believe that the reformation of the juvenile prisoner would be generally attainable. Nor is this all. A Prison for Boys ought

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never to be viewed apart from the consideration of its influence on the minds of their parents and connexions. If the idea of privation during imprisonment be not associated with such an institution, its effects will be most prejudicial upon parents, as well with reference to the more honest, as to the less principled classes. Large numbers in the humble walks of life would rejoice at being relieved from the burden of supporting their children by obtaining for them admission into an asylum in which they would be lodged, subsisted, educated, and taught a trade at the public expense. These advantages would have a natural tendency to render parents indifferent to the rising vicious propensities of their children, well knowing that the commission of a minor offence would qualify them for admission into a comfortable asylum, and confer on them benefits which they would not otherwise derive. Other parents, of a depraved class, would regard without dread an institution which inflicted no severe correction, and from which they would calculate on receiving back their children at the expiration of their sentences. An Establishment conducted on these principles would be a direct bounty on parental improvidence and neglect, and operate most unjustly upon those who strive to bring up their families without the public aid, and by their own honest industry. A strict system of penal discipline is quite compatible with the religious and moral improvement and industrial training of the offender.

It is not improbable that the expediency of forming District Juvenile Prisons may, before long, be brought under your consideration. We therefore cannot refrain from again submitting the following recommendations on this subject extracted from our Third Annual Report: —

Penal Treatment of Criminal Boys.

"In considering the kind of provision which should be made for this purpose, and the nature of the discipline to which convict boys should be subjected, it is impossible to deny that the subject is one of considerable difficulty. The youth of the prisoner—his destitution and loss of character,—and the lamentable disadvantages under which he has laboured from parental depravity and neglect—combine to render him an object of great commiseration. Nothing is more easy than to condemn these poor children, and to denounce them as incurably depraved; but the circumstances of their condition plead most powerfully in extenuation of their crimes, and give them the strongest claims upon the public forbearance and charity. In determining, therefore, on the treatment of a criminal boy, the utmost leniency should be extended that is consistent with his own moral welfare and happiness, the effect of example, and the protection of the interests of society at large."

"But although we would never refrain from regarding a criminal boy as an object of humanity, we cannot concur with those who contend that he is not a legitimate subject for penal correction. This is, in fact, to make but little distinction in the treatment of youth between those who commit and those who abstain from crime. We humbly conceive that every violator of the law, whatever be the age of the offender, should be subjected to a public tribunal, and that the execution of the sentence belongs exclusively to the State. If, from the extreme youth of some of these boys, and the ignorance in which they have been brought up, instances occur which call for a course of more than ordinary consideration and kindness, this indulgence can be extended, in the case of such exceptions, as well in a juvenile prison as in any charitable asylum. An experience, however, of several years, during which we have been connected with a reformatory institution for criminal youth, enables us to assert that cases of this kind do not very frequently present themselves; and that as regards the great mass of our juvenile offenders, but little can be accomplished for their reformation unless kindness be blended with correction and restraint. It is not merely sufficient to transfer the juvenile depredator to a charitable asylum (even if he could be legally detained there) the imperfect and relaxed discipline of which is not calculated to produce deep impressions, or any permanent change in his habits and character. It is too often hastily assumed that by relieving the mere bodily wants of a criminal boy, the work of reformation becomes short and easy. This, however, is far from being the case. Difficulties occur arising from stubbornness of temper, ignorance, and the strength of criminal propensities, which require the most sedulous and unremitting attentions of the teacher, and can only be overcome by a systematic and often lengthened course of instruction and discipline."

"To release the young offender from the penal consequences of crime appears to us highly objectionable in another point of view. It is impossible to doubt that if the juvenile depredators of the Metropolis discovered that their offences would be merely visited by a short detention in a comfortable asylum, where they would be regarded simply as objects of compassion, and subjected to little privation and restraint, such a course would only tend to confirm the offender in his depredatory habits, and invite others to follow his example. We hold it to be highly impolitic to weaken the effect of legal punishments even in regard to youth, whether we consider the subject with reference to those who do, or those who do not, violate the laws: the interests of society render it indispensable that a broad line of distinction should be observed between the treatment of the children of poverty, and those of crime. To subject the juvenile depredator and the juvenile pauper to the same discipline—to place the innocent and the guilty in one Establishment, and in the enjoyment of the same privileges, is to lower the standard of morality by bringing down misfortune to the level of guilt; and to weaken, in the breasts of the honest and deserving, that consciousness of superiority, and the fear of losing their grade in society, which are among the most powerful preventives to the commission of crime."

"That the treatment of the juvenile offender should be of a penal character, appears to us still more necessary when we consider the effects which an opposite course is calculated to produce upon the conduct of many of their parents and connexions. An institution for criminal boys which has no penal aspect, but in which they are comfortably fed and clothed, and subjected to but little, if any, corrective discipline, holds out the strongest inducements to indigent parents to abandon their children, and instigate them to commit crimes for the sake of placing them in such an Establishment."

Effects of Imprisonment in the Metropolitan Gaols.

"That a prison for juvenile delinquents is urgently required for London and its vicinity cannot be doubted, if we refer to the large numbers at all times confined in the metropolitan prisons (amounting, as we have seen, to upwards of 3000 in the course of the last year), and the baneful effects of that imprisonment. Whether we advert to the gaols of the city of London, viz., Newgate, Giltspur-street Compter, the Bridewell Hospital, and the Borough Compter; or to the gaols of the county of Middlesex, viz., the Clerkenwell Prison, the Westminster Bridewell, or the Coldbath-fields House of Correction; it is a fact that no young person can be committed to any one of these places without being rendered the worse by the imprisonment, and the more dangerous to the community, nor without extending his acquaintanceship with the criminal and depraved."

Destitution on Discharge.

"But there is another measure of the highest importance, which is quite essential to the success of the foregoing plans. We refer to the necessity of making some permanent provision, by which those who are destitute may be placed in the way of obtaining an honest livelihood on their discharge from prison. The situation of a friendless boy on quitting confinement is truly distressing. However satisfactory his conduct may have been during imprisonment, he has frequently no resource, on his liberation, but to revert to crime for his support. Without character, who will employ him? A true statement of his case creates almost insurmountable obstacles to his obtaining any creditable situation. And even if he succeed in procuring employment, he is liable to meet with those with whom he has formerly associated in prison, and consequently becomes exposed to temptations which few young persons thus circumstanced possess sufficient firmness and strength of principle effectually to resist."

Emigration.

"Firmly as we are assured of the importance of encouraging the emigration of criminal boys, we feel no less strongly the indispensable necessity of previously subjecting them in all cases to the discipline of a well-regulated juvenile prison, and for such a time as will afford sufficient opportunities of breaking up confirmed habits, and of effecting the reformation of the character, by moral and religious culture. However unnecessary such preparatory discipline may be, in the case of boys not tainted by crime, the habits of the juvenile depredator render this training indispensable. This consideration is of importance not only in regard to the interests of the boy, but also to those of the colony to which he may be sent; the welfare of which would be materially affected by

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the emigration of youth who had not been weaned from their vicious propensities, nor afforded satisfactory proofs of moral amendment."

"In again urging the necessity of the formation of district prisons for juvenile offenders, we are not unmindful of the objection which may be made to the measure on the ground of expense. We have no hesitation in at once declaring that unless a liberal outlay be incurred for this important object, the numbers of juvenile depredators must continue to increase. We beg, however, to observe that the cost of establishing boys' prisons should not be identified with the expense of erecting ordinary gaols, inasmuch as the same degree of attention is not necessary to peculiar principles of construction; and it may, in many cases (as has been actually the case at Parkhurst), be quite practicable to adapt existing buildings for this purpose without considerable cost. It should also be borne in mind that the withdrawal of so many young offenders from the ordinary gaols, by the formation of boys' prisons, will render it unnecessary to provide for the same number of prisoners whenever a gaol for adults is about to be re-constructed or enlarged. But if even the expense of such reformatories were greater than we are convinced it will prove, there are, we confidently suggest, higher grounds which render such prisons of the utmost importance to the public welfare. There can be no real economy in any system which tends to the insecurity of property, and the perpetuation of crime; nor can any expenditure be unprofitably directed which is incurred in the well-grounded expectation of reclaiming the vicious propensities, and advancing the moral and religious welfare of the rising generation. The evil, however, is too serious, and widely spread, to be removed or sensibly diminished, by any single establishment. The Parkhust Reformatory is calculated to prove a blessing to those who may be placed within its walls; but we earnestly repeat our hope that this useful institution may not be regarded as a final measure, nor as superseding the necessity for further exertions to establish other prisons of a similar character in those districts in which they may be required. The urgency of the case demands the utmost promptitude. Efficient remedies have too long been disregarded to admit of further delay. For more than twenty years have the claims of the juvenile depredator been before the public. During this period we have seen some thousands of these poor boys pass through the prisons of the metropolis. When we recall to mind their pitiable condition—the haunts of infamy in which they have been cradled—when we think of their ignorance and depravity—and how greatly they have been the victims of circumstances over which they could have had no control—when we contrast the cheerful pursuits and innocent enjoyments which ordinarily mark this season of life with that constant succession of crime and punishment which fills up the whole existence of the juvenile depredator—when we consider the rapidity with which these boys have hurried from the smaller to the greater crimes—the cruel effects of their imprisonment, by which their reformation has been not only neglected, but their vices have been the more deeply rooted and confirmed—when we reflect upon their destitution on leaving prison, and the sharp stimulus with which want impels the distressed to the commission of crime—it is impossible too deeply to lament that evils so serious in their nature, and fatal in their effects, should so long have been permitted to exist. Had juvenile reformatories been established when the necessity for such institutions was first demonstrated, how many whose brief span of life has been spent in degradation and crime might have been rendered blessings to themselves, ornaments to religion, and valuable members of the state! Again and again has the importance of these reformatories been urged upon the public attention, while the appeal has been met with an indifference on the part of the community which is quite irreconcileable with a just sense of what is due to the national welfare, and but little creditable to the character of an enlightened and Christian land. And what have been the consequences of this neglect? The numbers of criminal youth have gone on increasing until they have attained a frightful magnitude. The inquiries which have at various times been instituted, and which have long since completely exhausted the whole subject, have terminated in the recommendation of summary tribunals, the establishment of juvenile reformatories, and a systematic plan of youthful emigration. These measures, we repeat, cannot be carried into effect without an outlay of the public money; and it is for the public to decide on the alter-

native, either to incur the necessary expenditure, or, by declining to do so, allow the crimes of our juvenile population to continue to increase. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that a beginning has been made in this great work of justice and humanity; and we earnestly trust that the measures which have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government will be vigorously followed up by the magistracy, and the country at large. "Blessed is the hand that layeth the first stone of this building, more blessed that proceeds, most of all that finisheth it, to the glory of God, and the honour of our king and nation." Lord Coke's Institutes.

Such were the views which we promulgated, eight years ago, on this most important subject; and we beg to close this Report with the expression of our strongest hopes, that before long, measures may be taken in conformity with these recommendations.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, WHITWORTH RUSSELL, *Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District.*

The Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD COUNTY GAOL.

Construction.

For a full account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

There has been no alteration in the construction of the gaol since our last Report, with the slight exception that four of the females' cells have been partly glazed, by the insertion of a small sliding window into the centre of the shutter.

We have so repeatedly and strongly pointed out the manifold evils resulting from the very defective plan upon which the Bedford County Gaol is built, that we cannot but express our regret that we should again have occasion to recur to them; our hope having been that the necessary remedial measures would, ere this, have been adopted.

Our objections to this gaol remain unchanged, and may be summed up in the remark, that its construction is such as to set at nought many of the most essential provisions of the Gaol Act; to compromise the health of the prisoners, to render discipline impracticable, and to subvert every moral object of imprisonment.

It continues to be used as a common gaol for the reception of—

Prisoners committed for trial;
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour;
Prisoners committed for want of sureties;
Prisoners for further examination;
Deserters;
Debtors.

Classification.

There are seven yards, and nominally as many classes; but the observance of any legal classification is admitted by the governor to be essentially dependent upon the state of numbers, though care is always taken to preserve two yards for the separation at least of male felons and misdemeanants.

The following is the professed appropriation of the yards:—

Untried male prisoners	2 yards.
Convicted male prisoners not sentenced to hard labour	1 yard.
Male debtors	1 yard.
Female debtors	1 yard.
Untried female prisoners	1 yard.
Convicted female prisoners not sentenced to hard labour	1 yard.

It should be borne in mind that these yards are separated by walls not exceeding 11 feet high, and that each is terminated by a railed wooden fence, open to the garden, and easily to be climbed.

The untried female prisoners are confined in the same division of the building as the male debtors, and occupy opposite sides of the same gallery. The male debtors are not allowed access to this gallery, or to their sleeping-rooms above, during the day, but are confined to their day-rooms and yards. We do not say that communication is easy between these two classes, but think it possible, in case of the slightest negligence on the part of the officers.

The new building at the extremity of the north wing, appropriated to female debtors, and the situation of which we have, in our former Reports, so strongly objected to, has not been so occupied for a long time past, from there being no prisoners of this class in custody.

One of the two sleeping rooms attached to it is now used by the Chaplain, the other as a store-room.

At the time of our inspection the prison was undergoing a course of whitewashing, and was, therefore, somewhat in confusion; but apart from the allowance to be made on this account, we found the bath-room and the itch-room in a discreditably dirty state.

Cells.

With the exception of the four females' cells, before adverted to, the whole of the cells are unglazed, while many of the hopper blinds outside, which are so adapted as to admit or exclude light, can be only imperfectly closed. Two of the Infirmary rooms are now without the hopper blinds which they before had. One, in the front of the building, was taken away at the suggestion of the Surgeon, to give a prisoner confined there more air and light; and the other, in the rear, by order of the Visiting Justices, to enable a prisoner, a printer, to employ

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himself at his trade. The window of this latter room overlooks the yard into which the governor's kitchen opens, and to which his female servant has access.

We found the walls of Cell No. 1 of the East Wing in a very damp state, from the ingress of wet, as also the walls of one of the debtors' rooms in the North Wing, and one of the males' infirmaries.

Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, without hard labour, are committed to the Bedford County Gaol; but there are no cells that are at all suited to the purposes either of solitary or separate confinement. The cells are ill-ventilated, unglazed, and without the slightest means of warmth. In proof of this we subjoin an extract from the visiting justices' minutes :—

"11*th March*, 1844.

"The surgeon reports that the prisoner John O. suffers from the coldness of his cell, and orders him to be removed to the Infirmary. None of the night cells are glazed, and this damp, changeable weather, the effect of cold is prevalent."

Prisoners.

On the day of inspection the number of prisoners in custody was only 12, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.
For Trial, charged with Felony (all being cases of stealing).	5	1
Committed for Assaults	3	..
Committed for want of Sureties	1	..
Debtors	2	..
Total	11	1

Of the male prisoners charged with felony three were adults, the others being lads of the respective ages of 15 and 17 years. Four of them were together in a day-room, without supervision or employment of any kind. One only of the number could read, and that one had no books. The lad of 15 was under punishment in his cell. The female prisoner, a girl of 15, was cleaning her day-room. She was willing to be employed in needlework or otherwise.

The three prisoners committed for assaults occupied a third yard. Two were employed together in whitewashing: the third was sick in his cell. The prisoner for want of sureties was in another yard, and was engaged in cleaning. The two debtors were together in a day-room, but slept in separate rooms. One, a carpenter, had been in custody since June, 1844, the other, a labourer, since, January, 1845. Their liabilities were 61*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* and 28*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* respectively. One of the two supported himself.

The small number of criminal prisoners is accounted for by the fact of the assizes and quarter sessions having recently been held.

Our Seventh Report shows the number of prisoners of all kinds committed to this gaol in the year ending Michaelmas, 1842, to have been 310.

Yearly committals.

The Returns in the Appendix for 1843 and 1844 show the number of commitments in the former year to have been precisely the same as in 1842; but in 1844, a decrease of 13 per cent., or one-eighth, is exhibited, as compared with the two preceding years.

The following is an abstract :—

Year.	For Trial or Examination.	Want of Sureties.	Assaults and Deserters.	Other Summary Convictions.	Debtors.	Total.
1843	240	10	53	2	5	310
1844	195	12	48	2	12	269

On the other hand, we found that the whole number of commitments during the half-year, from Michaelmas, 1844, to Lady-day, 1845, had been 157, which doubled, gives 314 for the current year, or more than the former result. We cannot, therefore, rely upon any permanency in the diminution of commitments.

The proportion of re-commitments was greatest in 1844, being 52, or one-fifth, whereas, in 1843, it was 41, or one-eighth. The proportion of juvenile offenders was 17 in each year.

The greatest number of criminal offenders in custody at any one time was 59, and the average number 32. Of debtors, the greatest and average numbers were 8 and 3 respectively.

On the 9th of August last, the date when the New Insolvent Act came into operation, there were four debtors in custody, none of whom were of the class entitled to their discharge under it, and four have been committed since. When the number of prisoners does not exceed 50, they can be provided with separate cells; but it very frequently happens, more particularly at the periods of Assize and Sessions, that the prisoners exceed 60.

Dietary.

We alluded in our Seventh Report to the insufficiency of the prison dietary. It has since undergone a slight improvement, by the addition of ½ lb. of bread for breakfast, making 2 lbs. per day in all, and ¾ lb. of potatoes four days in the week, as a substitute for onions, when these are not given.

The weekly dietary for each prisoner for all classes, both in the gaol and the neighbouring house of correction, is now as under:—

Bread	224 ozs.
Potatoes	3 lbs.
Cheese	8 ozs.
Gruel	14 pints, (1 oz. of oatmeal per pint.)
Suet dumplings	24 ozs.

We think this dietary still insufficient and unequal, seeing that it contains no animal food, and makes no distinction between the short and the long terms of imprisonment. But even if we could express our approval of it for the gaol, we must not the less condemn it for the house of correction, on the broad ground of distinction, that the prisoners in the latter are employed at hard labour, whilst those in the former are not.

The reasons for the non-adoption of the dietary recommended by the Secretary of State, in 1843, are thus stated by the visiting justices, in their report at Michaelmas, in that year :—

"The dietary sent down by the Secretary of State is a more expensive one than that at present in use, which is considered by all connected with the prison as ample and more liberal than the dietary in use in the Poor Unions in the county, and which has been found sufficient to promote the health of the prisoners."

Rules.

The prison rules in force are the same as at the time of our previous inspection. They are dated 1841, and are based upon the rules and regulations recommended by the Secretary of State in 1840. With reference to the amended Rules recommended by the Secretary of State, in 1843, we find the following observation in the Report of the Visiting Justices to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Michaelmas, 1843.

"The visiting justices have compared the prison rules lately sent by the Secretary of State, with the present rules, and find no alterations that appear requisite."

Discipline and supervision.

The discipline of this prison has undergone no improvement, or, to speak more correctly, there exists no discipline to improve. It has yet to be created; but cannot be so, without a complete alteration of the prison construction, and an increased staff. There is but one male turnkey, and he has frequently to officiate for the governor during his necessary absences at sessions, &c., or to be himself absent, as the governor's substitute in any cases of necessity. The only additional officer appointed since our last Report, has been a cleaner, who likewise acts as a general assistant, and whose duties are consequently of too multifarious a kind to admit of his taking much part in the prison discipline. He sleeps on the premises. He assists in cooking for the prisoners, using for the purpose a room adjoining one of the day-yards, and accessible to the prisoners there. This room is also used as a bath-room.

The matron is nominally assisted by the turnkey's wife, but as the latter is charged with the gate duty at the lodge, it is obvious that the matron cannot derive much benefit from her services in the prison. There is no night supervision, the turnkey sleeping in the lodge.

The prisoners are unlocked at 6 o'clock in the summer, and at 8 in the winter, and are locked up at sunset all the year round. Their day-clothes are removed at night.

The male prisoners are provided with no employment whatever. They clean in turn their own day-room and yard, but not their cells. The female prisoners who are willing to work are employed in making shirts and mending the prison clothes. It is intended to introduce, as an employment, the knitting of stockings; and an officer from the gaol at Horsemonger-lane, who was employed at the time of our inspection in giving instruction in knitting, at the house of correction, was to give similar instruction here.

We believe the governor himself to be very desirous of carrying out a sound system of discipline, but he is wholly without the means of doing so. He states that he preserves order in the best way he can, with reference to the state of numbers, and that the degree of the observance of propriety is essentially dependent thereon.

Silence is not professed to be enforced on the convicted, and therefore no breaches of it are punished, unless they amount to noisy or riotous proceedings, while these must be bad indeed to insure detection. Hence, we find that the punishments inflicted for prison offences in 1843 and 1844 were only 11 and 17 respectively; a proof at once of the unchecked license which prevails. In the half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845, the proportion of punishments was even less, being at the rate of 7 for 157 committals.

These results need excite no surprise when it is considered that none of the day-rooms can be inspected unless by going into them, and that five out of the seven yards can only be so by walking round them on the outside. The other two are overlooked from the governor's office and dwelling-room respectively.

Effects of association.

As striking illustrations of the justness of the above remarks, we subjoin some extracts taken promiscuously from the governor's and matron's journals, and the minutes of the visiting justices.

" 24th May, 1843.—Amelia H. has broken the rules of the prison by talking to the male prisoners, who climbed their own fence to hold communication with her. She is, in consequence, confined to her sleeping-cell for one day."

Day rooms.

" 25th May, 1843.—A. and H. (two male prisoners), confined to their cells; A. having got over the fence to see H."

" 4th December, 1843.—Sarah J. has been throwing her breadover the wall to the men in the next yard."

" W. S., T. B., and J. P., (three male prisoners,) were detected throwing stones and caps into the women's yard."

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"27th December, 1843.—A. J. and W. K. (two male prisoners), were confined to their cells for making a great noise in the first yard, and pitch and toss with stones."

"29th January, 1844.—Previous to the prisoners being assembled this morning for Divine service, the governor heard a noise and disturbance in No. 5 yard, where four prisoners were confined. Two, J. O. and T. B., were on the ground when he entered, struggling with each other. Both had received injuries, and O. threatens that if he is placed with B. in the same cell he will thrash him well. The prisoners having been called in, O. says there are often quarrels among them. Two fought on Sunday (the day before). He is glad to be separated from them. When he has a book he can never read it quietly. Sentenced to seven days' solitary confinement each."

"8th March, 1844.—T. R., a male prisoner for trial on two charges of felony, got out of the second yard, and went to the back of the females' yard, and was detected talking to Mary R. (alias W.), a prisoner who is committed for receiving stolen goods from him. This took place on Sunday afternoon. He was out for 10 minutes, and talking to the woman all the time. The governor was necessarily absent at the time, attending a dying relative."

"22nd June, 1844.—Ordered Lydia R. to be confined to her cell for fighting with Sarah D."

"5th September, 1844.—Put Charles B. into the refractory cell for three hours, for climbing up on the wall of the yard."

"11th September, 1844.—Confined Thomas A. to his cell for five hours, for throwing water through the window, over three boys who were reading in the yard."

"13th September, 1844.—Put Henry G. into the refractory cell for throwing his Bible at another prisoner, and breaking its cover off."

"20th September, 1844.—Confined Henry G. to his cell for disturbance in the yard, and ill-using John H."

"12th October, 1844.—William S. is very head-strong, and behaves ill towards his fellow-prisoners. The governor thought it prudent to keep him and R. in their cells during the day, not as punishment, but for order and safety."

"3rd March, 1845.—Two prisoners, George T. and William J., committed for trial on a charge of uttering false and counterfeit coin, broke out of their day-room yesterday (Sunday), about 2 o'clock. They climbed up the wooden fence, and got over the wall corner, and then proceeded to the women's day-yard, and got over the wooden fence into the yard, and from thence into their day-room, and were found in the day-room with the women by the governor and turnkey about a minute after they got there. The governor discovered the circumstance by going into the men's day-room, and not seeing them, inquired of the other prisoners where they were. They said 'In the yard.' The governor, not finding them there, went with the turnkey round the prison, and discovered them with the women. They were put in irons, and returned to the yard. It is ordered by us (the visiting justices), that the above-named prisoners, for the offence stated above, be kept in irons until their trial, which will take place at the next General Assizes, *i. e.* in about a fortnight."

"Same date.—The governor makes another complaint against William B., committed for arson, and John P., committed for highway robbery, both for trial, for fighting a pitched battle in the day-room. They were partially stripped, and were both marked with blood. (In the same day-room, as in the former case). There were 10 prisoners confined in this day-room. The noise created by this fight attracted the governor's attention, and by this means he discovered the absence of the two prisoners named in the former case."

One important fact is omitted to be noticed in the first of the foregoing extracts from the Magistrates' Minutes, viz., that the object of the two prisoners in going to the females' yard was to see a woman in confinement there as an accomplice in the charge against themselves. It is alleged that they were not more than a minute with the woman; but this is scarcely consistent with the fact of the governor and turnkey having first searched for them in the yard, and then proceeded "round the prison" before they found them. If the men could effect their object in the easy way they did, it need excite no surprise that the immediate discovery of their absence should have been due solely to an accidental circumstance.

It was a heavy punishment to place them in irons for 14 days, for availing themselves of facilities, which the construction and discipline of the prison alike afforded to them.

Such are some of the consequences of the defective construction of this prison, and the absence of means of discipline;—the desecration of the Sabbath by broils and fights, in which the combatants are stripped; the interchange of communications between the sexes; and the compromising of the ends of justice by principals and accomplices being able to obtain, before trial, access to each other.

By Rule 6, Sec. 10, of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, it is enacted, that "The male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate buildings or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other." The construction of the Bedford County Gaol practically renders this law a dead letter!

We have to add to the category the moral contamination going on from the uncontrolled association of prisoners of nearly all ages and characters in the same yard and day-room.

We subjoin an extract on this point from the chaplain's character-book:—

"26th October, 1843.—J. P., age 19, sentenced to be transported for seven years. An exceedingly depraved character. The language he is said to have been in the habit of using in the day-room was of the worst and grossest kind."

When, too, the length of time during which many of the prisoners are in custody in this gaol is considered, the evil assumes a still more serious aspect, and demands a prompt as well as an effectual remedy.

The governor informed us that on one occasion a prisoner had been in the gaol eight months, and on another, two had been there six months, awaiting their trial at the assizes. By the return for 1844, we find that the periods during which the prisoners were in custody were as under, viz.:—

—	Before Trial.	After Trial.	Summary Convictions.
Under 14 Days	54	2	2
14 Days and under 1 Month . .	23	..	11
1 Month and under 2 Months .	57	..	23
2 Months and under 3 Months .	29	..	9
3 Months and under 6 Months .	3	..	..
6 Months and under 1 Year . .	2	2	..
1 Year and under 2 Years . .	..	1	..

It is thus seen that the greater part of the untried were imprisoned for periods varying from one month to one year; the proportion to those imprisoned for periods under a month being as 91 to 77.

Comment upon this is unnecessary, with reference to what has been reported respecting the state of the day-rooms.

Medical officer.

The former medical officer of this gaol and of the house of correction, Mr. Shortt, who is dead, has been succeeded by Mr. Hurst, a practitioner in the town, who was appointed at Midsummer last. He had previously had long experience of both the prisons, having been in partnership with Mr. Shortt, for whom he had been in the habit of attending.

Health.

He states the general health of the prison to have been, since the date of our last Report, better than it used to be, and good, except during the last winter, when there were several cases of illness, and two deaths of male prisoners. In the two years, ending at Michaelmas, 1844, there had been only five infirmary cases, and no deaths. One of the two deaths alluded to, was from typhus fever, superinduced by ague, the other from asthma, and water on the chest. The first party was in a good state of health on admission, the other was not. The former, who had been committed on the 30th September for an assault, was seized on the 23rd October with ague, which assumed the character of typhus fever on the 8th November, and terminated fatally within a week.*

Every precaution was taken by fumigating and whitewashing, to prevent the spread of the contagion, and no further cases occurred. Nevertheless, some needless risk was run, from the presence in the infirmary of another prisoner who had attended on the deceased, and who at one time betrayed symptoms which excited apprehension, but luckily it proved groundless. The danger, however, was not the less incurred; and this is one of the consequences of employing prisoners in such offices, a practice which, whilst it is at variance with the enactment of the Gaol Act, 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, sec. 6. rule 4, that "no prisoner shall be employed in the service of any other prisoner," cannot be too strongly deprecated.

The governor informed us that prisoners are employed as infirmary nurses, only in cases of a short duration; and that where the illness becomes prolonged, hired nurses are engaged. This rule, however, must have been deviated from in the present instance, as the entries in the surgeon's journal prove distinctly that the one prisoner acted as an attendant on the other, and was exposed to danger in consequence. We subjoin extracts:—

"13th November, 1844.—J. W. is complaining of pain in the head. He has not at present any decided symptoms of fever, but I fear, without care, his disorder may degenerate into typhus.

"16th November, 1844.—J. W., the man who was in attendance upon the deceased, complains of a severe cold, accompanied with violent perspiration. I cannot discover any symptoms of his having taken the fever.

"19th November, 1844.—J. W. still remains in a weak state."

At a later period, the following entry respecting this prisoner occurs:—

"10th February, 1845.—J. W. is suffering from great debility. It does not appear to arise from any existing disease, but to be the result of influenza, combined with his long imprisonment."

A case of typhus likewise occurred in March, 1844, and the following entry appears at this time in the visiting justices' minutes:—

"11th March, 1844.—The surgeon's report presented many cases of illness. There were five patients on the list; three in the infirmary with a hired nurse, one in his night-cell, and one female in the day-room."

We subjoin an abstract of the number of medical cases from the 1st October, 1844, to 4th May, 1845, taken from the surgeon's journal:—

"Rheumatism . . 6
Influenza . . . 11
Diarrhœa . . . 15
Ague 3
Fever 1
Typhus fever . . 1
37"

As connected with these cases, we also find the following entry:—

"3rd January, 1845.—Thomas D., 37, is suffering severely from cold and pain in his limbs."

* A singular coincidence is recorded in the governor's journal, in connexion with the death of this prisoner, viz., that he died in the same room in which his father, then a prisoner, had died 21 years before, at the time of his (the prisoner's) birth.

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When we consider in conjunction the character of the disorders above enumerated, the defective ventilation of the cells, the low temperature which must have prevailed in them during the late severe winter, from their unglazed state and want of means of warmth, and the recorded fact that in the previous winter, (viz., in March, 1844,) a prisoner had, by the surgeon's order, been removed to the infirmary from his cell, on account of its coldness; it is surely not hazarding too much to say, that predisposing causes to disease exist in the construction of the prison; while if to these be superadded the debilitating effect of low diet, and long terms of imprisonment upon the system of many of those subjected to them, it only becomes matter of surprise that no worse results than those indicated should have hitherto ensued.

No record of the prison temperature is kept. Some thermometers had been provided, but were broken, and had not been replaced.

The prisoners are not uniformly bathed on their admission, nor at any stated periods during their imprisonment. In fact, the means of personal cleanliness are very defective, there being but one bath, and that of a very inefficient kind.

The surgeon sees each prisoner before he is passed into his proper ward. He visits the prison daily, if requisite, but has no regular periods of inspection, nor does he make any monthly report.

Since last autumn, the prisoners have, at the surgeon's suggestion, been supplied with overshirts, termed Guernsey frocks.

The cell used as an itch cell is small, confined, and ill-ventilated; three prisoners so infected, are sometimes together in it at a time.

The day-room fights are commented upon by the surgeon in his journal, for in the cases to which we have elsewhere alluded, medical treatment became necessary, each party having bruises.

Whipping.

The surgeon attends all whipping cases, but there have been none of infliction by the "cat" for a long time past. Boys are now birched.

There are two whips, a large and a small one. The length of their respective handles is 16 inches and 15 inches; and of the lashes (9 strings) 24 inches, and 15 inches. The diameter of the strings is three-quarters of an inch.

Chaplain.

The chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Maclear, continues to officiate at both prisons. Since our last Report he has given up the chaplaincy which he held at the workhouse, and has been compensated by the addition of 50*l.* to his salary; so that he now receives 200*l.* per annum for both prisons.

In consequence of this change, Mr. Maclear is enabled to give more time to the prisons than formerly, though his efficiency is still greatly impaired by the distraction of his time and energies between the two establishments. He describes himself as being sometimes quite exhausted from the severity of his daily labours.

Chapel.

We have adverted in our former Reports to the evils resulting from the contiguity of the infirmary to the chapel; we regret to say that they continue unabated. We give below two instances, from the chaplain's journal, of the suspension of chapel service in consequence of noise in the infirmary:—

"24th April, 1843.—Attended at the usual time, but the prisoners could not be taken to chapel, owing to C. (an insane prisoner) being in the infirmary, and making a tremendous noise. It will be a great relief when he is removed."

"20th October, 1844.—Owing to the dreadful language used, and the noise caused by the prisoner S. in the infirmary (an insane prisoner), the chaplain regrets to say the prisoners could not be assembled in chapel this morning."

Apart from cases such as these, we may readily imagine the danger attaching to the use of the chapel on occasions when the infirmary is occupied by patients affected with contagious disorders, as, for instance, the prisoner with typhus fever last winter, to whose case we have alluded under the head of "Health."

The chaplain administers the sacrament at stated periods; but the prisoners either evince no desire to attend, or are found ill prepared to receive it. One marked exception is cited by the chaplain, that of a man in a decent station of life, who had been in the prison two years for a rape. He had attended the holy communion regularly, and since his discharge from prison had given great proofs of amendment.

The daily morning chapel service takes place at half-past nine, on the return of the chaplain from the House of Correction, and consists of prayers, a portion of the Scriptures, and an exposition. On Sunday there is one full service at each chapel. The chaplain visits daily the sick prisoners and prisoners in solitary confinement. He also occasionally converses separately with the prisoners in his own room; but he states that any good effect he may at the time produce is counteracted by the association of the day-rooms. On these occasions books are changed.

Instruction.

Three or four times a-week (according to the state of numbers) the chaplain forms a class of the prisoners in each day-room, when those who can, read in turn a verse out of a chapter of the Bible, and are examined upon it—those who are willing to learn being present and acquiring, but merely orally, what information they can. This is the only instruction given, and is confined to the male prisoners. There are no records showing the progress made by them. The female prisoners receive no instruction except what the governor's daughter voluntarily and gratuitously affords them.

The following testimony is borne to the efficacy of Miss Tregenza's tuition by the chaplain in his journal:—

"1st July, 1844.—I am glad to find that, through the kind instruction of Mr. Tregenza's daughter, the females have made some progress in reading and scriptural knowledge."

There is a good collection of books, mostly of a religious character.

The chaplain thinks that the appointment of a regular schoolmaster and mistress would be very desirable; and we submit that they ought to be provided, in conformity with the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 10, rule 10, enjoining that "provision shall be made in all prisons for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes in reading and writing."

The degree of ignorance prevailing amongst the majority of the prisoners committed to this gaol continues to be as lamentable as we have stated it to be in former Reports; and we have again shown that no efficient means are taken to remove it. We believe the chaplain to be zealous in his vocation, and earnestly desirous to see this state of things remedied; but it is obvious that his admonitions must fail in a great measure of their effect so long as the prisoners have not the benefit of a systematic course of school instruction.

To the general ignorance of the prisoners the chaplain himself bears witness in his report to the visiting justices, dated 8th April, and he also states that the majority of them evince a desire for instruction. We quote his words, his remarks applying to both prisons:—

"As to the general character of the prisoners, the two leading attributes, as usual, are drunkenness and ignorance; and as to their general conduct, it has been orderly, with two marked exceptions. I am glad to be able to say that there still continues on the part of the majority of prisoners a great desire for instruction, and that they appear grateful when that desire is gratified."

We find the following to have been the degrees of instruction possessed by prisoners committed within the last two years and a half, viz.:—

	Year ending		Half Year ending Lady-day, 1845.
	Michaelmas, 1843.	Michaelmas, 1844.	
Neither Read nor Write . . .	111	95	64
Read only	73	70	47
Read and Write imperfectly . .	90	78	46
Read and Write well	6	4	..
Total	280	247	157

There has been one execution since our last Report—that of a woman on the 5th of August, 1843, for poisoning her husband. Execution.

The governor derives a portion of his emolument from fees. He receives 2*s.* for a copy of any warrant that may be applied for, and 1*s.* 6*d.* (under the Act of Parliament) for conducting each debtor to the Insolvent Court. The visiting justices object to the system of fees, on the ground that "it opens a door liable to abuse," and brought the subject before the Court of Quarter Sessions at Easter last, recommending that the system be abolished, and compensation granted, if necessary, for the loss of fees. The practice, however, was not abolished. Fees.

The matron receives 10*l.* a-year as an allowance for her servant to do the prison cooking and prepare the infirmary diet. A portion of the cooking is also, as already stated, done by the paid prison-cleaner.

The visiting justices hold a weekly meeting in the prison, and visit it individually very frequently. It would be doing them injustice not to say that they appear to be fully sensible of the manifold defects both of the gaol and the house of correction; and that they have at almost every quarter sessions, since our last Report, pressed the subject with renewed earnestness upon the attention of the Court; but hitherto, we regret to add, without the desired success, as regards the adoption of any practical remedial measures. We subjoin extracts from their reports, and refer to them as containing evidence fully confirmatory of all that we have said, both formerly and now, in regard to the defective condition of the gaol, and the calamitous consequences flowing from it:— Justices' visits.

"*Epiphany Sessions*, 1843.

"The only further observation we feel called upon to offer, is one which we have repeatedly made in our former reports, viz.,—the injurious consequences arising from prisoners (who are committed for various crimes and of different degrees) congregating and passing their whole time together in confined day-rooms. This evil cannot be remedied, nor can a better classification be arranged, whilst the construction of the gaol remains in its present state. Weekly experience confirms us in the opinion we have so frequently expressed, and the great importance of a more extended classification of prisoners." Visiting Justices' reports.

"*Easter Sessions*, 1843.

"The discipline maintained in this prison on the part of the officers is as uniform and as well enforced as the construction of the prison will allow; but we feel it our duty to report the utter impossibility of carrying out the requirements of various clauses in the Act of Parliament in the present prison.

"We cannot refrain from expressing our earnest desire that the subject respecting the prisons may come to a speedy termination, as the present discipline and classification are so very imperfect, not to add that the chaplain's services are so inadequate to the spiritual wants of the prisoners, as his attention is necessarily divided between the two prisons, where separate duties must be performed."

"*Michaelmas Sessions*, 1843.

"The subject of the alteration in the construction of the prisons has occupied the serious attention of the visiting magistrates and the committee specially appointed for the purpose, and they earnestly hope

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that some final measure may be adopted, in order to carry out a better classification of prisoners, and thus prevent the contamination and evil consequences that result from the number that at present associate together day after day, subject to no control or discipline, in a state of utter idleness."

"*Epiphany Sessions*, 1844.

"In presenting this report, the visiting justices are desirous, in the first instance, to call the serious attention of the Court to the notice which has been given to the magistrates of the county on the important subject respecting the alteration and enlargement of the prisons, in which it is stated that this subject is to be finally disposed of. The visiting justices have, in their reports, felt it to be their duty to bring this subject under the consideration of the Court of Session every quarter since the year 1833. They are well aware of the difficulties that have presented themselves to the accomplishment of this desirable object, and therefore they trust they shall now stand excused if they, at this particular period, again bring prominently forward the grounds upon which the necessity of the case demands the attention of the Court. In endeavouring to do so, they will, in the first place, confine their observations to the gaol.

"The construction of this prison is such, that it is found impossible to enforce discipline and carry out the requirements of the Acts of Parliament. It is at variance with every system that has been recommended by all those who have devoted their attention to the subject.

"The governor's house is in the centre of the prison, and is so connected with it as to render it impossible to prevent communication with the prisoners. The debtors' day-room and cells are so connected with the prison, that great abuses have existed, and must exist, unless an alteration is effected.

"The chapel of this prison is placed in a situation so near the infirmary, that occasions have occurred in which the duties of the chaplain have been suspended for days together and even on Sundays, in consequence of the noise arising from the assembling of prisoners, as well as from prisoners being in the infirmary with infectious diseases that might endanger the health of those who assembled for worship in the chapel.

"The cells in this prison are not sufficiently numerous for the admissions, and the ventilation and warmth of the cells are inadequate to secure the health of the prisoners. The garden belonging to the gaoler, in which persons are employed, is only separated by an open fence from the day-yards of the prison; and the gaoler's family, servants, and friends, as well as the continual and unrestricted visits to the debtors, in the internal part of the gaol, create inconvenience which seriously impedes prison discipline.

"But the subject of greatest importance is the impossibility of effecting a proper classification of prisoners under the present arrangement of the prison. As many as from 12 to 16, and even more prisoners, have been assembled together during the day, in one room and yard, for whole weeks in succession, without employment, and the intercourse that is occasioned is demoralizing and contaminating. It tends more to harden than amend, and must in every point of view, be deplored by all who are aware of it, except the most abandoned of the prisoners. The remarks of the chaplain, in his reports on this subject, have great weight. He has stated that he finds the spiritual advice he has given (and which appeared at the time to produce an effect) has been counteracted by the intercourse that afterwards takes place in these day-rooms; and the prisoners themselves, after having been sentenced to imprisonment in the house of correction, have expressed their satisfaction in being free from prisoners they have been associated with in the day-rooms of the gaol. The chaplain states that he finds that the effect of the visits are much more satisfactory in the house of correction than in the gaol, from the circumstance of the separation of prisoners that exists in that prison. And here the visiting justices beg to remark, that although they are far from recommending solitary confinement, they are most decidedly of opinion that *separate* cells for prisoners, of proper dimensions, and under judicious regulations as to connexion with other prisoners, is the most lenient system under which prisoners can be placed, with any reasonable hope of amendment."

Here follow some equally strong remarks respecting the house of correction, which will be found inserted in our Report on that prison.

The Report then concludes as follows:—

"After having given our most serious consideration to these great defects, we are of opinion that an alteration is required, and that it is advisable—

"1st. That the governor's house should be distinct from the prison, but adjoining it.

"2nd. That the debtors' compartments should be separate from other parts of the prison.

"3rd. That one prison should be substituted in the room of two; by which the services of the chaplain would be rendered more effective, and being under the superintendence of one governor, a better and more uniform system of discipline would be carried out.

"4th. That separate cells, as day and night rooms, of proper dimensions, should be provided, with proper ventilation and warmth; and that when prisoners meet together, it should only be at specified periods of the day, under the inspection of an officer who will prevent improper intercourse and conversation taking place.

"We are fully aware of the distinction that ought to be made between prisoners committed for trial and those after trial; but we are convinced that the discipline of the prison ought to be such as to prevent a contaminating and demoralizing tendency. It is in accordance with this principle alone that we submit these alterations, being of opinion that any less outlay than is required for the objects we have stated would be inefficient, and only productive of an expense in minor alterations, that would have to be remedied in a future and no distant period.

"In urging the consideration of the Court to the great defects of the present prisons, and being fully aware of the responsibility that attaches to us in recommending alterations that would create a very considerable expense, at a time when the county rate is most oppressive, we can but reiterate the words that we expressed in our Report of Michaelmas Sessions, 1835, 'that it is with reluctance we come forward on the present occasion, in the new character as advocates of a measure which would create an expense; but we have counted the cost, and cannot hesitate to make our election where the well-being of mankind is so mainly interested.' The number of prisoners in the gaol at the present time, is 53; there are 50 night-cells."

"*Easter Sessions*, 1844.

"The want of proper discipline maintained in the gaol, and the daily uninterrupted assemblage of prisoners in considerable numbers in the day-rooms, in an almost utter state of idleness, under little or no restraint, are evils so injurious in the results, that we cannot again refrain from alluding to the circumstance."

"*Epiphany Sessions*, 1845.

"The construction of the prisons will not allow a satisfactory classification, and, in consequence, it is found impracticable to enforce that discipline which is necessary for the moral improvement of the prisoners. The subject is about to be introduced to your notice to-day, as appears from the Minutes in the Chairman's book; and we trust that the recommendation from the Visiting Magistrates will, on this occasion, meet with support."

"*Easter Sessions*, 1845.

"In our former Reports we have stated the defects in the construction of this prison, and the evils that arise in consequence. Every visit we make strengthens and confirms our opinion, and we have hoped that our representation would have been attended to in this important respect; but the associated system amongst the prisoners still continues without abatement or restraint. They are assembled together during the whole day, not only for weeks, but even months, without any employment, or even without the superintendence of an officer to prevent the injurious and demoralizing conversation that takes place. The accounts that have been given by some of the prisoners themselves of the practice pursued, and the conversation that occurs, are most painful and degrading; and many have declared that they should prefer solitary confinement as an alternative. It frequently happens that prisoners who are committed for trial, or convicted of the first offence, have associated with other prisoners who have three, four, and even eight times been previously convicted. These are not the only glaring defects and inconveniences of the prison resulting from its defective construction; it is found utterly impossible to effect discipline or classification, owing to the unrestricted admission of visitors to debtors, with the interior of the prison; the connexion of the prisoners' day-rooms and yards with the offices appropriated to the governor's family, friends, and servants, by which easy communication is effected; the want of accommodation for the necessary services required in preparing the meals for the prisoners, inasmuch as the cooking actually takes place in a room open to the yard of the convicted prisoners, in which they are often present.

"This, and many others which might be mentioned, are defects so serious, that it becomes painful to recapitulate them one Session after another; but as the subject will be this day considered by the Court, we have endeavoured not to shrink from the duty and responsibility placed upon us, in again expressing our strong and decided opinion that it is absolutely requisite to effect some material alterations in the construction of the prison, if any hope can be entertained of improving the moral habits of the unfortunate and degraded objects who are imprisoned within its walls.'

At the Epiphany Sessions, 1844, the Gaol Committee of Justices of the County, which was re-appointed at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1843, reported on certain steps which they had taken for obtaining plans for the improvement of the prisons; but at the adjourned sessions, on the 1st March, 1844, it was resolved that an extensive enlargement and alteration of the county prisons was absolutely necessary, but that the business should be delayed for the present year.

At the Easter Sessions, 1845, the matter was again brought forward, and again postponed for another year, by a majority of 20 to 5, in which unsatisfactory state it rests. The visiting justices expressed to us their great regret at this result.

For general statistical information relating to this gaol, we refer to the Returns in the subjoined Appendix.

RETURN from the County Gaol at Bedford, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	22
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	44	9	..	..	89	4	6	..	139	13	3	..	11	1	..	..	14	1	153	14	167
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	4	18
Total	48	9	..	..	118	10	6	..	172	19	4	..	11	1	..	..	15	1	187	20	207
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	48	9	..	..	118	10	6	..	172	19	4	..	11	1	..	..	15	1	187	20	207
HOW DISPOSED OF.																					
6. Of these were convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Sentenced to Transportation	10	2	..	..	23	..	..	..	33	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	34	2	36
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tranferred to other Governors after Conviction	14	6	..	..	53	9	..	..	67	15	4	..	9	1	..	..	13	1	80	16	96
7. Acquitted at the Bar	11	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21
8. No Bills found	6	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	17
Total	48	9	..	..	118	10	6	..	172	19	4	..	11	1	..	..	15	1	187	20	207
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	44	1	1	..	45	1	46
11. For want of Sureties	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	60	1	1	..	61	1	62
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	.	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	2	..	2
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	12	..	12
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side.	..	..	..
Total	12	..	12

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	20	2	..	..	20	2	22
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions . . .	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	139	13	14	1	153	14	167
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial. .	13	4	1	..	14	4	18
	Summary Convictions . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions . . .	60	1	1	..	61	1	62
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		9	1	..	..	9	1	10
Total		253	22	16	1	269	23	292
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year; . . .		2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .		267	22	16	1	283	23	306

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No. 5.—*See* Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	16	..	1	..	17	..	17
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Summary Convictions	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Want of Sureties	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	26	..	1	..	27	..	27
DEBTORS.							
7. Debtors	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Creditors	29	..	1	..	30	..	30

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	44	2	22	1	44	11	28	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	143	15
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	14	..	18	1	23	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	7	..	16	2	..	..	5	..	5	..	33	2

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	6	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	156	16	172
2. Ditto, after Trial	4	1	5
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	60	1	62
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	34	2	36

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
14 Years and under 17	..	..	9	1	9	1	10
17 Years and under 21	41	5	..	..	41	5	46
21 Years and under 30	52	7	..	..	52	7	59
30 Years and upwards	59	5	..	..	59	5	64
Total	152	17	15	1	167	18	185

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
21 Years and under 30	27	1	..	..	27	1	28
30 Years and upwards	19	..	..	..	19	..	19
Total	60	1	1	..	61	1	62

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	62	6	6	1	68	7	75
Can Read only	38	8	6	..	44	8	52
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	50	3	3	..	53	3	56
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	152	17	15	1	167	18	185

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	19	1	..	..	19	1	20
Can Read only	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	21	..	1	..	22	..	22
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	60	1	1	..	61	1	62

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	52	14	2	..	54	14	68
Infirmary cases	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	31	2	..	..	31	2	33
Twice	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
Thrice	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Four Times or more	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	49	3	..	..	49	3	52

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	No Employment in this Prison.						
Employment, not being Hard Labour							
Not Employed	253	22	16	1	269	23	292
Total	253	22	16	1	269	23	292

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	4	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	15	2	17
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	15	2	17

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	54	5	59
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	30	2½	32½
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	8	..	8
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	3	..	3

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	All needful clothing is provided.	An extra blanket in winter.	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps			Beds	1	1
Jackets			Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats			Rugs	1	1
Trousers			Sheets	..	..
Shirts			Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings			Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs			Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes			,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs			,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns			,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats			,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel Petticoats			,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	186	13	11
,, Male and Female Clothing	16	3	11
,, Bedding	8	16	6
,, Straw	4	16	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	4	7	1
,, Medicines*		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	2	2	6
,, Fuel	42	14	2
,, Soap	2	4	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	20	2	6
,, Washing	20	18	2
,, Cooking†	10	0	0
,, Stationery and Printing ‡		..	
,, Books	4	13	10
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	4	7	6
,, Officers' Salaries	478	18	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	14	16	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	62	12	10½
,, Sundries not mentioned	14	17	9½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	899	4	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	14	5	2
Grand Total	913	9	11
See NOTE.§—Prison Diet per Head per Annum	6	4	5½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per Annum	0	16	8

* Included in Surgeon's Salary. † See Matron, Table No. 26. ‡ By Contract.

§ NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary Table.

——	Bread.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note) Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	
Men Women Boys	224	3	8	14 2 oz. per quart.	24 oz. suet dumpling per week, salt and pepper.

* State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.

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No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Tregenza	Governor	57	1819 to the House of Correction, 1834 to this Prison.	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	House, garden, coals candles, and 2*s.* for copies of Warrants, not often required.
Mary Ann Tregenza	Matron	43	1832	20 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	10*l.* allowed for cooking for prisoners and diet for the sick.
William Skinner	Turnkey	43	1834	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	House, coals, and candles.
Ann Skinner	Female Assistant	49	1841. (Turnkey's wife)	8 0 0	..	8 0 0	None.
John Day	Gaol Cleaner	42	1844	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	None.
George Maclear	Chaplain	45	1832	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	None.
Isaac Hurst	Surgeon	45	1844	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	None.
Samuel Wing	Auditor	34	1841	12 10 0	..	12 10 0	None.
Total 8				468 18 0	10 0 0	478 18 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison		..	
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	5	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract		..	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	6	2	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	62	12	10½
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts		..	
Total	69	0	10½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	899	4	9
Total Receipts of ditto	69	0	10½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	830	3	10½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	14	5	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	844	9	0½

Bedford County House of Correction.

BEDFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

FOR a detailed account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

Construction.

The only alterations of construction which have taken place since our last Report have been in the chapel, where three air-brick apertures have been made on either side for its better ventilation, and means of warmth provided by the introduction of a stove.

In all respects, whether of construction or discipline, this prison retains the same material defects which we have again and again pointed out. There are four airing-yards, four small day-rooms, one work-yard, and two infirmaries. Three of the yards are appropriated to male prisoners, the fourth to females. There are no means of separating juvenile offenders.

Changes of appropriation.

There have been several changes in the appropriation of parts of the prison.

The males' infirmary is now temporarily used as a work-room for the prisoners not sen-

tenced to, or who are exempted from the wheel, the laundry over the cook-house being now used as the infirmary. It is a larger and more airy room than the original infirmary, but the windows command an unimpeded view of the work-yard. The females' infirmary at the back of the males' former infirmary, has long been disused as such, owing, as is alleged, to the infrequency of medical cases, and is now occupied as a sleeping-room by two of the male under-turnkeys. The chaplain has had assigned to him an upper room in the building in the work-yard, in which the turnkey's apartments are situated. We have, in our former Reports, adverted to the inconvenient position of this house, as bringing the turnkey's family and visitors, and the prisoners, in the ring into close contiguity; and in this respect no improvement has taken place.

Drainage.

We found the prison generally clean and in good order, but some of the privies were very offensive. This arises from the defective drainage, owing to the want of sufficient fall. An additional cess-pool has been sunk in the yard No. 3, to assist the drainage from the privy in No. 4.

Cells.

We visited the cells when the prisoners were in them at the hour of dinner. From their smallness, and the want of proper ventilation, their atmosphere, although the door was slightly open, was very close and foul. One male prisoner, a boy, had just been using his cell-pot. He alleged that he did not know he was at liberty to leave his cell to cross the yard to the privy. The governor denied this, saying he was free to do so on speaking to the warder in the circle. In the greater part of the cells we found the pipes through the roof, which serve as ventilators, stopped up with rags, this having been done by the prisoners themselves to exclude the rush of cold air. In some cases this pipe is directly over the prisoner's bed, the draught of air descending on his face, so that he has no option but to exclude it. Two of the cells, Nos. 7 and 8, in yard No. 1, but particularly the first, from its cramped position in a corner, must be offensive in the extreme when occupied; and indeed the smell on the approach to them has been remarked upon by the governor in his journal. There are three refractory cells, one being in the cellar underneath the infirmaries, and the other two close beside the tread-wheel. In the latter, communication is so easy that they are seldom used at the same time. They are lined with sheet-iron, painted black, and are miserably close and ill-ventilated. The refractory cell in the cellar is even worse; it has neither light nor ventilation, and the end wall, abutting on the yard, is very damp. We consider it a very unfit place in which to confine a prisoner.

Tread-wheel shed.

The tread-wheel shed continues in the same open and exposed state as described in our former Reports. It affords no protection whatever in wet or windy weather to the prisoners off the wheel. Two wooden seats have been placed close to the tread-wheel for the prisoners to sit on in turn during a portion of the intervals of relief. Many of the cells we found in a slovenly condition.

Prisoners.

At the period of our inspection, the number of prisoners in custody was 47; viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted of felony	24	3	27
,, misdemeanors	6	1	7
,, misdemeanors (without hard labour)	2	..	2
Convicted under the Game Laws	8	..	8
,, vagrants	3	..	3
Total	43	4	47

For full particulars respecting these prisoners, we refer to the table marked A., appended to this Report. With reference to the actual employment of the male prisoners at the time of inspection, 11 were on the wheel, and 7 off on relief, walking the ring; 6 who had been excused from tread-wheel labour were walking the second ring; 12 were in the work-room learning to knit; 2 were whitewashing; 1 was in the kitchen; 3 were in the infirmary, and 1 was in the reception-cell. One of the prisoners had been excused from the wheel, in consequence of debility; he had been 10 months in confinement. He was on extra diet.

The reception-cells open into the cook-house (formerly the wash-house), where the prisoner was attending at the copper; and as there was no officer present, this prisoner had ample opportunity of holding communication, through the door, with the prisoner in one of those cells.

The prisoners on the wheel, walking the rings, and in the work-room, were all under the inspection of officers; but there was no officer in the infirmary. One of the prisoners in the infirmary, a lad of 17, was labouring under a palpitation of the heart. He had been about seven weeks on the wheel. A second was suffering from influenza, and the third had come in unwell.

The four female prisoners were in their respective cells, and could readily communicate, the cell-doors being partly open, and no female officer present, as the matron has no assistant. One of these females was nursing her child, aged about 13 months; another had evidently been lying on her bed just before our entrance; a third was making lace, and the fourth was unemployed. It is the practice for the beds in the females' cells to be made during the day. This is objectionable, except in cases of sickness or nursing infants.

There has been an increase in the number of commitments to this prison. In 1842, as

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stated in our Seventh Report, they had increased from 286 in 1841, to 326. In the years ending respectively at Michaelmas, 1843, and Michaelmas, 1844, they were as under, viz. :—

	1843.	1844.
Assize and sessions' convictions . .	115	96
Summary convictions	353	307
Total . .	468	403

This shows a positive increase in 1844, as compared with 1842, of 77 prisoners. The proportion of females, of prisoners under 14 years of age, and of recommittals, was as under :—

Year.	Females.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Recommittals.	Of whom four times or more.
1843	66	29	144	26
1844	51	26	144	32

On the average of the two years, the number of recommittals was, therefore, in the proportion of one-third of the whole number of prisoners.

An analysis of the cases of summary convictions gives the following results :—

Year.	Game Laws.	Malicious Trespass.	Vagrants.	All others.	Total.
1843	132	48	112	61	353
1844	133	42	75	57	307

The greatest and least number of prisoners at any one time, as also the average daily number throughout the year was—

	Greatest.	Least.	Average.
In 1843	112	51	77
In 1844	121	37	72

Hence the average daily number has exceeded by 23 the number of cells, whilst the greatest number has exceeded them by 72.

Degrees of instruction of prisoners.

The state of instruction of the foregoing prisoners is in melancholy accordance with what we have described as prevailing at the county gaol; nor in this respect is any improvement apparent, on a comparison with the statements in our former Reports. We subjoin an abstract of results, confining it to the prisoners sentenced by summary conviction ; those convicted at the assizes or sessions being already included in the statement for the county gaol :—

	1843.	1844.
Number who could neither read nor write . .	135	133
,, read only	142	139
,, read and write imperfectly	58	30
,, read and write well . .	18	5
Total	353	307

The prisoners in custody at the time of our inspection exhibited no improvement upon these results. 15 out of the 47 being entirely ignorant; 16 able only to read a little; 14 to read and write imperfectly, and 2 to read and write well.

The number of punishments of all kinds for prison offences had increased from 189, in 1843, to 268, or nearly 40 per cent in 1844; but if reference be had to the *number* of prisoners, which was less in the latter than in the former year, the actual increase will be found to have exceeded that rate. The majority of the punishments were stoppage of meals, or portions of meals—the severest perhaps that can be inflicted, where the ordinary scale of dietary is so low as it is in this prison; and the prevailing offence consisted in breaches of silence. The governor attributed the increase of punishments to increased means of detection, an additional officer having been appointed in October 1843, and the reports being consequently more

frequent. Nevertheless, the number of officers is still insufficient for the rigid enforcement of the system which is professed, or for the prevention of communication. We had ocular demonstration of the latter fact in the case of two prisoners, whom, unobserved by them, we saw from a window, smiling very significantly to each other as they came up their yard abreast to go to their respective cells at the dinner-hour. At such times they are professedly under the eye of the warders, who are stationed within the circle which overlooks the yards; but their backs being to the warders as they march up the yard, the latter cannot detect any proceedings of this nature, unless the parties unwisely turned their heads too much. At all events, they were unobserved by the warders in the present instance, which is another proof of the many ways by which the Silent System, notwithstanding the angry feelings which it excites, and the numerous punishments to which it gives rise, may be rendered unavailing for its professed objects. Discipline. Punishments.

In February, 1844, we find a record of the governor having represented his inability to enforce discipline in the then crowded state of the prison, owing to the inadequate number of cells; and we can well believe it, whatever might be his efforts to do so.

Two paid male officers have been appointed as cleaners since our last Report, who also act as general assistants, so that there are now in all four male subordinate officers.

The inspection by day consists of the supervision, by one officer, of the prisoners on the wheel, and by another of those walking the circles in the yard. When the prisoners are at meals in their cells, an officer parades the semi-circular space between the railings of the yards and the governor's house. On the passage of the prisoners from the work-yard to their cells, the two yard officers accompany them, and, taking their station in the circle, watch them thence till they have entered their cells. We have seen, however, in the instance adduced, that nothing short of the actual presence of an officer in each yard can prevent communication. There is neither night supervision, nor night watch. At the time of our inspection, one of the officers went the round of the prison in the middle of the night, because there were two or three desperate characters in confinement. Three only of the four male officers sleep in the prison. The want of a female officer precludes the female prisoners from going to chapel on Saturday mornings, because, as is alleged, the calls on that day being more frequent than on others, the matron is compelled to attend to the door, and cannot accompany them. The females' yard is very imperfectly inspected. It is overlooked from the governor's sitting-room, and partly so from his office, but these are not always occupied; and in the intervals of the matron's visits to the yard, communication must, and avowedly does, take place amongst the female prisoners.

At the time of inspection the daily routine of the prisoners was as follows:—At 6 o'clock A.M. the bell rings for them to rise and go to the yards to wash. At a quarter past 6 it again rings, and they proceed to labour, working till 8, when they breakfast, and remain in their cells till 9. From 9 till half-past 9 they attend chapel, resuming work afterwards till 1, at which hour they dine, remaining in their cells till 2, when they return to work, continuing their labour till 6. They then go to their cells, and at 8 are locked up for the night. The only deduction from the time of labour is an hour twice a-week for such prisoners as attend the chaplain's class. On Sundays the prisoners are confined to their cells, except during the time for chapel service. A summary of what precedes gives the subjoined result:— Daily routine.

	Hours.
Labour	9¼
Washing	0¼
Chapel	0½
Meals	2
	12

Part of the prison washing is done by the female prisoners in their own yard. They likewise mend the prison linen, and make the prison dumplings, which are then given to a male prisoner to boil in the cook-house. Whenever a female prisoner is competent, she is employed in lace-making, which is one of the branches of industry peculiar to the town. The women do not labour on the tread-wheel; a circumstance which, as they are consequently less exposed, accounts in a great measure for their being generally in a better state of health than the men. Employment. Females.

In future, when off the wheels and in their cells, it is intended that the prisoners shall be employed in knitting and making nets, in lieu of remaining idle as heretofore. For the purpose of giving instruction to the prisoners in these branches of industry, the visiting justices had obtained, with the sanction of the magistrates of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, the temporary services of Mr. Bartington, the schoolmaster of that prison, and at the time of our inspection of the Bedford House of Correction, we had the satisfaction of finding him employed there in giving such instruction accordingly, both to the prisoners, and to one of the under officers of the prison. Some of the prisoners appeared to be making good progress under his tuition. Employment. Males.

The hours of tread-wheel labour vary from 10 hours in summer to 8 in spring and autumn, and 6 in winter; but as the wheel is insufficient (holding only 19) for the whole number of prisoners to work on it at a time, the labour, by their working in turn, becomes practically reduced. Each man is on the wheel 18 minutes at a time, and 9 off, during 6 of which he walks the ring, sitting the remaining 3. The compartments of the tread-wheel are by no means so constructed as effectually to preclude conversation. The discipline is so strict that even turning the head when on the wheel is visited with punishment. We have before remarked on the exposed situation of the tread-wheel shed. Employment Tread-wheel.

I.
Home District.
County and Borough Gaols.
Bedfordshire.
Bedford County House of Correction.
Classification.
Discipline.

The legal classification is observed as well as the state of numbers, with reference to local circumstances, will permit. The governor states that when, as is constantly the case, the numbers exceed his means of separation, he does the best he can, and is then more regulated in the classification of the prisoners by their character than the offence of which they have been convicted. At the time of our principal inspection, the numbers being unusually low, each prisoner could be accommodated with a separate cell; but, as will have been seen by what is elsewhere stated, this but rarely happens. We adduce a few special instances. In their report, at Epiphany Sessions, 1843, the visiting justices remark as follows:—

"The prison has been remarkably full: as many as 97 were under sentence of imprisonment at one time. There are but 49 night-cells and 4 small day-rooms, so that there have necessarily been 4 and 5 prisoners in a night-cell, and 7 prisoners together day and night in a day-room."

On January 30, 1843, there were 107 prisoners in custody, of whom only 49 could have separate cells. The rest were distributed as follows:—

In two larger cells	9
In three day-rooms	14
In laundry	14
In infirmary	8
In mill-room	9
In receiving-room	4
	58

On the 27th December, 1843, there were 93 prisoners in custody; and on the 9th January, 1844, there were no less than 121, viz., 108 males and 13 females; on which occasion a similar distribution took place. It is to be borne in mind that the whole of the prisoners thus associated were without any night supervision whatever; and that during the day, too, at meal and relay times, they were equally associated and uncontrolled. We might multiply instances of this nature; but it will suffice to adduce the following evidence extracted from the minutes of the visiting justices:—

"23rd September, 1844.—During the last autumn and winter, the upper part of the mill building was required for prisoners during the night and day, and 12 prisoners have constantly slept there. There are only 49 night-cells for male prisoners, and the average number of prisoners during the last winter was above 100."

The "mill-room" here spoken of, and before adverted to, is a large boarded room over the machinery of the mill, having, at the back, a sloping window in the roof, and another window in the front, contiguous to the prison wall, escape from either of which would be a matter of little difficulty. The gaoler said that he guarded against this by placing there those prisoners only who were under short sentences of imprisonment, and who, consequently, would have no sufficient motive to escape. But instances have occurred when the association of the prisoners has been attended with serious consequences to health. In November, 1842, there being at the time 86 prisoners, 3 were attacked with small-pox under the following circumstances:—A male prisoner, who had been committed on the 26th October, had an irruption on his skin a few days afterwards. This was thought of no consequence, and he was placed in a cell with three other prisoners on account of the large number of prisoners in the prison. Two out of the three soon manifested a similar eruption, which was then discovered to be the small-pox, and on the 5th December one of the two died.

The fourth yard, which is appropriated to females, has but seven cells and a small day-room. Sometimes (and this was the case in April, 1844) the number of females is greater than can be accommodated in these cells, and the surplus is then transferred to the adjoining males' yard, No. 3, the male prisoners occupying it being distributed as best they can elsewhere. When the yard, No. 3, is thus occupied by females, the wooden frame-work which surmounts and screens the iron railing of their own yard from the observation of the turnkeys or male prisoners in the circle is shifted back, so as to form the same barrier to the third yard. We observed, however, that the gate of this yard is not kept fastened, and saw one female prisoner pass through it, and cross the circle, for some purpose, to the matron's house, when, at all events, she could be seen by the male turnkeys, if not by the male prisoners. Occasionally, when the female prisoners have been numerous, the visiting justices have seen the necessity of having a female turnkey in the yard with them, and have hired one for the emergency; but otherwise, the matron has no assistant whatever. We cite an instance, extracted from the minutes of the visiting justices:—

"19th June, 1843.—The conduct of the female prisoners is very bad. Four of them have been placed in the infirmary" (the cause is not stated to have been illness). "It is necessary, under the arrangement of this prison, while there are so many female prisoners, to have a female turnkey in the yard."

We submit that it is necessary to have a female turnkey under any circumstances, and that the employment of one for a temporary object is no corrective of the evil; a person so engaged being of necessity unfamiliar with the routine of the prison, and, consequently, wanting in the requisites to make her authority respected. She would, in fact, only begin to be efficient at the time when her services would cease.

It is obviously of no avail to enforce the Silent System on the wheel, be it as rigid and efficient as it may, when counteracted by the unchecked day and night association hereinbefore described.

What fruit can the labours of the chaplain be expected to produce in the face of obstacles, such as those presented to him by such contamination? Need we wonder, under all the circumstances, at the frequency and amount of the recommitments, as elsewhere shown, or can we hope for their diminution whilst this lamentable state of things is permitted to continue? With reference to the large number of recommitments we find the following in the quarterly report of the visiting justices at Michaelmas, 1844:—

"The discipline of the prison is well enforced; the number of recommitments notwithstanding is great. We attribute this in a great measure to the two following causes:—First, for want of sufficient labour, as the mill will only afford employment to the prisoners half a day each. The other cause we consider may be attributed to the extra diet which has latterly been allowed; many prisoners having stated their preference to confinement in prison to their being maintained in the workhouse, and this chiefly on account of the extra diet they receive."

Classification.

We think we have, in our preceding observations, satisfactorily traced the recommitments to causes far more serious than those which the visiting justices have suggested; while, least of all, should we have imagined that the dietary of the Bedford House of Correction, such as we find it, should have produced the effect above ascribed to it.

In an entry in his journal, dated 9th May, 1843, the chaplain remarks:—

"One of the prisoners said to me, with much feeling, 'Oh! how thankful I am that I am in a cell by myself.' He said, the conversation in the day-rooms of the old gaol is dreadful."

But how long could this, or any other prisoner imbued with a similar desire, be assured of having a cell to himself, or of not becoming again exposed, from the crowded state of the house of correction, to the same moral contamination which he congratulated himself on having escaped from in the gaol?

In 1843 and 1844 the number of prisoners sentenced by order of the Court to solitary confinement in this house of correction was, respectively, 18 and 13. Now, there are no cells whatever in this prison adapted for the purpose of solitary confinement, and the consequence is, that from this cause, as also from the state of numbers, the sentence passed upon such prisoners becomes practically relaxed. In other words, the construction and state of the prison prevent the sentences of a certain class of the prisoners committed from being carried into effect. The smallness of the cells, their very defective ventilation, and utter want of means of warmth, are all points to which we have before alluded in our former Reports, nor can we too strongly recur to them here.

Cells.

In consequence of the ill adaptation of this prison for the purpose of solitary confinement, we find that, in July 1844, the visiting justices recommended to the Court of Quarter Sessions that when they sentenced prisoners to solitary confinement during part of their imprisonment, the period being specified, the particular time during the imprisonment should be left to the direction of the visiting justices. In their minute on this subject the visiting justices add:—

"It often happens that at the Quarter Sessions the last week of imprisonment is ordered to be solitary. This brings several prisoners under that punishment at one time, and the day-rooms are not sufficient for the purpose, and prisoners are obliged to be placed in cells too confined and close to insure their health."

One of the reasons of an order given in December, 1843, for removing the prisoners' clothes at night (another being to guard against escapes) was, because it was found that some of the prisoners slept in their clothes for the pupose of gaining warmth, a practice which was deemed, and justly, injurious to health.

We find, too, the following record of a necessary relaxation of discipline during the past winter from the same cause, in the report of the visiting justices to the Epiphany Sessions, 1845:—

"The prisoners have, during the severe weather, been allowed to meet in the day-rooms, as their cells do not afford sufficient warmth. This has necessarily interfered with the due discipline of the prison; but there was no alternative."

In their report at the Easter Sessions, 1845, the justices further state:—

"The discipline of the prison has been carried out as far as practicable. The great defect is the paucity and size of the cells."

Chapel.

Daily morning service is performed in the chapel at half-past 9 o'clock, and is of the same nature as at the gaol. On Sundays there is one full service at each prison; during the remainder of the day the prisoners are in their cells; those who can read being supplied with proper books. The chaplain attaches much importance to the morning expositions in chapel, and thinks they produce a generally beneficial effect. We find by an entry in his journal that, on the 1st January, 1844, it was necessary to perform two chapel-services, the chapel being insufficient to contain at once all the prisoners then in custody. On the 4th March following, the chapel again proved too small to hold the whole of the prisoners.

Instruction.

We have alluded in former Reports to the want of means of school instruction in this prison, and we regret to state that neither a schoolmaster nor schoolmistress has yet been appointed. The chaplain remedies this defect, as far as he is able, by devoting an hour daily to the instruction of the male prisoners in a common class; that is, he hears such of them as can read do so in the hearing of those who cannot; the plan being to select a chapter from the Scriptures, letting the prisoners read a verse in turn, and then to examine them as to their understanding it. It must not, be understood, however, that this is a *daily* class for *each* prisoner so receiving instruction. On the contrary, such prisoners are at liberty to attend it in turn only *twice a week;* the 148th Rule of the Prison Regulations, and also an order of the visiting justices, dated 16th September last, not permitting a more frequent withdrawal of the prisoners from hard labour,

I. HOME DISTRICT. — County and Borough Gaols. — *Bedfordshire.* Bedford County House of Correction. — Instruction.

for the purpose of instruction; so that this is scanty enough. The chaplain states that many of the prisoners have made good progress under even this limited system. In regard to the females, they receive no school instruction, but such as the governor's daughter voluntarily and gratuitously affords them. It has been considered that the greater part of the terms of imprisonment are too short to admit of much benefit being derived from the establishment of a school; but on reference to the Returns in the Appendix for the two years ending respectively at Michaelmas, 1843, and Michaelmas, 1844, it will be seen that the terms of imprisonment were as under, viz.—

	1843	1844	Total.
Under 14 days	13	9	22
14 days and under 1 month .	74	81	155
1 month ,, 2 months .	178	119	297
2 months ,, 3 ,, .	80	82	162
3 ,, ,, 6 ,, .	90	75	165
6 ,, ,, 1 year . .	19	20	39
1 year ,, 2 years . .	12	16	28
2 years ,, 3 ,, . .	2	..	2
Unlimited	..	1	1
Total—Assize, Sessions, and Summary Convictions. .	468	403	871

So that, on the average, the aggregate of prisoners for terms exceeding two months was 397, and of those for terms under two months 474. We submit, therefore, while wholly dissenting from the view that a long term of imprisonment should be made the qualification for the prisoner's school instruction, that, even upon this ground, a sufficient case is here made out to justify the establishment of a school for both sexes in the Bedford County House of Correction; independent of the consideration that the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, Rule 10, requires that "provision shall be made in all prisons for the instruction of the prisoners of *both sexes* in reading and writing." The lamentable ignorance of the prisoners committed to this prison has been already shown. We find, on the one hand, that the proportion of the wholly ignorant and the almost wholly ignorant (viz. those who can read a little), has undergone no diminution; whilst, on the other hand, the re-committals have formed one-third of the prison population; so that the ignorant and the re-committed being thus, to an extent, identified, it follows that no perceptible moral improvement is the result of their imprisonment! This fact is indisputable. That the prisoners themselves are not without the desire to learn, and that some of them form exceptions to the rule, is manifest in the following extract from the chaplain's journal:—

"2nd October, 1844.—Many of the prisoners appear to take great pleasure in being instructed in class, and some are making great advances in scriptural knowledge."

The succeeding extracts bear evidence to the correctness of our previous conclusions:—

"9th January, 1845.—It is truly distressing to find so many young men who cannot read, and are as ignorant as it is possible to be."

"30th April, 1845.—The ignorance of some of the men lately come to prison is truly lamentable."

Books. The prison has a good supply of books of a religious character.

Dietary. The dietary prescribed for this prison is in all respects the same as that for the county gaol. We have stated, in our Report on the county gaol, that we consider this dietary insufficient both for the one prison and the other; an opinion which we here beg to repeat.

Health. The health of the house of correction, in common with that of the county gaol, is stated by the surgeon to have been, since our last Report, better on the whole than it used to be; but, as we shall show presently, it cannot be said to have been good. Between Michaelmas, 1842, and Michaelmas, 1844, there were but two deaths; one of them from suicide. In April, 1845, another death occurred, arising from oppression of the brain. In 1843 there were 12 infirmary cases, and 60 cases of slight indisposition. In January, 1843, there were seven cases of petechia, all requiring extra diet; these in March following being, however, reduced to three. In 1843, the number of extra diet cases was 36, and in 1844, 28.

At the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1844, the surgeon reported that there had been more than an average amount of illness, which had arisen almost entirely from the prevalence of epidemic influenza nearly the whole quarter. That in the majority of cases the disease had not been marked by any extraordinary circumstances; but, in a few instances, it had been accompanied with symptoms of a severe and alarming nature, such as congestion of the lungs, pleuritic pains, and affections of the heart. That such unusual severity of symptoms, greater than the age and previous health of the patients warranted, he attributed to the impossibility, under the present circumstances of the prison, of preserving a proper degree of external warmth on the first seizure of disease. That the worst cases were removed to the infirmary; but, in the milder ones, he considered the alternative of keeping the men at the wheel better than letting them remain in their cold cells during the whole of the day. Notwithstanding this statement, we find only one infirmary case recorded in Table No, 11, as having occurred in 1844. The slight indisposition cases are stated at 52.

We have shown elsewhere that, during the late severe winter, the health of the prisoners was only preserved at the expense of discipline, by their being allowed to congregate together in

the day-rooms for the sake of necessary warmth, which could not be afforded them in their cells. We find also that they were provided with Guernsey frocks. Nevertheless, in the seven months from October 1, 1844, to May 5, 1845, the surgeon's journal shows the following particular cases of illness to have occurred, viz.—

Diarrhœa	5
Rheumatism	9
Influenza	15
Ague and Lumbago	2
Cough and Cold	28
Debility	8
Pain in side	4
Varicose veins	2
Scurvy	1
	74

So that, in those seven months, the cases of illness exceeded the number for each of the two previous years. It is, however, proper to remark that some few of the prisoners came in unwell.

We refer to our Seventh, and to what has been previously said in the present Report, with reference to the combined causes which may be considered as predisposing to disease in this prison; being well satisfied that they must have exercised a baneful influence in the present instance. These may be summed up as follows:—The low damp situation of the prison; the unfitness, both in size, ventilation, and temperature, of the cells; the exposed state of the tread-wheel; the severe discipline; and the inadequate diet.

At the time of our inspection there were four prisoners on the extra-diet list, three of them being infirmary patients.

There is no thermometer in the prison; not even in the infirmary. — Thermometer.

The routine duties of the surgeon are the same as at the county gaol. — Surgeon.

Prisoners act in the capacity of infirmary nurses. — Infirmary nurses.

With the exception of the infirmary cases mentioned, the health of the prison was good at the time of our inspection.

Boys are now whipped with a birch; the number of strokes being at the governor's and surgeon's discretion. — Whipping.

The following new rules as to cleanliness have been enjoined by the visiting justices since our last Report:— — Cleanliness.

That the prisoners be supplied with a foot-bath once a-week in summer, and once a-month in winter. — Bathing, &c.

That every prisoner have a change of body linen once a-week.

That every prisoner be put into a warm bath on his admission, and be minutely examined by the surgeon, both on admission and discharge. Also that each prisoner have a body-bath once a-month, unless otherwise ordered by the surgeon.

The prison dress remains the same, with the exception that the round felt cap, formerly worn, has been superseded by a cap with a front, and surmounted by a brass number, denoting the number of times the wearer has been before committed. — Prison dress.

The prisoners on their discharge receive assistance, according to circumstances. Such assistance varies from 5*s.* to 6*d.*, and rests entirely with the magistrates. — Assistance on discharge.

We found numerous recorded instances of complaints by prisoners of their property being taken from them by police constables, and the difficulty they experienced in obtaining restitution of the same on their discharge. The visiting justices have made frequent representations on the subject to the police authorities, requiring either that the property shall be lodged with the governor of the gaol, or retained by the chief police officer at Bedford. This is unquestionably the proper course to be pursued, in justice to the prisoner. — Prisoners' effects.

There have been no escapes since our last Report. — Escapes.

We subjoin a summary of the chaplain's quarterly reports during the year ended Michaelmas, 1844. They have reference to the gaol as well as to the house of correction:—

At Epiphany Sessions he reported—That the prisoners presented much the same characteristics, mentally and morally, as those who had preceded them. That there was one condition in particular common to them all on coming to prison, namely, spiritual insensibility; they had no spiritual anxieties, nothing of that dread of future retribution which might be expected to be the concomitant of guilt and iniquity. Their interests were few and of the lowest order; that some had been roused from this state of torpor into a salutary concern about their highest and most important interests. He mentioned as a very striking circumstance in relation to those tradesmen from the large manufacturing towns, who occasionally passed through the prisons, that they are almost all infidels.

That those unhappy men were utterly reckless, and in their recklessness had disburdened themselves of all annoyance of conscience; for they said they did not believe there was any such thing as a conscience; that what we call moral distinctions are merely conventional creations of the social systems.

That the unhappy prisoners who had imbibed these notions were generally ignorant of even the first and simplest elements of Divine truth.

That the expositions at morning service were highly valued by not a few at the house of correction; that his object in such expositions was to present one particular truth each morning

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in different aspects and under different illustrations, in the hope of meeting the different conditions of mind of those he addressed. That this method was not unsuccessful. That on the Sunday before Christmas-day four prisoners in the house of correction received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and solemnly stated it to be their full purpose of heart to walk before God in newness of life. That the general bearing and conduct of these men was such as to accredit them for sincerity and singleness of purpose. That in the house of correction there is a library of 150 books of various character, but all excellent in their kind. That each prisoner who could read (besides a Bible and Prayer-book) had one of these books, which when read he returned, and on the contents of which he, the chaplain, conversed with him before he gave him another, and these interviews are valued by many.

That in the gaol he also conversed with the prisoners individually in his own room, but there the great obstacle to beneficial instruction was the association in the day-rooms; but as he had directed the attention of the justices to this evil in former reports, he thought it unnecessary then to do more than merely advert to it.

At Easter quarter session he reported that the description of character, to which he requested the attention of the justices on former occasions, exactly designated the individuals who constituted his charge during the last three months. That, with very few exceptions, the ignorance of Divine truth was most remarkable and truly lamentable. That the mode of instruction in classes then employed in both prisons, but especially in the house of correction, was greatly valued by the prisoners, and promised to be of signal benefit. That of only one instance of levity he had reason to complain during the whole time the system had been in practice; indeed the attention and general conduct of these unhappy men when reading the Scriptures, and the endeavour on the part of many to cultivate the recollection of the explanatory observations that were usually made were quite gratifying, and justified the belief that, under the Divine blessing, some little good was being done.

At Midsummer quarter sessions the chaplain reported favourably of the general conduct of the prisoners; that throughout the quarter he met with but one instance of disinclination to instruction, and the progress made in scriptural knowledge by some men, both in the gaol and house of correction had been considerable. That in the latter place the smallness of the number of prisoners, only enough to work the wheel, had for some weeks past prevented reading in classes with that frequency which the numbers in the winter and the spring admitted, but the deprivation he had endeavoured to make up for by frequent individual instruction. That in the gaol, by making those who could read, read in the hearing of those that could not, he endeavoured to impart instruction to all in the way of a simple exposition of the portion of Scripture thus perused; but it was the exposition in the chapel that he believed to be most profitable. That from its continuous character it enabled the prisoners to take a collective and comprehensive view of the Gospel or Epistle in course of reading, and so tended to impart a knowledge of Divine truth in its various bearings and relations. That from this method of instruction several prisoners professed to have received considerable light and benefit, and that some, who scarcely knew the alphabet when they came to prison, went out in the course of the last three months able to read with understanding.

At Michaelmas quarter sessions the chaplain reported that the individuals constituting his then charge so harmonized in condition and character with those who from time to time have preceded them, that description would only be useless repetition.

That the expositions of Scripture in the chapel, and the instruction in classes in his room, were valued by not a few of the prisoners. The scriptural knowledge which by these means some had attained was very considerable.

The instruction by class afforded a good opportunity of explaining the meaning of words, especially Scripture phrases, a species of knowledge in which he found prisoners lamentably deficient.

That of the numbers who pass through the prisons there were some in respect to whom the "Word of God" had not returned void, and who evidenced its power in rectifying their principles and dispositions, by walking in newness of life.

In our former Reports on both prisons, as also more especially in our last Report on the Bedford County Gaol, we have done justice to the endeavours made by the visiting justices, from session to session, to induce the adoption of such measures as should relieve the county from the reproach of maintaining prisons avowedly unfit for their professed objects; and we have had again to record our regret that no practical proceedings have been taken to this end. That the visiting justices are themselves fully sensible of the fundamental defects of the Bedford County House of Correction, equally with those of the gaol, the following extract from their reports to the Court of Quarter Sessions will sufficiently show:—

"*Epiphany Sessions*, 1843.

Visiting justices' Reports.

"We have on many occasions expressed the inadequacy of this prison to carry out the requirements of the Act of Parliament, and feel it very important that an additional number of cells, and other alterations which we have in former reports adverted to, should be made."

"*Epiphany Sessions*, 1844.

"In the house of correction the accommodation is far from what is requisite; the entries in the journals of the prison bear repeated testimony of this fact. The entry of the last week (without referring to periods when greater numbers have been under confinement) states that there are 56 night-cells in the prison, and 93 prisoners; out of which number 10 have been placed and have slept together in the

laundry, and the surplus number in the receiving-room, in the refractory cells, and other parts of the prison, in numbers that could be best arranged, but not under sufficient scrutiny to prevent an escape from the prison. The governor of the prison has remarked several times on this point. *There is not a single cell in this prison of the dimensions required by the Act of Parliament.* In the summer months, when the doors of the night-cells are opened in the morning, the effect of the bad ventilation is so offensive that even the officers of the prison feel a reluctance in the performance of their duty. In winter, during the first part of the night, the prisoners suffer much from extreme cold; so much so that, in addition to their bed-clothes, they often sleep in their own clothes; and it is found impossible, without extra artificial means, to provide proper warmth and ventilation. The medical officer of the prison has brought this subject before our notice on former occasions. The cells are all adjoining the outer boundary wall, which has been found in many cases liable to serious abuses."

For general statistical information respecting this prison, we refer to the different tables hereto annexed.

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Bedford, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison, at the commencement of the Year	22	1	..	..	22	1	23

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	29	3	3	1	32	4	36
1. By Courts-Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	128	..	5	..	133	..	133
4. Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	64	9	2	..	66	9	75
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act. . .	29	11	2	..	31	11	42
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	34	13	2	1	36	14	50
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	261	34	11	1	272	35	307
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	22	1	..	..	22	1	23
	Summary Convictions	29	3	3	1	32	4	36
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	261	34	11	1	272	35	307
	Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	67	15	13	1	80	16	96
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		379	53	27	3	406	56	462
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals		379	53	27	3	406	56	462

No. 5.—*See* Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	21	5	2	..	23	5	28
3. Summary Convictions	28	3	1	..	29	3	32
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	49	8	3	..	52	8	60
DEBTORS.							
7. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	49	8	3	..	52	8	60

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	2	3	12	1	10	1	18	2	16	4	9	4	..	..	67	15
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	4	2	53	15	87	13	64	3	52	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	261	34

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial .	3	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction. . .	..	..	6	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	80	16	96
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	272	35	307
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors.	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
17 Years and under 21	72	8	..	..	72	8	80
21 Years and under 30	95	12	..	..	95	12	107
30 Years and upwards	94	14	..	..	94	14	108
Total	261	34	11	1	252	35	307

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write.	118	12	2	1	120	13	133
Can Read only	113	17	9	..	122	17	139
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . .	25	5	..	..	25	5	30
Can Read and Write well	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	261	34	11	1	272	35	307

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No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	47	5	..	..	47	5	52
Infirmary cases	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	55	11	2	..	57	11	68
Twice	25	5	..	..	25	5	30
Thrice	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Four Times or more	30	2	..	..	30	2	32
Total	124	18	2	..	126	18	144

No 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	379	53	27	3	406	56	462
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	379	53	27	3	406	56	462

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts-Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice, or Magistrates	10	..	3	..	13	..	13
By Courts-Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	..	3	..	13	..	13

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No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	4	..	9	..	13	..	13
Total	4	..	9	..	13	..	13

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	59	15	..	..	9	..	..	..	68	15	83
Solitary Cells	44	19	..	..	13	..	..	..	57	19	76
Stoppage of Diet	70	20	..	..	13	..	..	..	83	20	103
Other Punishments	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	178	54	..	..	36	..	..	..	214	54	268

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	108	13	121
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	64	8	72
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Guernseys*	1	..
Day Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Beds	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Blankets*	2	2
Trowsers	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Stockings	1 pr	1 pr	Pillow Cases	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Towels (2 to each yard)	2	2
Shoes	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Clogs	..	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	2	2
Stocks	1	..	,, Towels	1	1

* Three Blankets and the Guernseys in the winter.

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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	442	1	11
,, Male and Female Clothing	137	14	3½
,, Bedding	19	13	3
,, Straw	7	11	2
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	11	8	5
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	2	6
,, Fuel	28	6	4
,, Soap	2	2	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	12	8	10
,, Washing	38	8	8
,, Cooking	10	0	0
,, Stationery and Printing, done by contract for the whole of the County	..		
,, Books	4	16	2
,, Furniture	0	7	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	4	10	0
,, Officers' Salaries	466	10	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	32	17	9½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,218	18	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	26	2	0
Grand Total	1,245	0	4
*See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	5	16	3
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	3	12	6

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Suet Dumplings.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	(See Note.) Soup.*	(See Note.) Gruel.†	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	lbs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men / Women / Boys	14	1 8	3	8	..	14	..	..	2 ozs. of onions in summer instead of potatoes.
Employment, not being Hard Labour.									
Men / Women / Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed.									
Men / Women / Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
† State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart—2 ounces.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . . . February . .	6	19	7½	48	one-third off and two on	10,800	7,200	..	..
March . . . April . . .	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	9,600	..	..
May . . . . June . . . . July . . . . August . . .	10	..	..	..	..	18,000	12,000	..	..
September . . October . . .	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	9,600	..	..
November . . December . .	6	..	..	..	..	10,800	7,200	..	..

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Officer.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
James Banfield .	Governor .	52	Oct. 14, 1834	140 0 0	..	140 0 0	House, firing, candles, and garden.
Sarah Banfield . .	Matron .	53	,,	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	Ditto.
George Maclear .	Chaplain .	45	Jan., 1843 .	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	Ditto.
Charles Short. .	Surgeon .	75	Jan., 1820 .	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	Ditto.
Daniel H. Monks.	Turnkey .	28	Jan. 1, 1839 .	56 0 0	..	56 0 0	Firing, candles, and bedding when on duty.
Thomas Smith .	Assistant .	59	Feb. 24, 1840	36 0 0	..	36 0 0	
Abel Crouch . .	Ditto . .	28	Nov. 20, 1842	36 0 0	..	36 0 0	
Charles Harrison.	Ditto . .	27	Oct. 19, 1843	26 0 0	..	26 0 0	
Samuel Wing. .	Auditor .	32	Oct. 19, 1841	12 10 0	..	12 10 0	
				466 10 0	..	466 10 0	

No 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	0 5 6
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . .	7 15 6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total . .	£8 1 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers, Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,218 18 4
Total Receipts of Ditto	8 1 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,226 19 4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	26 2 0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1,200 17 4

NOTE.—This Sum is divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, which gives 10¾*d.* as the Cost of each Prisoner by Day.

(A.)

No. 1 Yard.

Initials.	Age.	Married or Single.	Trade or Occupation.	Offence.	Sentence.	Unexpired Term of Sentence.	How Employed.	No. of times in Prison before.	Education.
M. M. . .	34	Single . .	Sailor . . .	Rogue and vagabond . .	3 calendar months' hard labour.	10 weeks 6 days . . .	Tread-wheel . .	Three . .	Read.
J. W. . .	18	Ditto . .	Shoemaker . .	Felony	1 year hard labour. . .	9 weeks 7 days . . .	Cleaner . . .	First . .	Read and write.
G. K. . .	23	Ditto . .	Servant . . .	Ditto	6 calendar months' hard labour—2 weeks solitary.	4 months 1 week 5 days .	Tread-wheel . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
W. H. . .	18	Ditto . .	Labourer . .	Ditto	6 calendar months' hard labour.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto . .	Neither.
W. C. . .	17	Ditto . .	Blacksmith . .	Cutting trees	1 ditto	1 week 6 days	Ditto	Ditto . .	Read.
J. B. . .	26	Married .	Labourer . .	Larceny	6 ditto	4 months 26 days . . .	Knitting . . .	Ditto . .	Read and write.
J. B. . .	43	Ditto . .	Carpenter . .	Rogue and vagabond . .	3 ditto	9 weeks 2 days . . .	Tread-wheel . .	Ditto . .	Both—well.
W. S. . .	27	Ditto . .	Tramp . . .	Larceny	6 ditto	3 weeks 2 days . . .	Not at work . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
W. C. . .	18	Single . .	Labourer . .	Game laws.	1 ditto	1 week 6 days . . .	Tread-wheel . .	Once . .	Read and write.
W. J. . .	46	Married .	Ditto . . .	Felony	6 calendar months' hard labour—first and last week solitary.	4 months 1 week 5 days .	Knitting . . .	Ditto . .	Neither.
J. P. . .	17	Single . .	Tramp . . .	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour.	5 weeks 6 days . . .	Tread-mill . . .	First . .	Ditto.
W. S. . .	28	Ditto . .	Labourer . .	Assault.	2 calendar months' imprisonment.	6 weeks 2 days . . .	None	Once . .	Read.
S. D. . .	40	Married .	Ditto . . .	Felony	3 calendar months' hard labour—last week solitary.	6 weeks	Tread-mill. . .	First . .	Read and write.
S. C. . .	22	Single . .	Fishmonger. .	Ditto	4 calendar months' hard labour—last week solitary.	10 weeks 3 days . . .	Knitting . . .	Ditto . .	Neither (a Jew.)
E. C. . .	35	Married .	Labourer . .	Larceny	1 year hard labour. . .	8 weeks 3 days . . .	Unwell; on extra diet.	Twice . .	Read.
J. S. . .	18	Single . .	Ditto . . .	Game laws.	2 calendar months' hard labour.	4 weeks 6 days . . .	Tread-wheel . .	Once . .	Ditto.
C. B. . .	21	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Larceny	6 calendar months' hard labour—2 weeks solitary.	8 weeks 2 days . . .	Cleaner . . .	Ditto . .	Neither.
R. E. . .	38	Married .	Ditto . . .	Ditto	6 calendar months' hard labour.	4 months 26 days . . .	Knitting . . .	First . .	Read.
E. C. . .	19	Single . .	Ditto . . .	Leaving the Union, &c. .	2 calendar months' imprisonment.	4 weeks	None	Four . .	Read and write.
W. R. . .	45	Married .	Ditto . . .	Felony	4 calendar months' hard labour—first and last week solitary.	10 weeks 3 days . . .	Knitting . . .	Twice . .	Neither.
W. J. . .	23	Single . .	Baker . . .	Passing counterfeit coins .	18 calendar months' hard labour—first and last 2 weeks solitary.	16 months 1 week 5 days.	Ditto	First . .	Read and write.

J. T.	21	Ditto	Labourer	Felony	2 calendar months' hard labour.	1 week 5 days	Tread-wheel	Ditto	Neither.
T. S.	21	Ditto	Ditto	Game laws (night)	3 ditto and find sureties	7 weeks 6 days	Ditto	Once	Read.
A. B.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Larceny	6 calendar months' hard labour—2 weeks solitary.	8 weeks 2 days	Ditto	Ditto	Read and write.
T. G.	24	Married	Ditto	Game laws.	2 calendar months' hard labour.	3 weeks 3 days	Not at work	Twice	Neither.
No. 2 Yard.									
J. O.	44	Ditto	Bricklayer	Larceny	6 calendar months' hard labour.	8 weeks 2 days	Whitewashing	Ditto	Read.
G. T.	23	Single	Tramp	Passing counterfeit coin	18 calendar months' hard labour—first and last 2 weeks solitary.	16 months 1 week 5 days	Netting	First	Read and write.
J. H.	29	Ditto	Labourer	Felony	2 calendar months' hard labour.	1 week 5 days	Knitting	Ditto	Neither.
E. S.	25	Ditto	Sailor	Rogue and vagabond	3 ditto	10 weeks 6 days	Tread-wheel	Ditto	Read and write.
T. W.	14	Ditto	Labourer	Leaving the Union, &c.	Ditto	10 weeks	Knitting	Once	Read.
No. 3 Yard.									
T. V.	21	Ditto	Needle-maker	Felony	2 calendar months' hard labour.	1 week 5 days	Unwell	First	Ditto.
T. P.	20	Ditto	Labourer	Game laws.	Ditto	7 weeks 3 days.	Tread-wheel	Once	Read and write.
B. T.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Larceny	6 ditto	4 months 26 days	Knitting	First	Ditto.
H. B.	13	Ditto	Ditto	Felony	Ditto; twice whipped	4 months 1 week 5 days	Ditto	Ditto	Neither.
T. A.	20	Ditto	Ditto	Larceny	3 calendar months' hard labour.	9 weeks 2 days	Tread-wheel	Once	Read.
A. H.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Game laws.	1 ditto	1 week 5 days	Ditto	First	Ditto.
C. F.	22	Ditto	Ditto	Larceny	1 year ditto	8 weeks 3 days	Cook	Ditto	Ditto.
W. S.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Passing counterfeit coin	18 calendar months' ditto—first and last 2 weeks solitary.	16 months 1 week 5 days.	Netting	Ditto	Neither.
W. A.	41	Married	Ditto	Game laws.	2 calendar months' hard labour.	7 weeks 2 days	Tread-wheel	Ditto	Ditto.
No. 4 Yard—(Females).									
A. S.	33	Ditto	Hawker	Felony	1 year hard labour	9 weeks 7 days	Washing	Ditto	Read.
A. D.	23	Single	Bonnet-maker	Larceny	1 calendar month ditto	4 days	Ditto	Ditto	Neither.
S. J.	20	Ditto	Plaiter	Breaking a mug	2 ditto	2 weeks	Attending a child	Six	Read.
E. B.	14	Ditto	Lacemaker	Felony	Ditto	1 week 5 days	Lace	First	Ditto.
Infirmary.									
J. W.	25	Ditto	Labourer	Ditto	2 calendar months' hard labour.	1 week 5 days	Infirmary (ill)	Ditto	Neither.
J. E.	17	Ditto	Sweep	Rogue and vagabond	3 ditto	4 weeks 3 days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
E. L.	25	Ditto	Labourer	Game laws	Ditto	3 months	Ditto	Ditto	Read and write.
J. G.	29	Married	Ditto	Larceny	1 ditto	5 days	Nurse	Ditto	Ditto.

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

BERKSHIRE.

READING—County Gaol and House of Correction.

In our last Report we detailed, at considerable length, the various steps taken, and arrangements entered into, by the Committee appointed by the magistrates of the county at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, held at Reading the 10th October, 1841, in order to carry into effect the construction of a new prison in the room of the old one, which was so inadequate for the carrying out of the provisions of the Gaol Acts, or indeed for the maintenance of any sound system of prison discipline.

We also intimated the commencement of the works at the latter end of the month of August, 1842. It is now our pleasing duty to report the completion and occupancy of the new gaol and house of correction; a structure reflecting the highest praise upon all concerned in its erection; upon the county magistrates for their liberality and enlightened policy in sanctioning the undertaking; upon the zeal and ability of the committee appointed for carrying out the details of the same; and we record with pleasure that, with reference to Mr. Crutchley, who acted as chairman of that committee, and presented reports of the progress of the works from time to time to the quarter sessions, at the Midsummer Sessions, 1844, the Court resolved—"That the thanks of the Court be given to T. H. Crutchley, Esq., for the attention and ability shown by him as chairman of the Reading Gaol Building Committee since its formation."

Without encumbering our Report with any details of the progress of the works, we shall at once proceed with the description of the building and the system of prison discipline therein adopted.

The Site.

The new county gaol and house of correction at Reading occupies the same site of ground as the old prison; but considerably enlarged. Its position is elevated, but neither exposed to violent winds nor deleterious fogs, notwithstanding that there are considerable low-lying alluvial depositions at no great distance in the neighbourhood. The prison stands on an area of four acres of ground, or nearly so, and is not overlooked by any other building, or ever likely to be so, as the only equally elevated portion of ground close by is the site of the ancient abbey, on the west; on the other three sides it is bounded by a road. The subsoil is fine gravel, furnishing a never-failing supply of excellent water at the depth of 35 feet, with a capital drainage flowing into the Holy Brook, situated in the rear; and without the extension of that drainage, or in any way interfering with the boundary wall, due provision is made for the enlargement of the prison, if necessary, either by the extension of the south wing, so as to give accommodation for 100 additional cells, or by the occupancy of other available portions of ground between the wings of the building and boundary-wall at present laid down as gardens.

General Arrangements and Principle of Construction.

The prison is so constructed as to afford the greatest facility of adaptation in the general arrangements, which experience has proved to be most expedient, and also the means of exercising a sound discipline, with the power of effectively superintending and controlling it. Thus, in the general arrangements, the great principle of *separation*, in the widest sense of the term, is secured; separation not only of prisoner from prisoner, but of one class of prisoners from another, of the sexes, and of the various departments, as that of the governor, chaplain, medical officer, steward, and subordinate officers. The portion of the prison, too, occupied by the prisoners and the warders, and consequently devoted to discipline, is as little interfered with as possible by the other departments, or by any class of servants unconnected with the discipline of the prison. The *principle* of *construction* may be briefly described to be a central hall, with four spacious wings or corridors radiating from it, three of which are appropriated to the prisoners, whilst in the fourth are situated the chapel, offices, infirmaries, &c. The central hall is available as a station common to the whole, and is open from floor to roof; the three corridors also, containing the prisoners' cells, are of a similar construction; and consequently by this arrangement the whole interior of the prison, and the door of every cell, can be seen from one central point. The *style* of *architecture* is *castellated gothic*, or that which was the prevailing style of the latter end of the 15th, and of the whole of the 16th century. The building is in brick-work, arranged agreeably with that order, and the finishings are in Bath stone. The frontage, or whole northern aspect, exhibits most completely the style of architecture, comprising the entrance gateway, and, on each side, the porter's apartments, the houses of the governor and chaplain, and at each end a warder's house.

Boundary Wall.

The boundary-wall is, on an average, 24 feet high and 2 feet 3 inches thick at the bottom, with layers of hoop iron in every other course of bricks for 5 or 6 feet above the level of the ground, and 14 inches thick at the top. On all sides, except the south, the average depth of the foundations are 5 feet, which is all that is necessary either to prevent escape by undermining, or safely to support the superincumbent structure; but on the south side, on account of the springy nature of the ground, it is built on arches, the piers of which average from 5 to 12 feet in depth, and rest on solid concrete. The wall is without buttresses, and perfectly smooth on both sides, rounded on the top, and without projectin g coping. In the four

angles of the wall are situated the houses of the deputy governor, matron, store-keeper, and senior warden, whilst the houses of the governor and chaplain occupy the angles of the boundary wall on each side of the entrance gateway to the prison. As a measure of security, there is but one gateway through the boundary wall, the private entrance from the governor's house being only used by that officer when he visits the prison at uncertain hours when he wishes to do so without apprizing any one of his coming. The entrance gate is sufficiently strong and well secured from within, and, from the nature of its structure, could be easily defended against attack. It may be proper to mention here, that the distances between the wings of the prison and the boundary wall are, on the east side, 26 feet; on the west side, 16 feet; whilst on the south it is 136 feet: thus affording the means of extension, should occasion require, without unduly encroaching upon the boundary wall, which in prison construction should be especially avoided.

Dwarf Boundary Wall.

Surrounding the boundary wall, and on an average about 12 feet distance from it, there is a *dwarf boundary wall*, except on the west side, which is not yet finished, about 5 feet in height, and forms the extreme limits of the prison. On the frontage aspect, however, it is extended far enough to allow gardens to the governor and chaplain of about 200 by 300 feet; and between the walls, on the east side are situated the carpenters' shops, stable, and prison van-house, whilst the other available intermural spaces are apportioned as garden ground to the warders of the prison. The extent of this ground altogether is 1 acre and 14 perches.

Basement.

The basement, on an average, is about 3 feet below the ground level, and surrounded by an area varying considerably in breadth at different parts. The whole of the lower basement walls stands on concrete, 9 inches deep by 3 feet 9 inches thick, over which are two courses of footings in brick, which support the walls; they are 2 feet 3 inches thick up to the ground-floor. There are six inches of flints around the whole of the basement to guard against moisture; and the consequence is, that the prison is perfectly dry. We have before had occasion to remark the radiating construction of the building from a common centre; and, as it is of essential importance to keep the different departments distinct, the same arrangement is exemplified in the appropriation of the basement. Thus the area under the central hall, and a portion of the adjoining wings, are not only convenient as affording access to the other parts of the building and the apartments, stores, cells, and baths therein contained, as well as to the airing yards; but it is available also for other more temporary purposes, as the distribution of meals, &c., for the reception of materials, stores, and affording ingress and egress to servants and others not connected with the prison, without in any way interfering with the warders or discipline. On the basement of the wings of the building are arranged and conveniently classified the departments most allied to each other: as, for instance, under the entrance corridor are situated the eight reception cells, the two itch cells, and fumigating room, &c.; on the south the four baths, a hot water tank for their supply, and four dark refractory cells; on the east the kitchen and the various provision stores, as well as other store rooms.

The warders have a mess-room entering off the lower central hall and occupying the angle formed by the junction of the south and west wings; besides there are various other apartments, &c., of less importance in this department of the building, which it is unnecessary to describe more minutely here.

There are three staircases leading from the basement to the ground-floor; the chief one is situated near the middle of the prison, being the means of communication between the central halls above and below. Of the other two one is close by the entrance door leading to the reception cells, the other occupies the extreme end of the south corridor. By the former, the prisoners pass to the reception cells upon their entrance into the prison, and by the latter they are conducted to the cells destined for their occupancy, having in the meanwhile been examined by the surgeon, bathed, and, if convicted, clothed in the prison dress. The basement in all its departments is light and airy; it is also lighted with gas, and perfectly dry. The roofs of the basement wings are arched in brick-work, but that of the central hall is supported on iron girders and pillars, and covered with slate. The flooring of the whole basement is laid down with "Keene's cement," a composition which, in this instance, at least, we are bound to pronounce a great failure.

Ground Plan.

Without referring again more particularly to the boundary wall as a part of the ground plan, we have to observe that the entrance gateway in the boundary wall leads to the front court-yard, a space of ground 78 feet by 83 feet. On the left, or eastern side, is the only entrance to the females' department, a structure quite distinct and separate from the males' division, and will be more conveniently described by itself. From the centre of the court-yard, and opposite the gateway, is the entrance to the north corridor, or wing of the building, and on either side of it a gateway, the eastern leading to the vacant garden ground around the prison as well as to the debtors' apartments; the western being for the reception of the stores, &c. The governor has also a private entrance from his house into the court-yard, which gives him the facility of visiting the prison unawares. The entrance corridor is 81 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 10 feet high, and the ascent to it is by 14 steps—6 on the outside and 8 on the inside of the glazed door. It is chiefly occupied by the officers' and prisoners' visiting rooms, and may be described as follows:—On the right of the entrance door is the messenger's room; next, the private staircase leading to the chapel for the use of the governor and chaplain and their families, and made available also for the female prisoners and debtors. On the opposite side of the corridor is the passage

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leading to the debtors' department of the prison, the day-room of the first class of which corresponding on the left with the messenger's room on the right, the day-room of the second-class debtors being placed under. The first-class debtors' sleeping cells occupy the remaining portion of the left side of the corridor, and those of the second class under them; whilst on the opposite side there are the prisoners' visiting-room fitted up with iron gratings on each side, one for the reception of the prisoner, the other for his visitor, leaving a space of about seven feet between, in which during the visits is constantly stationed an officer to prevent any improper communication. The next is the debtors' and misdemeanants' of the first division reception room, clerk's office, and governor's office adjoining the central-hall, with a window looking into it, so that he may have the more completely under his inspection the discipline of the prison whilst he may be engaged in his other duties. The debtors' department consists of two day rooms, 12 feet by 15 feet, and 20 sleeping cells, with an airing yard 70 feet long by 25 feet wide.

The exercising yard for the males is situated on the south-west side of the prison, and the access to it is from the west side of the north corridor, close to the central hall. It is divided into 20 compartments, radiating equally from the inspection station in the centre, and furnished with railings at both ends, for the two-fold purpose of affording a free circulation of air, and a thorough inspection. The divisions are 37 feet long by 15 feet at the wider end; a small roof is attached to the division walls, to afford shelter in case of rain. A warder is in constant attendance upon the prisoners when taking exercise, and has the means of instantly detecting any irregularity through the inspection holes from the centre station, or from the top, a position he sometimes occupies in fine weather. The unconvicted prisoners, and those employed at sedentary occupations, as well as those ordered by the surgeon on the score of health, have two hours' exercise every day; and all the prisoners in the gaol have exercise on Sundays for one hour, and sometimes for a longer period during the longer days of summer.

The crank machinery for raising the water for the supply of the prison is placed between the south and east corridors, and is divided into 11 compartments; and the period of labour for each prisoner is one hour at a time; but during the whole week he is thus employed about 12 hours. The prisoners are locked in their compartments, and are under the constant superintendence of a warder.

Central Hall, Corridors, &c.

In speaking of the principle of prison construction, it has been stated that the central hall and corridors which radiate from it, are open from the floor to the roof, with the exception of the northern one, which is occupied by the different officers' and prisoners' reception rooms, and above by the chapel and infirmaries. But the central hall and open corridors may be designated the "*Prison Proper*," for it is here that the warders are stationed, having each under his command his proportion of prisoners; an arrangement also affording the utmost facility of administering the daily routine of duty and discipline, and, on the part of the governor, affording the means of inspecting and directing the whole in the most perfect manner.

From the central hall the open corridors run due east, south, and west, and are terminated by windows 31 feet high by 7 feet 5 inches wide. The east and west are 120 feet in length; the southern 64 feet, 14 feet in breadth, and 36 feet high. The central hall is 26 feet by 39 feet, and about 60 feet high: it is dome-shaped in brick-work, having seven large cast-iron supporters meeting in the centre: this is necessary, in order to carry in safety the superincumbent foul air shafts: it is pierced by two skylight windows on the south side, giving light to the centre of the prison. The roofs of the corridores are arched in brick, and covered with slate; but the roofs over the upper tiers of cells are flat, of considerable thickness, and covered with asphalte. At convenient distances, both on the corridor-floors and galleries, there are water-taps for the facility of obtaining water to cleanse the prison. The whole is lighted with gas. The central hall is paved with slate, the corridors with tiles, arranged in a mosaic pattern. Ranged round the central hall, and along the corridor-walls, are two tiers of galleries of thin slate, 3 feet 2 inches wide, supported on iron brackets, and having railings of light open iron-work, with stairs leading thereto from the corridors of a similar construction. The cells are ranged on three stories, and open into the corridors which run longitudinally through each wing. The lower ranges open upon the floors of the corridors; the upper tiers open upon the galleries above. Each wing of the prison is called a *Division*, distinguished by the letters A. B. C. And the level of each tier of cells is called a *Ward*. No. 1, being on the ground-floor; No. 2, on the second gallery; No. 3, on the third gallery; whilst the cells are numbered consecutively, the odd numbers on the one side, the even on the other. Each prisoner is provided with a round brass plate, which is suspended from a button, and engraved thereon a letter pointing out his division, on a level with it the number of his ward, and under these a number designating his cell. Occupying the angles formed by the junction of the east and west with the south wings of the building, and opening into the central hall, are situated the magistrates', and committee rooms, each 16 feet by 26 feet, and 10 feet high.

Hoisting Machine.

This is an apparatus for hoisting the provisions or materials from the basement to the level of the ground-floor and the galleries above. It is placed on the south-east side of the central hall, and consists of two upright polished iron shafts, reaching from the basement to about eight feet above the upper gallery. A wooden frame, with guide wheels running along the shafts, is fixed within, in which are placed the trays containing the provisions, &c. The whole is raised by a windlass, and, on its arrival at the ground-floor, the trays destined for wards No. 1 are taken off, placed on waggons, and the rations distributed to the separate cells, and along the galleries above in the same manner, except that the trays are there placed upon light iron carriages that run on the tops of the gallery railings, the wheels of which are covered with

leather to prevent noise. The meals in this way take little more than five minutes to be distributed to the separate cells.

Prison Cells, their Fittings, &c.

The prison cells are 13 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high, and consequently contain about 955 cubic feet of space. They are lighted by a window close under the ceiling, 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot, the frame of which is of strong cast iron, and a fixture. The outer cell walls are 1 foot 10½ inches thick, the inside or corridor walls are 1 foot 6 inches thick, whilst the separation wall is only 1 foot 2 inches thick, which is all that is necessary to prevent communication between the prisoners where the cells open into spacious corridors, as the slightest noise can be at once detected by the warders on duty. The ceilings are arched in brick-work in cement, and are 4½ inches thick, except the upper tiers, which are 9 inches thick. The floors are covered with red square tiles; a few of them are laid down in asphalte. The doors are furnished with spring locks, not requiring a second insertion of the key, consequently economizing time and labour; and there is a glazed opening for inspection, covered on the outside by a moveable slide, on the inside by wire gauze. A small trap is contrived in the door, by which the distribution of provisions, &c., is facilitated. It is also useful as a precautionary measure, should the prisoner call for assistance during the night when only one warder is on duty. The whole cell can be lighted by placing a lantern in this opening, and ascertaining what is amiss before the cell door is opened. In a corner of each cell there is a soil-pan of earthenware, covered with a strong and enduring glaze, having a thick deal cover accurately fitted over it, and above, a copper basin for washing, the waste water from which runs into the soil-pan below. Each cell is furnished with a small deal table, stool, and a three-shelved cupboard fixed in a corner. The hammock is of cocoa fibre, and slung across the cell to four eyes fixed in the walls, and taken down in the morning, rolled neatly up, and placed over the cupboard. The cells are lighted with gas, and, agreeably with the provisions of the Act, a prisoner can apprize the warder on duty of his wish to see him in case of emergency, by means of a handle placed inside the cell which is attached to a label and crank on the outside, communicating by a wire with a large bell or gong placed in the centre of each tier of cells; when the handle is turned, the label flies open, the bell is at the same time sounded, and a pendulum in connexion with it vibrates; an arrangement which not only calls the attention of the officer, but points out the cell in which is located the prisoner requiring aid. When once the label has flown open, there it remains: it is no longer under the control of the prisoner, so that he cannot turn this ingenious contrivance into an annoyance with impunity.

Ventilation and Warming.

Ventilation and warming may justly be considered two of the most important objects connected with the construction of prisons, and especially so in those of separate confinement, where the cells must necessarily be of limited dimensions, the windows fixtures, and the doors generally closed. The necessity, therefore, will be apparent of having recourse to an artificial system of ventilation and warming; and the one adopted at this gaol is the same in principle and details with that originally laid down and subsequently carried out at the Pentonville Prison. In this instance it is simple and uniform in its action, and effective and satisfactory in its results. The ventilation may be said to originate in the foul-air shaft, which occupies the centre of the prison, and is elevated considerably above it. The column of air within the shaft, being of a higher temperature than the foul air, causes the latter to rush into it, and to give place for a corresponding quantity of fresh air within the cells. During the summer it is necessary to keep a fire in the shaft, to raise the temperature above the external air; but during colder weather the smoke and disposable heat from the warming apparatus and from the kitchen flues are all that is necessary to secure a constant ventilation. Bearing, then, this principle in view, the details will be the more easily understood. However, there is such an inseparable connexion between the ventilating and warming apparatus, that it will be necessary here to describe the latter. Premising that there are three such apparatuses in the prison—one to warm the north wing complete; another the east and half of the south wing; and the third the west and the remaining half of the south wing. They occupy a position under the basement, and each consists of a double iron case or boiler, which is filled with water, and the fire is lighted in the centre. From the top of this boiler there is a rising main which communicates with the necessary number of pipes, some of which pass along the basement for the supply of the reception-cells and lower range of debtors' sleeping-cells; but the chief rise to the floors of the corridors, and run their whole length, occupying the centre of the fresh-air flues. The hot water flow-pipes, as they approach the further ends of the building, gradually extend in diameter, and consequently contain a larger column of water, thus equalising the quantity of heat radiated, assisted, no doubt, by the return pipes, necessarily containing hotter water, the farther from the source of heat: they re-enter the boiler at the bottom. But this self-adjustment is also assisted by the non-conducting nature of the materials of which the fresh-air flues are constructed, the brick-work of which, becoming heated to a moderate degree, imparts a genial warmth to the current of air passing over the additional extent of radiating surface which it presents. The general temperature of the radiating surfaces within the fresh-air flues is generally, if not always, under 90 degrees. By this arrangement, then, the most distant cells and those nearest to the warming apparatus scarcely vary a degree in temperature during the coldest day in winter. The regularity of the temperature also is very satisfactory, as will be seen from the following daily register. It will be observed that the temperature ranges between 50 and 60 degrees, but a remarkably steady average temperature of 55 degrees.

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DAILY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Date.	External Temperature.	Male Prison.		Date.	External Temperature.	Female Prison.	
		Corridor.	Cells.			Corridor.	Cells.
1845	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	1845	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
Jan. 1	38	54	55	Jan. 1	38	..	..
2	36	54	55	2	36	..	..
3	32	51	50	3	32	..	..
4	38	52	54	4	38	..	..
5	42	54	55	5	42	..	..
6	42	55	56	6	42	..	..
7	42	56	56	7	42	..	..
8	35	54	55	8	35	..	..
9	33	53	54	9	33	..	..
10	38	52	53	10	38	..	..
11	45	52	52	11	45	..	..
12	42	52	53	12	42	..	..
13	42	52	52	13	42	..	..
14	39	52	52	14	39	..	..
15	40	50	52	15	40	..	..
16	42	50	52	16	42	..	..
17	39	50	52	17	39	..	..
18	41	51	54	18	41	54	55
19	34	48	51	19	34	53	53
20	40	50	50	20	40	52	51
21	30	48	50	21	30	52	51
22	34	52	51	22	34	51	51
23	44	55	53	23	44	53	50
24	41	54	54	24	41	53	53
25	34	52	54	25	34	52	50
26	38	52	55	26	38	53	53
27	31	52	54	27	31	52	52
28	28	50	54	28	28	51	57
29	30	48	52	29	30	50	55
30	28	48	51	30	28	52	58
31	28	48	50	31	28	51	55
Feb. 1	30	46	49	Feb. 1	30	49	54
2	30	50	50	2	30	50	52
3	35	52	52	3	35	49	51
4	34	52	53	4	34	50	52
5	37	53	54	5	37	52	55
6	33	54	55	6	38	53	57
7	27	52	54	7	27	52	56
8	27	50	52	8	27	51	54
9	26	45	51	9	26	48	51
10	32	46	49	10	32	45	48
11	28	50	50	11	28	48	50
12	28	50	50	12	28	49	52
13	29	50	51	13	29	51	54
14	36	52	52	14	36	53	57
15	29	52	53	15	29	54	58
16	36	53	54	16	36	54	58
17	26	52	53	17	26	52	56
18	34	54	54	18	34	50	56
19	31	54	54	19	31	50	56
20	25	52	54	20	25	48	56
21	29	53	54	21	29	47	58
22	33	50	54	22	33	48	58
23	34	52	54	23	34	48	58
24	38	54	54	24	38	49	59
25	35	55	55	25	35	49	58
26	41	56	56	26	41	52	60
27	38	56	57	27	38	54	62
28	38	56	57	28	38	53	61
March 1	35	54	55	March 1	35	52	58
2	36	50	53	2	36	50	55
3	40	52	54	3	40	50	55
4	30	50	52	4	30	48	48
5	29	48	50	5	29	44	48
6	26	46	49	6	26	40	46
7	33	46	48	7	33	38	44
8	34	46	48	8	34	40	45
9	34	48	49	9	34	42	49
10	38	50	50	10	38	44	52
11	37	50	52	11	37	45	52
12	31	52	53	12	31	45	54
13	26	50	53	13	26	45	52
14	21	50	52	14	21	42	52

Daily Average Temperature—*continued.*

Date.	External Temperature.	Male Prison.		Date.	External Temperature.	Female Prison.	
		Corridor.	Cells.			Corridor	Cells.
1845	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	1845	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
March 15	30	50	52	March 15	30	45	54
16	26	50	53	16	26	42	52
17	30	50	52	17	30	42	49
18	33	50	53	18	33	45	54
19	34	52	53	19	34	47	52
20	30	52	54	20	30	48	52
21	29	50	54	21	29	48	54
22	48	50	53	22	48	48	54
23	44	54	55	23	44	52	56
24	42	54	56	24	42	54	56
25	44	54	55	25	44	52	55
26	52	54	55	26	52	54	55
27	50	54	55	27	50	54	57
28	50	55	55	28	50	56	58
29	44	53	55	29	44	54	57
30	45	52	55	30	45	54	58
31	45	53	55	31	45	52	57
April 1	44	53	55	April 1	44	52	58
2	43	53	55	2	43	52	58
3	48	54	55	3	48	53	58
4	50	55	56	4	50	54	57
5	41	54	56	5	41	54	58
6	42	54	55	6	42	52	56
7	42	54	55	7	42	54	57
8	14	53	56	8	44	51	57
9	44	54	56	9	44	50	56
10	40	53	54	10	40	51	56

The external case of the boiler is of cast iron, and is covered with vertical plates, disposed in zig-zag lines, about 7 inches deep and 5 inches apart; and when the apparatus is set in brick-work they project into the fresh-air flue, which opens to the external atmosphere. The air then, in passing over the boiler and through these zig-zag plates is necessarily kept longer in contact with the radiating surface; it then passes along the fresh-air flues under the corridor floors, passing upwards through smaller flues reserved in the corridor walls, and opening in a grating placed close under the arched ceiling of each cell in the three stories; and diagonally opposite to the point of entrance of the fresh air, and close to the floor of the cell in the outer wall, is the grating covering the flue for its exit, which is in communication with the foul-air shaft in the roof: thus completing a free circulation of fresh air into, and a corresponding extraction of foul air from, every cell in the prison. It is thus obvious also, that the current of air may be introduced either heated, or at its natural temperature, according to circumstances: and if heated, it can be so regulated as to secure a surprisingly uniform temperature within the cells; first by regulating the amount of fire in the apparatus, and secondly by cutting off, partially or completely, the current of hot water within the pipes by means of a slide valve placed in the rising main. Objections, perhaps, might be raised against the principle of introducing the fresh air under the ceiling, and extracting the foul air (specifically lighter) close to the floor of the cell; but the practical advantages warrant the arrangement adopted, the more especially as a sufficient ventilation can always be commanded, amounting to at least 30 cubic feet of fresh air at an equable temperature passing through each cell per minute.

Regulating Cisterns, Pipes, &c., for the Distribution of Water.

The main reservoir for the supply of water is placed on the north side of the central tower, or foul-air shaft, on a higher level than the upper tier of cells. It is divided into two equal compartments, each 10 feet square and 9 feet deep; the waste water-pipe is 3 inches from the top. The tanks consequently contain 7484 gallons of water for use, or 11,220 gallons by admeasurement, and are calculated to supply the prison for one clear day. The cisterns for he supply of the cells run the whole length of each tier, and are divided into a corresponding number of compartments, capable of containing about nine gallons of water for the daily supply of each cell. The cisterns for the supply of the upper tier of cells are placed in the roof, whilst for the two below they are conveniently disposed of beneath the galleries. There is a regulating cistern for each tier of cells let into the corridor wall, fitted with a ball and cock, establishing or cutting off connexion with the main supply-pipe and service-pipe, filling the largest cell cisterns, one compartment being filled after another, by the water overflowing the partitions. Every morning these cisterns are emptied, and refilled immediately after. The whole prison is thoroughly sluiced once every week during summer, and once a fortnight during winter—an arrangement of much importance in a sanatory point of view, and which ought always to be had recourse to in every prison where an abundant supply of water can be obtained for the mere expense of pumping it.

Chapel and Infirmaries.

The chapel occupies the larger portion of the upper part of the entrance wing of the building, and, agreeably with the system of discipline carried out, strict separation is enforced here,

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as in every other department. But whilst separation is obtained, it is obviously necessary that every prisoner should see and be seen by the chaplain, and be under the inspection and control of the prison officers. This is accomplished by disposing the rows of seats so as to use the pulpit as a centre for striking the curves, and making the sides and fronts of the stalls to radiate to the same point. Each prisoner entering the range of seats thus takes up his position, and, by shutting the door after him, converts it into the partition between him and his fellow prisoner. In this manner the sittings are converted into eight separate stalls; they are 176 in number, and 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 9 inches; and when the range is filled the officer fastens the whole of the partition doors at once by pulling a handle, which has in connexion with it a row of fastenings working on cranks. In order to facilitate the entry and departure to the chapel, there are two doors for the prisoners entering from the central hall on a level with the first gallery; those located in the east and eastern half of the south corridors pass by one, and those on the west and the other half of the south by the other. And to preserve regularity in the retiring of the prisoners, each row of stalls is marked by a *letter*, on the exhibition of which on a board by an officer in front, the prisoners in that row prepare to move off; and when the *number* is shown which indicates his stall he does so. The time thus occupied in entering and retiring from chapel is only about eight minutes. At convenient distances the officers are stationed to maintain due order and decorum, whilst two search the cells to ascertain that no prisoner absents himself from chapel. On the right and left of the pulpit there are pews for the families of the governor and chaplain; and the debtors have a range of seats in front of the stalls. The chapel is also used by the schoolmaster for teaching the prisoners in classes during the week, and an elevated platform stands in front of the pulpit for his accommodation. The chapel is ventilated and warmed by the same means as the other departments of the prison; and its dimensions are 56 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 33 feet high, well lighted by windows 12 feet 11 inches by 4 feet 3 inches. A robing room is attached for the private use of the chaplain.

There are four infirmaries, occupying the most northern position of the entrance wing of the building. They are 20 feet by 16 feet, and 10 feet high; and the windows are 6 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 9 inches: and for the purposes for which they are designed they are well suited in every way.

Females' Prison.

The females' prison runs due east and west, and occupies a space between the front court-yard and the termination of the eastern boundary-wall, where it joins the northern. The entrance to this department of the prison is from the east side of the front court-yard, and consists of a single corridor 107 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 22 feet high in one part, and 32 feet in the other, and is exclusively lighted by 4 skylight windows placed in the ceiling, which is arched. The cells are only ranged on one side of the corridor; the other, in fact, being a portion of the boundary-wall, are 31 in number—13 on the ground-floor, 13 on the first gallery, and 5 on the second. The dimensions of the cells, their fittings, together with the galleries, stairs, and general arrangements within the corridor are the same as those of the males' prison, and need not be repeated. The principle and details, also, of the apparatus for ventilating and heating, and the service of water, are the same. The basement is in communication with the matron's house, which forms the north-east corner of the boundary-wall, but from this house there is no communication with the exterior of the prison. On the basement there are two reception-cells, two refractory dark cells, two or three store-rooms, and one bath, which is used by every prisoner once a month, as well as upon her admission to the prison.

The laundry is fitted with a drying oven and moveable screens, and furnished with a mangle. The washing apparatus consists of six washing cells fitted with tubs, &c., and a copper-house, with a boiler, for the supply of the tubs with hot water. The means for carrying off the steam consequent upon washing have been found very defective, and various contrivances have been devised for obviating it, but without success; the magistrates have therefore determined to have the whole apparatus removed from the basement of the prison, and a suitable building erected in the female debtors' airing-yard close by, an arrangement of which we decidedly approve of; and a notification of the same, with drawings, has, agreeably with the provisions of the Act, been forwarded to the Secretary of State for his sanction.

We quote the following passage from the report of the visiting justices to Quarter Sessions, as bearing upon this point.

"The visiting justices beg to call the particular attention of the Court to the only point in which the arrangements of this prison appear to have *failed*, and which loudly calls for an immediate remedy. The underground cellars, destined for the washing of the linen by the female prisoners, have been found altogether unfit for the purposes contemplated by the architect, as the steam cannot escape, and the prisoners have repeatedly dropped at their work from a want of free respiration. The clerk of the works therefore, lately employed at the gaol, Mr. Crickmay, has been applied to by the visiting magistrates, and has given a plan and estimate of the erection of a shed, as a 'lean-to' against the wall at the end of the female debtors' exercising yard, which can be built at a trifling expense, as the fittings-up of the old washing cells can, if removed, be placed in the new shed, from which the steam can easily be cleared."

The whole basement of the prison, in consequence of this defective steam ventilation, is kept damp; its removal, therefore, is very desirable, more especially as additional room is much required for other conveniences. The female debtors' airing-yard is 55 feet long by about 30 feet wide; there will, consequently, be space enough remaining for airing-ground after the erection of the wash-houses, particularly as there are so few of such prisoners, it being two years since a female debtor has been committed to the prison. There are six female airing-yards running parallel with each other, with iron-gratings at each end, for the purpose of facilitating inspection, as well as to admit of a free circulation of air: they are 24 feet long by 3 feet 9 inches wide, and there are spaces between each pair of yards for drying clothes. The space of ground

thus occupied is 64 feet by 51 feet, and the various walls that divide it into compartments are 8 feet high.

Before concluding our remarks on the construction of this important prison, we would take the opportunity of recording our settled persuasion of its fitness for carrying out, in all its details, the *separate system of prison discipline.* As a county prison, where provision must be made for the different classes of prisoners, it has, at present, certainly no equal in England; and we therefore recommend it to the attention of county magistrates and others having authority over prison discipline, earnestly hoping that the example thus afforded by the magistracy of Berkshire may, in due time, lead to the erection of similar structures in the room of many of the present most inadequate prisons. This prison, then, is constructed to carry out the great principle of separation as a system of prison discipline; separation not only of prisoner from prisoner by day and by night, in every position and under all circumstances, but a separation of each class or division of prisoners from another—as the males from the females, the debtors from the criminals, misdemeanants from felons, and the convicted from the untried. With this view the prison is constructed to accommodate 205 male prisoners and 31 female prisoners; and that the separation of the sexes may be complete and effectual, the males and females are located in separate buildings.

The cost of the erection of this prison is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total paid Mr. Jay and Messrs. Baker and Son, the builders employed to do the works by measure and valuation, on schedule of prices	35,935	8	10
Mr. Crickmay, clerk of works, 3 guineas a-week, and 50*l.* donation upon his quitting, by special order of Court .	406	14	0
Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, architects, pursuant to original arrangements with them	1,250	0	0
Messrs. Chapple and Co., for patent cement floors, &c. .	550	10	0
Messrs. Claridge and Co., for asphalte work . . .	818	3	0
Mr. May, for grates	314	3	0
Messrs. Smith and Son, for locks	675	17	9
Messrs. Thomas and Co., for ditto	173	4	6
Messrs. Haden and Co., for apparatus to warm and ventilate, and other engineers' works	1,743	15	0
Messrs. Pontefex and Mallory, for water-fittings, &c. .	1,329	9	5
Mr. Faraday, for gas-fittings	584	5	10
Paid labour and materials for work done under the direction of Mr. Crickmay after Messrs. Baker had left, finishing internal arrangements, levelling court-yards, &c., building dwarf boundary-wall, and fitting up cells, kitchen, &c. &c.	2,841	6	1
Total cost	£46,622	17	5

The number of prisoners in confinement at the date of our inspection amounted to 113. Of these—

	85	were convicted males.
	6	were unconvicted ditto.
	5	male debtors.
Total male prisoners . .	96	
	15	were convicted females.
	2	were unconvicted ditto.
Total female prisoners . .	17	

The number of prisoners confined in this prison in the course of the year 1841 were—

Criminals	775
Debtors	55
Total . .	830

In 1842 there were—

Criminals	310
Debtors	26
Total . .	336

The greatest number confined in the prison at any one time—

In 1841 was 170.
In 1842 was 120.

The daily average number—

In 1841 was 126
In 1842 was 37.

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It will be observed from the following return, that the 7 and 8 Vic., c. 96, being "An Act to Amend the Law of Insolvency, Bankruptcy, and Execution," has had a material influence in the reduction of the number of debtors confined in this prison; for, in comparing the eight months immediately succeeding its enactment (9th August, 1844) with the corresponding previous eight months, we find that, whilst under the old law, during the one period, there were 42 debtors in confinement, under the new law, for the other period, there were only 16 debtors in confinement, as follows :—

Number of debtors in			Number of debtors in		
August, September, October, November, December,	1843 . . .	26	August, September, October, November, December,	1844 . . .	12
January, February, March,	1844 . . .	16	January, February, March,	1845 . . .	4
Total debtors under the old law,		42	Total debtors under the new law,		16

The discipline we found in force in this prison at the period of our inspection was, in all its details, complete and satisfactory, and it is sustained by the following staff of officers, viz., governor, chaplain, surgeon, deputy-governor, matron, storekeeper, 8 warders, schoolmaster, female warden, porter, cook, engineer, clerk, and prison servant—in all 21 officers.

But, perhaps, the working of the system of discipline may be best described by giving the routine of duty of a single day. The following was observed at the period of our last inspection.

Time.	
5 30	The warder on night-watch to ring the bell for officers to rise.
6 0	Unlock prisoners to open and air their bedding, clean cells and corridors, and roll up hammocks.
	Officers in charge of basement to see that out-going prisoners are dressed in their own clothes, and that the prison-clothing is returned to the storekeeper immediately.
8 0	Assistant warders and prisoners to breakfast.
8 30	Principal warders breakfast, (and the two officers who have taken the night-watches). Prisoners all under lock.
9 0	All warders attend master in central hall, and make reports to deputy governor.
9 10	Bell for chapel; porter to attend in front court, when female prisoners go and return from chapel with veils down, five paces apart, to prevent communication; storekeeper to attend ditto in north corridor, clerk ditto at entrance to chapel; that warders see male prisoners proceed in silence, five paces apart, with peaks down; two officers to remain out of chapel to inspect cells and all parts of their divisions internally.
After Service, about 10 0	One officer with detachment of prisoners at pump; one ditto ditto in airing-yard with the prisoners' bedding, in dry weather; one going rounds with the surgeon; three on duty in corridors; one on duty with schoolmaster's chapel classes, and one ditto in garden. Prisoners not at pump, in airing-yard, or under instruction, to continue cleaning, lime-washing, working at any trade they may have been used to for the service of the gaol, tailoring, shoe-mending, knitting, picking coir, and cleaning prison generally.
12 0	The assistant warders and prisoners dine; during which time the governor visits every cell, together with the principal warders, to hear complaints.
12 30	Principal warders collect dinner-tins and knives in A and C 1 wards.
1 0	Principal warders dine; and assistant warders to return to duty, collect dinner-tins and knives in the other wards, then proceed with the usual duties.
2 till 6	The greater part of the above routine is continued, to which is to be added the receiving, dressing, bathing in-coming prisoners, removing their clothes to the fumigating-room and store-room, and their linen to and from the female department; cutting the prisoners' hair, supplying them with razors and hot water, shaving them when sick; providing pens, ink, and paper; attending prisoners when visited by other ministers or their friends, or solicitors, and when cleaning the prison generally.
6 0	The prisoners sup.
7 30	The warders remove tools, &c.
7 45	Bell rung to prepare for bed.
8 0	Bed.

In winter the bell is rung for officers to rise half an hour before daylight; at day-light the prisoners to rise. Officers light and put out gas.

At the Epiphany Quarter Sessions of 1845, the visiting magistrates, being well satisfied with the working of the system of discipline, presented the following report :—

"*Report of the Visiting Justices of Reading Gaol.*

"The visiting justices beg leave to congratulate the magistrates of the county of Berks on the hitherto successful working of the new gaol committed to their care and superintendence, of which they consider that no surer proof can be adduced than the extraordinary change which has occurred during the last half-year, from Midsummer to Christmas, 1844, in the re-commitment of prisoners. On examining the register of re-commitments for the same period in the years 1841 and 1842, the visiting magistrates find the number of prisoners re-committed to the gaol at Reading to be as follows :—

" Midsummer to Christmas,		1841	86
Ditto	ditto	1842	78
Ditto	ditto	1844	8

" And from the expressions almost invariably made use of by the prisoners at the termination of their several sentences, of a determination hereafter carefully to abstain from any course that might again subject them to a repetition of the same discipline, it is hoped that the condition of almost all the prisoners who have been confined for different periods, and have been dismissed at the termination of their sentences, has been (both morally and physically speaking) materially ameliorated.

" Four convicted transports have been removed by order of the Secretary of State to the prison at Millbank.

" The visiting magistrates have, in obedience to the order of the last Court of Quarter Sessions, appointed two assistant warders to the gaol on the terms directed by the Court. Their names William Brewer and William Perryman, both of whom were highly recommended to the visiting magistrates by certificates of good conduct from respectable persons (magistrates, clergymen, and others), and the governor reports that their steadiness and good conduct, as evinced hitherto in the performance of their duties, seems fully to justify the character they brought with them.

" The visiting magistrates have also engaged a female warder, named Elizabeth Readings, in the room of Mary Gammon, who quitted the gaol on her recent marriage, and from the circumstance of Elizabeth Readings having been in the constant habit of attending to the care of prisoners in the Borough Gaol of Reading, she being daughter to the gaoler of that establishment, she appeared to the visiting magistrates to be peculiarly well qualified for the office to which she has been appointed, and which she is apparently well disposed to perform satisfactorily and regularly.

" At the commencement of the severity of the late frost, on the 11th of December, the prisoners began to complain very generally of cold, and the surgeon was of opinion that their complaints were quite reasonable. On that day, therefore, the visiting magistrates ordered the apparatus for warming the gaol to be put into immediate action, which has answered the requisite object even in a greater degree than could have been supposed, and notwithstanding the order of the visiting magistrates and the exertion of the governor to keep the fires as low as possible, the average temperature of the cells has been from 52 to 54 degrees of Fahrenheit.

" The visiting magistrates beg to call the attention of the Court to the striking fact that out of the total number of prisoners committed to the gaol since the Michaelmas Sessions, viz., 178, no less than 32 have been for the offence of trespassing supposed to be in pursuit of game, and also 43 for misconduct in the different Union workhouses, which number (as well as those from the usual Borough Sessions) being deducted from the total number, happily leaves but a very small number of the population committed for grave offences.

" The magistrates also think fit to direct the attention of the Court to the fact that of this number of unfortunate persons committed to their charge for alleged irregularities in their workhouses, no less than 15 have been sent from that of Lambourne alone.

" The visiting magistrates have carefully examined the gaol, and questioned all its inmates on their different visits of inspection; the complaints have been indeed few, and those few investigated and attended to without delay, if reasonable.

" The visiting magistrates have examined all the prison registers, and found them to be well and carefully kept. They are also convinced that the duties of the gaol have been invariably performed in an exemplary manner, both by the governor and all his subordinate officers, who appear to have been extremely diligent and attentive in the discharge of their respective duties. Sufficient employment has not unfortunately been hitherto found for the prisoners; but it is hoped enough may be devised for them during the ensuing quarter in cleaning the gaol, trenching ground, pumping, &c.; but the visiting magistrates beg to draw the attention of the Court to this most important subject, on which so much of the health and wellbeing of the prisoners under the new system inseparably depend.

" George Henry Elliott.
William Stephens.
M. H. Court."

" *December* 30, 1844."

At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1845, the visiting justices made the following report, confirmatory of their previous confident expectations of the beneficial results of the system of Separate Confinement adopted in this prison:—

Extract from Visiting Justices' Report, October 13th, 1845.

" With reference to the more serious questions, which concern the state and condition of the prisoners, as to morals, discipline, employment, hard labour, and observance of rules, upon which the visiting justices are required to deliver a report; they desire to express a perfect conviction, that the superior construction, arrangement, and adaptation of the new gaol at Reading, have been the means, by which under the strict attention of the governor, the chaplain, and the officers of the gaol, the regulations have been so beneficially enforced for the preservation of the health of the prisoners, and that with respect to their morals and discipline, every requisite has been attained which can rationally be expected to command a salutary influence and control.

" In offering this general conclusion of the advantages of the system of discipline now pursued, and which have been made so apparent in the health and conduct of the prisoners; it becomes the duty of the visiting justices, to notice the fact, that such of the prisoners, as may be sentenced to hard labour, have under this system become exonerated from such infliction.

" A question thence arises whether this system however commendable it may be in practical effect, is really adapted to execute the sentence of a particular punishment, which the law has prescribed for particular crimes. It certainly is not, nor at present have any means been provided in Reading Gaol, give effect to the sentence of hard labour.*

" The system at present pursued, must therefore be viewed as the introduction of a compulsory moral discipline, which involves a treatment of prisoners upon the principle that they are endued with a moral sense, and are gifted with those faculties of the mind, which render them susceptible of those impressions under a strict discipline and cultivation of the mind, which will induce a renovation

* We entirely dissent from this opinion; as there are several kinds of hard labour, the machinery for which does not occupy too much space, which might be enforced in separate cells, either in this, or any other prison on the Separate System of Discipline.—[Inspectors.]

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of character by improvement of the habit of thought, and fostering those better feelings, which will stimulate to consciousness of the dangers of sin and enforce persuasion against the repetition of crime.

"Hard labour, on the contrary, would seem to rest upon the principle, that reform of character will be obtained through the grosser instinct of fear and suffering. Under the penal infliction of hard labour, it is intended that the body should be subjected to intensity of fatigue, which, as a necessary consequence, will incapacitate the mind for useful application, and render it insensible to other impressions than those of sullenness or despondence.

"The compulsory moral discipline is effected, by the deprivation of labour, and the separation of the prisoners from all association, excepting in the degrees which may appear necessary for the preservation of health. Whilst their bodies are thus placed under constraint, their minds become restrained to the pursuit of the employment which is presented to them, and to which they are encouraged by the supply of due means for its acceptance. It is satisfactory to believe, that the generality of the prisoners are found readily to avail themselves of the opportunities thus forced upon their attention, as they have no resource in any other occupation or diversion of thought, excepting the books of instruction which are placed before them; and no association, but the aids of the chaplain and schoolmaster to guide their efforts for improvement.

"Their anxieties thence become directed to seek a refuge from vacuity and the irritation of listlessness, in the acquisition of simple but useful Scriptural learning; by which they imperceptibly imbibe those moral and religious impressions, which are best suited, under the conviction of their own minds, to secure them from future temptation to evil. It will be at once admitted, upon due reflection, that those who may voluntarily and with most earnestness avail themselves of the opportunities for such instruction, will become the less sensible of the infliction of imprisonment. And it will be, in every respect desirable, that such should be the encouragement consequent upon the application of such a system; which will thence be found to apportion severity commensurately with the obduracy of the individual, and to award in its operation, to the efforts of the deserving, the balm of alleviation proceeding from a consciousness of improvement with the consolations of a contrite spirit; whilst to the community they will appear to go forth from the gaol, with a renovated disposition and character, as sureties for their future conduct.

"The short experience which has yet been obtained of the operation of the system in Reading Gaol has yielded every encouragement for the hope and the belief, that its contemplated benefits will be confirmed by its continued application; and the visiting justices are so persuaded of its incompatibility with hard labour, that they are not prepared to offer any suggestion for the supply of means by which to renew the introduction into Reading Gaol of that mode of punishment. On the contrary, if it be necessary, they would rather recommend that application be made to the Secretary of State, that measures be taken to obtain by law such a construction of the legal sentence of hard labour, as would provide due authority for its commutation by a compulsory moral discipline.

"Occasional employments are provided for the prisoners, in knitting, picking oakum, and gardening; but all such means are made subservient to the purpose of moral discipline, and will be more aptly distributed as relaxations for health, rather than as instruments of punishment, for which, as being totally inadequate, they would be altogether inapplicable. The indispensable services of the prison will always enforce upon some of the prisoners the more severe toil of pumping.

"It will be considered the peculiar and most important advantage of the present system, that it enables the governor, the chaplain, and the visiting justices, to acquire a more perfect intimacy with the character, disposition, and progress of each individual prisoner. The visiting justices will thence exercise a better judgment in their recommendation to the Court of Quarter Sessions of particular prisoners, whose conduct may have appeared to them to merit the extension of the Royal Mercy under the provisions of the Act 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, sec. 16.

"It will be with a due sense of responsibility which must attach to such recommendations, that the visiting justices have now the satisfaction to offer to the Court the name of a prisoner, T. S., whose conduct has been remarked to be distinguished by extraordinary diligence, in availing himself of the opportunities which, in common with all other prisoners, have been afforded to him for instruction and improvement, and who has also displayed unequivocal proofs of sensibility of his misdeeds. He was committed, for the first time, to prison, on the 5th December, last year, at the age of 16 years, for the serious offence of making forcible entry into a shop by night, in conjunction with another youth, about the same age, and stealing money from the till to pay for indulgences at a beer-house. They were both of them tried at the Lent Assizes, when they were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at hard labour. Considering his extreme youth, his contrition, and the possibility, that unguarded and inconsiderate folly, might equally with criminal propensity, have led to the perpetration of crime, the visiting justices are disposed under such view of his case, and that he has already endured 10 months' imprisonment, to recommend him T. S. to Royal Mercy for remission of the further period of his sentence.

"With reference to the prisoner T. N., the equally juvenile associate of T. S., who was subjected to the like sentence, although the visiting justices cannot, on his behalf, report an equal degree of diligence or manifest proof of contrition, they, nevertheless, are enabled to give a very favourable opinion of his conduct, and of his endeavours to profit by instruction; and they are consequently desirous of extending to him every consideration of his youth, his first offence, and the long term of 10 months' imprisonment which he has already endured, and to recommend him also for Royal Mercy.

"The visiting justices have also much satisfaction in making a report of the extraordinary diligence of another prisoner C. R., who has perseveringly applied himself to the instructions which have been afforded to him, and whose conduct has been marked by a tractable disposition and efforts of amendment. He has already endured nine months of imprisonment for the crime of embezzlement, having been committed on the 3rd January, and tried at the Epiphany Sessions, when he was also sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at hard labour. The visiting justices have every hope, that, in recommending C. R. for the Royal Mercy, his future conduct will approve him to be worthy of the remission of the remaining period of his sentence.

"These are not the only instances amongst the prisoners which the visiting justices might adduce of the good effects of the moral discipline. Some have been discharged, and others, now in prison, might be cited as examples to give promise of a confirmed disposition for amendment in their future conduct. Others, doubtless there are, who from more advanced age and habitual irregularities, are rendered insusceptible of acquirements which more gently and persuasively act upon the youthful and more tractable dispositions, but there is every reason to be satisfied that, even with respect to such characters, the compulsory moral discipline will have such effect upon their feelings and conviction which will more forcibly deter them from repetition of crime, than can be expected from any application of hard labour, which experience has shown to be ineffective for the accomplishment of such a purpose.

"In the successful pursuit of such a system of prison discpline, it would be needless to enlarge upon

the necessity of continued vigilance, temper, and firmness on the part of the governor, which the visiting justices have, with so much satisfaction, observed in the conduct of Lieutenant Hackett, as they have also remarked in the services of Mr. Ferry, the deputy governor.

"The duties which attach to the chaplain will most prominently appear in contemplation of the important results which are anticipated from their judicious exercise. The visiting justices only express their unqualified conviction, that the spirit which has actuated the Rev. Mr. Field in his indefatigable pursuit of the purposes intended, his careful investigation of the dispositions and character of each individual prisoner, with his diligent inculcation of the precepts and observances of religion in guiding the prisoners to a just sense of their past and future conduct, will assuredly present to the Court a perfect reliance that in his discharge of the office of chaplain, with the ability of the governor, and zealous co-operation of the deputy governor, with the subordinate officers of the gaol, experience will fully demonstrate, in the striking example of Reading Gaol, the merits of a system of compulsory moral discipline.

"The following details of commitments which are extracted from the records of the past six years, each ending at Michaelmas, will present to the view of the Court some facts which will assist a determination of judgment upon the foregoing observations respecting prison discipline.

Number of Commitments, each Year.	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
To Reading Gaol . . .	755	674	711	313	336	687
To Abingdon Gaol. . .	328	354	367	681	875	142
Total for each year .	1083	1028	1078	994	1211	829

Hence it is made evident that the greatest number of commitments (1211) took place in the year 1844, when, from unavoidable circumstances of the crowded state of Abingdon Gaol, the discipline became exceedingly relaxed; in contrast with the least number (829) in the year 1845, during which, the perfection of the system at Reading Gaol was in full operation, and showing a number one-third less than the maximum 1211, and one quarter less than 1079, the average numbers of the preceding five years.

"(Signed) M. H. COURT, W. MERRY, T. WALTER, JUN. } Visiting Justices."

Effects of the System in a Sanatory point of view.

Ever since the opening of the new gaol, the health of the prisoners has been very remarkable, certainly better than upon the old system. There is scarcely an ailment meriting notice recorded on the journal of the medical officer. On this point the visiting magistrates report to the Easter Quarter Sessions—"That they are happy to be able to add that (with the exception of the examination of incoming prisoners) the surgeon of the gaol has enjoyed an almost complete sinecure." There are many circumstances, we believe, conducive to this desirable sanatory condition of the prisoners, consequent upon the system of separation connected with it. For instance, strict cleanliness is enjoined, each prisoner having to wash himself every morning, and a bath every month; but there is abundant and equable ventilation by fresh air passing through the cell, the hygrometrical condition of which also is never impaired, together with a uniform temperature. There are also intellectual and moral training, and labour sufficient to keep in healthful tone the energies both of the mind and body, with a complete restraint from every vicious habit; and a diet that is sufficient, and supplied with regularity.

Effects of the System as to Prison Offences.

In contrasting the prison offences and the consequent punishments awarded, the difference between the systems of Separation and Association appears in a very striking light. In our last Report we had occasion to record the returns for prison offences on the Association principle at no less than 343 out of an annual gaol population of 830, so that nearly every second prisoner was punished for a breach of prison discipline; and the nature of the punishments show the extreme aggravation of the offences, as 246 were consigned to three days' solitary confinement in a dark cell, the utmost extent of punishment the governor could legally inflict; but the nature of the offences were such as might have been expected on the Association principle, however rigorously the discipline might have been enforced, such as gambling, fighting, swearing, skulking, irreverent conduct in chapel, &c. But from the return of prison offences in the course of the year 1844, appended to this Report, it will be observed, that of 352 prisoners committed, only 94 have been punished for prison offences, or nearly one-half less than upon the Association principle, and only *two* of these for three days in solitary confinement in a dark cell; and the offences of gambling, fighting, swearing, skulking, do not appear on the list. The offences under the new system are chiefly endeavouring to communicate with other prisoners, turning to look at fellow prisoners, &c., meriting only a few hours in solitary confinement, or perhaps merely the deprivation of a meal, or some such light punishment.

Effects of the System Mentally and Morally.

In no particular were we more thoroughly convinced of the superior excellency of the system of Separation over every other, than in its effects on the mind, predisposing to the reception of education and moral training. The prisoners in confinement at the period of our inspection gave good evidence of the truth of this statement, and the journals of the chaplain and schoolmaster fully attested similar results respecting many of those whose terms of imprisonment had expired. There were in the prison 35 who could read, 30 learning to read, 12 learning to spell, and 7 showing little improvement.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
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Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

The schoolmaster teaches the prisoners both separately in their cells, and in classes in the chapel: he often finds them, either from obstinacy or disinclination, to reject instruction at first; but no sooner has the Separate system of imprisonment begun to take its salutary effect, than they invariably take to their books, and it is surprising how soon some of them learn to read. He has had several instances of prisoners who, when committed, only knew words of two or three letters, able to read the New Testament with considerable correctness and apparent advantage to themselves in a month after their admission. And it is most pleasing to observe with what earnestness a large proportion read the Holy Scriptures. A striking case in point came under our observation at the period of our inspection. A prisoner on his admission could read but very imperfectly; his Bible he almost had never read before, and indeed knew little or nothing concerning it. At first he made rapid progress in reading, and after a short time he commenced the Scriptures, the great and all-important truths of which took such a hold upon his mind, that in the seclusion of his cell he very soon had read them through twice, and opposite the prophecies of the Old Testament he had marked with a pencil on the margin of his Bible, which had no references, and without the aid of any one, the parallel passages of their fulfilment in the New Testament, a list of which we have now before us. They are chiefly from the Psalms, and the prophecies of Isaiah and Zechariah; and we not only can attest their accuracy, but we venture to affirm that it says much for the excellence of a system of prison discipline which can give such opportunities for the mental and moral improvement of the prisoner, who must at all times be the object of our deepest commiseration. The chaplain is not only careful in having the prisoners taught to read the Scriptures, but also in having portions of them committed to memory; and the schoolmaster's journal gives good evidence that a large number of those at present in confinement are thus profitably engaged, according to their respective abilities. For instance, G. B., a man aged 30, on his admission, began by repeating several of the Psalms; he then commenced the gospel of St. John, and repeated a chapter every day till it was finished, when he was taken off to do some prison work, but subsequently resumed, and continues repeating a chapter, sometimes two, of other portions daily. The schoolmaster thinks that this man will have committed to memory the whole of the New Testament before the termination of his imprisonment; and there are at present in the gaol, he asserts, five other prisoners who have nearly accomplished the same task. The necessary application implied in this attainment will be best understood by the following quotation from the governor's journal.

"March 16th, 1845.—I went through the male prison at 7 30 P.M., and looked in upon every prisoner through the inspection slides, 97 in number, and found them *all reading but* 12, ten of whom were walking about, and two warming their hands over the gas light;" and again, "have made numerous similar inspections of prisoners at all hours, and have invariably found about the same number in proportion reading."

Indeed the records of this prison undeniably prove that Separation, as a system of discipline, is highly conducive to the acquirement of habits of industry, both physically and mentally, and disprove any idea of a prisoner passing his time in idleness: we believe that mental idleness is too irksome to be easily borne in Separate Confinement, especially where there is any considerable development of intellect: the consequence is, the prisoner reads with avidity the books placed at his disposal; and as the Holy Scriptures are constantly at his command, their study must, doubtless, have their influence in the formation of good moral principles. A form of morning and evening prayer is hung up in every cell in the prison, which many have acquired by heart; and the chaplain has good grounds to believe that it is very generally used. There is also a reading library attached to the prison, the books of which are chiefly selected from the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The chaplain's journal, under date February 6th, 1845, has the following entry:—

"I spent a considerable portion of the day in ascertaining the opinions and feelings of the prisoners awaiting their trials on the subject of their Separate Confinement, the result of which inquiry has been most satisfactory. Every prisoner, with one exception, expressed his belief that it was far better to be alone than associated with criminals; and a very large majority assured me that, if the choice were this day given them of remaining alone, or being placed with others, they should request to be alone. I have written the statements of every prisoner in my character book."

Many of these statements are very curious, and all highly interesting; but of the great number recorded we have only space to quote the following.

J. Y., aged 29, the third conviction—

"I am very thankful for having been kept alone since I was committed. I was leading a bad life, and this has brought me to my senses, so that if I get out of my trouble it will do me more good than if any body had given me 100*l*. I would rather be alone before my trial, if I had my choice. I can learn to read and think about what is right, and I have done so more during the month I have been here in prison than I should have done in twelve months if I had been in a ward like I was before. Most men get worse instead of better when put in gaol together with other prisoners, for what wickedness one don't know another teaches."

G. B., aged 30, brought from Abingdon Gaol after 14 months' imprisonment for felony—

"I would rather, very much rather, be alone than with others. I was in Abingdon Gaol seven weeks before trial, and it was horrid to hear the discourse of the prisoners there; and if a man was disposed to read or think about what was good, he could very seldom do so. If I had my choice to-day about being alone or in company, I should very much prefer being in my cell alone. Whilst I was with others I certainly liked that very well, because I didn't know the difference; I did not feel that evil, or know the good of being alone. I think that if I had been asked when I came in, I should have wished to be alone, because there was not only a great deal of what was wicked, but so much ill-will among prisoners. If a man had any desire for what was right he was only laughed at, and it was shocking to think how men corrupt each other. I remember particularly a boy, about 16 years old, being with us about six weeks before trial for killing a duck with a stone, which he afterwards took away and hid,

because he was afraid of its being seen. The boy was a steady, well behaved lad, and never swore for about a fortnight after coming in. Before his trial he used to surprise us by the way in which he swore and told lies, and seemed one of the worst amongst us."

J. L., aged 24—

"If I had been asked, when I came here, whether I would rather be alone, or with others, I should have said *then* with others, because I was so ignorant. I scarcely knew right from wrong, and didn't care to do so; but I can now see it has been a great deal best for me to be alone, for if others had been with me I should not have learnt what I have. And if you ask me what I shall like for the rest of the time, I say I hope I may be kept as I have been."

J. H., aged 30—

"As I can't be with my wife and family, I should sooner be alone; there is no good got by being with others in a gaol. They only entice one into further wickedness. I am learning to read now; but I am sure I didn't learn any good in prison before."

R. W., aged 37—

"If I had been asked when I came in whether I would wish to be put with others, or to be alone, I should have said to be with others; but if you ask me what I wish *now*, I say to be alone all the rest of the time I am in prison. I can read and do what I like, and nobody interferes with me. I think 'tis a good thing I have been alone. I have thought a good deal about my sin in drinking so much, and I have determined against it in the time to come; and if it was only that one good, I should be glad that I had been so much by myself."

J. B., aged 24—

"I should like very well to be an hour or two in the day with others; but on the whole I prefer being alone to being with others constantly in the prison. The noise would interrupt one's reading, and in that I find some pleasure now; 'tis a good opportunity for a man to think on his past folly, which I am sure I have done, and I hope for my good. I have had many chances of doing, few perhaps more, and if another should again be given me, I think now I should take care to make better use of it."

J. F., aged 20—

"I should like to be with others, because the time would pass quicker; but I think it was a good thing I was not put with them at first, because, perhaps, I should have become more wicked, and I don't think I should have learnt to read; what I mean, I don't think I should have looked after that so much; so that I am glad now that I was put by myself at first, and I don't so much mind being so now, I am got used to it."

W. W., aged 35—

"The first fortnight I was very wicked, till I began to learn to read; but if I had my choice to-day I should much rather be alone; and I thank God that I have been by myself since I came to prison. I don't mean to say but that I should sometimes have liked to have had another to speak to; but I would rather be alone than with five or six more, and would rather be alone altogether than have *one* with me, unless I could choose who it should be. I know that when I came in I was most ignorant and a very wicked man; I knew nothing about what was good. I don't mean that I ever stole anything before, but I used to drink and break the Sabbath, and I lived as though there was no God, no heaven, nor hell either; and I am sure I should have been damned had I gone on so. I bless God for what I have learnt; I could not have done so if five or six more had been with me; I could not have prayed to God to forgive me then as I have done; and if I had shed tears then as I do now, they would have made game of me. I often think what a blessing it will be for my poor children that I have been brought here, if I should ever be at liberty again; and I wish I had been brought here 20 years ago also for their sakes."

The chaplain has recorded in his journal, from time to time, the impressions produced upon his own mind, as the results of the system, and those evinced in the conduct and moral amendment of the prisoners. They are in strict harmony with those already quoted from his register, or character book. We have only space for the following extracts:—

"8th August, 1844.—The evident effect produced by the Separate Confinement of this criminal is most encouraging. He was committed for leaving his wife and family, and after an imprisonment of a few days he acknowledged that, although he had received great provocation to offend, yet his conscience continually reproached him with crimes of which he should always feel the disgrace. There was much apparent sincerity in the sorrow he expressed, and the gratitude with which he constantly received instruction was most pleasing. I felt, indeed, a cheering encouragement to the performance of duties, (heretofore almost irksome, because so unpromising), when this criminal on his discharge told me, with tears, that he hoped and believed his imprisonment would be a lasting blessing to him,—that he had suffered a punishment which he deserved, and when by himself he had been sorry, and prayed for forgiveness as he never did before; and he trusted he should be enabled to keep the resolutions he had formed."

"8th September, 1844.—Admonished five prisoners to be discharged to-morrow, one of whom had been eight times previously committed; he expressed his belief that had he been kept in the same way before he should not have been found so often in prison."

"10th September, 1844.—I felt much encouragement when visiting a prisoner this morning, by his making an apparently unreserved confession of his numerous crimes, adding, that he felt thankful that he had been checked in his evil course, and that he now believed his present state, even with the prospect of transportation, to be far better than that of his former companions, who are going on still in wickedness. The desire shown by this criminal to make any compensation in his power to the persons injured by him is a pleasing evidence of the sincerity of his repentance."

"15th January, 1845.—It is painful to discover how frequently the crimes of prisoners are either immediately or indirectly produced by the misconduct of their employers. I transcribe the statement of a prisoner (Reg. No. 240) made to me this day:—'I don't think that I should ever have lived so wickedly as I have done, if I had not been servant to Mr. ——; but when I was with him I could very seldom go to church, for he always marked out the work for his men in the fields on Sunday, and he used on that day to take us to the public-house to pay our wages, and there we used to drink with him.' I have great reason to hope that the prisoner who stated this is truly penitent. He acknowledged his guilt before and at his trial, and his conduct during the last two months has been most satisfactory."

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" 1st February, 1845.—Feeling assured that many criminals leave this prison with resolutions of amendment, which would be confirmed by future good advice, and that the good desires expressed by such would, if more encouragement were given to the liberated offender, be more frequently carried into practice, I beg to suggest to the visiting justices the propriety of sending to the incumbent of any parish to which a prisoner may be returning, a printed notice to the following effect :—

" Rev. Sir,—I beg to inform you that [*name*], a parishioner of yours, who has been confined in this prison during the last , for , will be discharged on

" A further advantage would be afforded by this means of making known evils which tend to the demoralization of a district, such, for instance, as that noticed in my journal of January 15. I have always, indeed, thought it my duty to give information of such facts when mentioned by a criminal, as even the remote cause of his offence; but the printed notice I request will enable me to do so probably with more effect, and in some cases with less apparently uncalled for interference."

" 18th March, 1845.—Conversed particularly with some to whom I purpose to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on Good Friday. It is gratifying to observe, that although our prison has been occupied so short a time, I can, with much satisfaction, admit five as communicants in this holy ordinance—a greater number than I could ever receive as such under the old system of discipline. There are others of whom I hope well, but of whose penitence I have not yet had sufficient evidence."

The following extracts bear chiefly upon the important question of short imprisonments as being inimical to any material moral amendment, and quite inadequate to deter from crime either under the Separate or any other system of prison discipline. But upon this interesting point we cannot for the present touch; it is one, however, which demands much consideration :—

" 18th February, 1845.—Found that a prisoner committed yesterday was an avowed infidel, who had read attentively Paine's ' Age of Reason,' &c. Conversed with him for some time, and then lent him Bishop Watson's ' Apology for the Bible.' I felt thankful that under the present system of discipline such characters can no longer spread their pernicious opinions amongst the other prisoners."

" 23rd February, 1845.—The prisoner (H. C.), who avowed his infidelity when first committed (July 18), was discharged this morning. I don't presume to question but that the punishment of this criminal was proportioned to his offence, yet I very much regret that his imprisonment was for so short a time. In the last conversation I had with him he acknowledged that many of his doubts had been removed; that although he could not understand parts of the Old Testament, yet he was convinced of the truth of the New Testament; and his conviction was attended with such a sense of his own guilt, and such apparent sorrow, that I wish his confinement had been long enough for the good feelings he expressed to ripen into stedfast resolutions of amendment."

" 25th February, 1825.—Admonished three outgoing prisoners, two of whom have been 14 days in confinement, and I have little hope that any good effect has been produced during their imprisonment; whilst the third, who has been only seven days in prison, has shown no feeling of sorrow, and has treated the instruction offered with almost contemptuous indifference. I fear that even under the present system a very short imprisonment will seldom be found corrective; but little instruction can be given. If the punishment is felt to be severe, the mind is buoyed up with the recollection that it will be short; the prisoner is seldom disposed to receive the advice offered; and even if good feelings are excited they have not time to become matured, nor can I hope that they will often be found permanent."

The following is the chaplain's report presented to the Michaelmas quarter sessions, 1844; it contains a summary of that gentleman's experience, then limited, but still sufficient to show the great advantages of Separation as a system of prison discipline :—

" MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

" Although our new gaol has been so recently occupied, I am required by Act of Parliament to write at this time a report of the mental and moral condition of the inmates thereof—a duty that I wish might have been deferred until I could have more satisfactorily described the advantages which I feel convinced must result from the system of prison discipline now pursued. I can at present only mention some of the effects which I observe to attend such imprisonment.

" Allow me first to remark that the general character received with the prisoners hitherto committed has been most unpromising.

" The previous conduct of very many was such as to forbid the hope of a speedy or very evident improvement. The proportion of criminals who have been before imprisoned has been greater than during any previous quarter. Indeed, for several years the number of this class of offenders has been gradually increasing. During the past quarter, of the 185 male prisoners committed, 88 have been before convicted.

" I have endeavoured carefully in the discharge of my duty to observe the moral effect of the present system of confinement; and certainly it has been such as tends to refute the objections urged against it, and to confirm the arguments in its favour. That the Separation of criminals is irksome to many (or, to use their own expressive term, ' very unkid '), and felt by them to be most painful, is evident; but these are the very criminals by whom a severe punishment is deserved—the depraved and most vicious, who show neither penitence nor any feeling which may indicate improvement of character; that such should be done, is necessary both for their own correction, and that the contamination of others may be prevented.

" Under the present discipline a *gradual* change of disposition and conduct is effected, which is pleasing, inasmuch as it affords a better hope that it will be permanent. Many of our prisoners have been evidently most hardened and apparently incorrigible when committed; the conscience callous, and the moral feelings degraded through the continued indulgence in several vices, or the repetition of heinous crimes; yet such criminals in the seclusion of their cells are induced to reflect, and generally in a short time the most stout-hearted become subdued, and receive with thankfulness the instruction which is offered.

" Perhaps few more satisfactory proofs that the present system is corrective could be shown, than the willingness which is evinced by prisoners to make an acknowledgement of their guilt, accompanied by expressions of sorrow on its account. Confessions of crime were indeed rare whilst offenders were associated, but they are now more frequent, and I hear them with satisfaction, as affording some evidence of contrition, and as a first and important step towards the amendment of character.

"Whilst endeavouring to instruct the criminals, I have carefully observed the influence of the present discipline on the intellect as well as on the moral feelings; and I believe that its powers are invigorated and improved, rather than enfeebled.

"I have found the education of the prisoners committed during the past quarter to have been nearly the same as described in former Reports, a large proportion having been quite unable to read, and the ignorance of many surprising and distressing to witness.

"The schoolmaster has been diligently employed, and in many cases the improvement has been very evident. Those prisoners who can read spend much of their time in doing so with attention, and some of them learn considerable portions of Holy Scripture, the remembrance of which, it is hoped, may prove of lasting advantage."

In concluding this part of our subject, we beg to refer to the report of the chaplain, presented to the last Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, and appended to this Report; and we feel great satisfaction in bearing testimony to the fidelity and zeal with which this gentleman devotes himself to the duties of his important office. We are happy to state that the justices have raised the salary of this officer from 200*l.* to 250*l.* per annum. He is also provided with a good house.

We have directed especial attention in our inspection of this important prison to ascertain whether the Gaol Acts were duly carried out; and the result of our inquiry is, that in no instance have we found them violated. We have particularly inquired into the difference of treatment between the convicted and the untried, and we find that no prisoner before trial is required to wear the prison dress; but in all cases the prisoners are informed upon admission, that where their own clothing is not insufficient, unfit for use, or required for the purposes of justice, they are permitted to wear it, or that provided by the county; which, in accordance with the rules of the prison, is of a different colour from that worn by the convicted. The material of the dress of the untried is a coarse brown cloth, and that of the convicted is fustian; but the latter being of a stronger and more enduring texture than the former, and consequently better suited for the purposes of prison clothing, the magistrates contemplate having the dress of both classes of the same material, but of different colours, so that a perfect distinction shall nevertheless still exist. It is quite at the option of the unconvicted prisoner to wear his own clothing, or that of the prison; some retain the former for a few days, and then ask for the prison dress; and very few wear their clothing up to the time of trial; some, as they informed us, being influenced by motives of economy, thus saving their own clothes, others finding the prison dress more warm, convenient, and comfortable. We can distinctly state, that no constraint of any kind is used, either to induce the prisoners to use the prison dress or their own clothing, it being a matter entirely at their own option. And the same may be said of the prison cap, which is properly a part of the prison dress; the unconvicted may either use it or reject it as they please; but scarcely one has failed to adopt it, believing, as they do, that it is supplied with the kind intention of protecting them from recognition by other prisoners after their discharge from the gaol. This peaked cap is in all respects like an ordinary cap, except that the peak is prolonged so as to cover about the half of the face; it is not fastened down, and in no way does it produce the slightest inconvenience to the prisoner; besides, it is only worn when he is at work in any part of the prison or gardens, and in passing from his cell to the chapel, school, or airing yards. There are, however, other very material distinctions between the untried and the convicted. The untried may see their friends every day, between the hours of 10 and 12, or 2 and 4; whereas the convicted are not permitted to see their friends until after the expiration of three months, and then only once in each subsequent quarter of a year. The untried may write and receive letters as often as they think proper; while the convicted are restricted in this respect in the same manner as with reference to visits. The untried take exercise in the open air for two hours each day, one hour in the morning, and a second in the afternoon; whereas the convicted only leave their cells for their labour; except on Sunday, when they walk in the airing yards instead.

The visiting justices meet at the prison every Saturday, and visit each prisoner in the cells, whether for trial or convicted; they carefully question them, and ask whether they have any complaints to make against any treatment they may have received in the prison; which complaints, when offered, receive immediate and adequate attention. Every prisoner is also visited daily by the governor, deputy governor, chaplain, surgeon, schoolmaster; and three or four times a day, or oftener, by the warders, to whom their names, charges, offences, sentences, and terms of imprisonment are all known; thus preventing not only the possibility of one prisoner being substituted for another,—although designated by numbers as a protection, and as part of the discipline, instead of by their names;—but also their visits draw a wide, definite, and unequivocal distinction between Solitary imprisonment and Separate confinement as a system of prison discipline.

We have to express our satisfaction at finding the provisions of the Gaol Acts so fully complied with, and with the manner in which the general arrangements of the prison are carried out; and it is highly gratifying to observe the great attention paid by the visiting justices to their duties in this prison. They anxiously watch over the working of the Separate System, and the happy result of their labours is a subject of sincere congratulation.

It is also our pleasing duty to acknowledge the great exertions of the governor, Lieutenant Hackett, R.N., in introducing the Separate System of prison discipline into this important county prison, and his zeal and ability in carrying it on. His staff consists of the following officers:—

For the Discipline.—Deputy Governor, 8 Male Warders, Matron, and Female Warder.
For Religious and Secular Instruction.—Chaplain and Schoolmaster.
Medical Department.—Surgeon.
General Service.—Storekeeper, Clerk, Gate Porter, Engineer, Cook, Prison Servant.
One Trades Instructor.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

The salaries of these officers amounts to 1,351*l.*; and the governor states that they would be quite sufficient to carry on the duties of the prison in an efficient manner, even if the number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing (namely 240) were admitted to it.

For general statistical information relative to this prison, we refer to the tables annexed to this Report.

APPENDIX A.

Chaplain's Report to the Court of Quarter Sessions, Michaelmas, 1845.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

IT is my duty at the present sessions to place before you a report of what has been the mental and moral condition of the inmates of your county gaol during the period (now about 15 months) that the present system of discipline has been in operation; and having carefully watched the effects of this discipline, I beg to offer some observations which, I trust, may not be considered unimportant. In the discharge of this duty, I will be as concise as the circumstances will allow; and, that I may occupy but a small portion of your valuable time, I propose to confine myself to general statements in the Report itself, referring to an Appendix which will contain details, and such particulars as may establish the accuracy of the remarks I feel called upon to offer.

With respect to the education received by criminals previously to their committal, I am sorry that I cannot present a report more favourable than in past years. The ignorance of a very large proportion is distressing to witness, and any statement of the extent of such ignorance will appear scarcely credible to those who have not acquired some information by personal converse with our criminal population. Of 833 received into this county gaol, not less than 352 have been ignorant of the alphabet or unable to read the most simple words. But far more to be deplored is the want of information as respects the truths of our holy religion, so commonly the case that it may at once account for the prevalence of crime. It was found that 278 of our prisoners were in a state of heathen ignorance when committed; 484 others understood but very imperfectly the first truths of the Holy Scripture; whilst a very small proportion had received what could be described as a religious education. In ascertaining these facts, it has been painful to discover how very defective had been the instruction given to those who had learnt to read and write. Of this comparatively small number no less than 109 were unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer, and were ignorant of the most simple facts of religion. Had proper education been afforded to these culprits—if, with the elements of secular instruction, religious principles had been instilled into their minds, then, without doubt, in many cases, the character would have been different, and crimes had been prevented; and how much to be preferred were such education in the school to the very best system of correction in the prison! I feel it my duty to make this remark, since by referring to Tables No. 2 and 3 in the Appendix it will be seen how very large a proportion of offenders under 15 years of age have been committed to prison in a state of the most gross ignorance—a fact which shows the necessity even in the present day for increased means of education. I trust, however, that it may prove a present and everlasting blessing to many of these criminals that you have provided in the prison instruction which had not been previously within their reach. Your schoolmaster has been diligently and successfully employed, and comparatively few of those confined for the space of six weeks or two months, who when committed were unable to read, have left the prison without having learnt to do so with tolerable accuracy. Many have also learnt to write; some have been taught the first rules of arithmetic; and their memory, with the mental faculties in general, has been strengthened by such lessons as appeared suitable to their condition. And whilst this knowledge has been communicated, it has been my constant endeavour to give such advice and instruction as might prevent its abuse, and, so far as human agency can prevail, ensure a beneficial result. To this end it has been my anxious desire that the very letter of Holy Scripture should be deeply impressed on the minds of prisoners; and I have been surprised, as well as pleased, at the readiness and accuracy with which considerable portions have been committed to memory. Several at this time can repeat the four gospels, and some will, ere long, have learnt the whole of the New Testament by heart—not by any means as a task performed with reluctance, and from which there is any wish to escape, but rather as an interesting occupation of time, and, I confidently believe, in many cases with a sincere desire to obtain that "correction and instruction in righteousness" which, with the blessing of Almighty God, must accompany the knowledge of His word. Whilst I have been anxious that the memory should be thus stored, I have endeavoured to prevent that wretched spirit of indifference and want of personal application of its sacred truths, with which it is too commonly read and studied, by requiring written answers to particular questions, such, for example, as "Why should I obey one or another commandment?" &c., desiring that the replies given by the prisoners may be proved correct by reference to portions of Scripture, which they shall be able to repeat. Many of these exercises have been so remarkable as to excite the astonishment of several to whose inspection they have been submitted. —(See Appendix.)

Previously to the adoption of the present discipline much apprehension existed that the mental faculties would be endangered by such seclusion, and that insanity would be a frequent result. I do not express an opinion as to the probable consequence of solitude long continued, in which neither suitable advice nor instruction was afforded; but I speak from experience when I assert, that under the humane system of discipline now adopted in your County Gaol, so far from the intellectual powers becoming enfeebled, or mental aberration being in any measure induced, the faculties have been improved and strengthened, and in no single instance has derangement been produced. Without doubt the remorse and mental distress of prisoners when first committed—the entire separation from family and friends and vicious companions—is, in many cases, a punishment so severe, that without constant vigilance and suitable advice from those whose duty it is to superintend the discipline of your gaol, the effect might be most injurious, and there have been cases in which I have felt it my duty to recommend some relaxation of ordinary discipline; these, however, have been very few; and although 27 prisoners have been in custody, one or more of whose family have been deranged, or in some cases they themselves have been confined in lunatic asylums, yet, so far from the treatment to which they have been subjected whilst in custody proving at all injurious, the mental faculties have not only been preserved, but in most cases surprisingly improved.*

* I should state that one inmate of the gaol has been insane—a man who had been previously in confinement as a lunatic, and was evidently deranged when committed. At his trial this prisoner was on that account acquitted.

As respects the moral character of the offenders subjected to punishment in this prison, although the nature of the particular crimes for which they were committed (which have not certainly been less heinous than in years preceding) might declare the perpetrators to be most unpromising, yet the amazingly increased number of those criminals who had been in custody before, either in the old gaol at Reading, or elsewhere, amounting to not less than 471, must prove still more plainly that the majority were of a most vicious, depraved, and apparently incorrigible class. The fact, too, that not less than 121 were the offspring of criminals—either one or both of their parents having been in prison—who therefore had been educated in vice and constantly under the influence of bad example, must confirm the truth of this statement. Of this last unhappy class, I think it important to observe that a large proportion were under 15 years of age. Most sincerely do I hope that the day is not far distant when the Government of our land may be sufficiently paternal to provide some asylum into which such juvenile offenders may be received; thereby preventing the necessity of their return to those parents who, by their own crimes, have surely forfeited the right to parental control. An establishment for this object has been formed, and attended with much success at Mettray, near Tours, the two last Reports of which I submit to your inspection.*

It is early yet to speak of the result of the present discipline as regards recommittals; but since the large majority of those sent the second time to our gaol were but a very short time in confinement before, it is my duty to state what I observe to be the effect of the present system on those criminals who, either from the nature of their offence or through the clemency of magistrates, are sentenced to a very short term of imprisonment. Of course the conduct of these offenders differs with the various disposition and previous habits. The long-practised and hardened criminal submits with a dogged resolution to a punishment which, however irksome, he remembers will be short; and during this time he steels himself against that advice and persuasion which he foresees, if regarded, would prevent the enjoyment of those vicious pleasures to which he anticipates a speedy return. On the other hand, the less obdurate offender, in the seclusion of his cell, is so overwhelmed with remorse—suddenly separated from his family and evil associates, deprived at once of those stimulating liquids in which he has been accustomed to indulge, and no longer supported by the excitement of a lawless life,—the spirit of such an one is for days, and sometimes weeks, so oppressed and dejected, that it is almost impossible to arouse it to wholesome reflection, or to convey that instruction without which, I feel sure, no punishment will reclaim the vicious, or prevent the repetition of crime. I have appended to this Report a particular description of each culprit who has been twice in this gaol; and a reference to Tables No. 8 and 9 will show that nearly all were habitual offenders, who had been frequently in other prisons, and in few instances did the previous term of confinement here exceed one month, whilst in very many cases it was less than a fortnight. These prisoners, then, endured the severity of punishment—but punishment alone never has effected, and I may say without presumption, never will effect, permanent reformation,†—instruction based on the principles of our holy religion must accompany it, or who will venture to hope that it shall be corrective? ‡ This instruction, during such short imprisonment, cannot be imparted; and the return of these criminals, without showing any defect in your system of prison discipline, to the corrective influence of which they have really never been subjected, may tend to confirm the truth and wisdom of a sentence inscribed on the doorway of a prison § at Rome: "*Parum est improbos coercere pœnâ, nisi probos efficias disciplinâ.*"

With respect, then, to short terms of imprisonment under our present system, may I be allowed to remark, that although the prisoner cannot, as in times past, either corrupt others, or become more vile himself through vicious intercourse—although he is not subjected to that useless labour which aroused the worst animal passions, and rendered the character less capable of correction; yet I believe such punishments rarely effect the purpose intended: they excite remorse, but the time is too short for repentance to succeed—good resolutions may be formed, but they are not confirmed before the prisoner

* The following is an extract:—"On a compris que l'emprisonnement, dont, avant tout, le caractère est d'être pénal et de prévenir le crime par l'intimidation, doit, en même temps, autant que cela est possible, amender le coupable, et, dans tous les cas, ne pas le pervertir. Telle est la pensée qui préside aux projets de réforme que nous avons soumis aux chambres; quand nous proposons de séparer les criminels entre eux, c'est pour rendre la peine à la fois et plus efficace et plus morale, plus redoutée du criminel et plus contraire à la propagation du crime. Mais, parmi toutes les classes de détenus, celle à laquelle vous avez consacré Mettray appelait, avant tout, la réforme. Ces enfants, dont la plupart, selon les arrêts de la justice, ont agi sans discernement; que les torts de leur famille ou le malheur de leur naissance ont livrés à une perversité précoce, la société doit les corriger plutôt que les punir. Ici, elle ne cherche pas à effrayer le crime, elle se propose de contenir et d'étouffer le vice. Pour atteindre ce but, elle n'emploie pas la détention comme châtiment, mais comme moyen d'amendement et de correction."

Respecting the success of this establishment, I find the following statement in a work recently published—"Benevolence in Punishment" (Seeleys, London)—"The reformation effected in the colony among children thoroughly depraved is remarkable: all education has been directed to the formation of their morals; agriculture has been taught, not for its own sake merely, but as being favourable to the inculcation of virtuous habits. Religious instruction and the elements of learning have been communicated to them; and the children, on leaving the colony, have, with only four exceptions, turned out well: they have been placed with masters, according to the respective trades they have learned; and it is a remarkable fact, that Mettray youths are sought out, as being more desirable than others. This valuable institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and the King himself is its acknowledged head. The children thus rescued from infamy would otherwise be confined to the ruinous operation of prisons, where they would have been made adepts in crime, and from which they would have emerged, only to plunge with greater eagerness into vice, to become the pests of society, and to reap the bitter fruits of a life spent in wickedness."

In a letter I received about a month since from a clergyman residing at Tours, he states, "Of 138 children who have left the colony of Mettray, they continue to receive gratifying accounts of no less than 128."

† "The example of severe suffering has never been found effective in repressing offences; on the contrary, it has passed into a proverb, that 'crime thrives on severe penalties.'"—*Capt. Maconochie on the Management of Transported Criminals.*

‡ The following observations of Bishop Butler sanction the opinions expressed:—"As the only purposes of punishments less than capital are to reform the offenders themselves, and warn the innocent by their example, everything which should contribute to make this kind of punishment answer these purposes better than it does, would be a great improvement. And whether it be not a thing practicable, and what would contribute somewhat towards it, to exclude utterly all sorts of revel-mirth from places where offenders are confined, to separate the young from the old, and force them both, in solitude, with labour and low diet, to make the experiment how far their natural strength of mind can support them under guilt, and shame, and poverty; this may deserve consideration. Then, again, some religious instruction particularly adapted to their condition would as properly accompany those punishments, which are intended to reform, as it does capital ones. * * * Since it must be acknowledged of greater consequence, in a religious as well as civil respect, how persons live, than how they die, it cannot but be even more incumbent on us to endeavour, in all ways, to reclaim those offenders who are to return again into the world, than those who are to be removed out of it; and the only effectual means of reclaiming them, is to instil into them a principle of religion."—*Butler's Sermons.*

"It is education, and that only, wherein the whole positive efficiency lies for a permanent amelioration in the state of the lower orders. Education is the specific; and the other expedients are at best but the circumstances for a more fit and powerful ministration of it."—*Chalmers on Political Economy.*

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is liberated, with his character lost: he is assailed with temptations more powerful and more numerous than before,—and it surely must rather be expected than cause surprise if, without having learnt to resist, he is again overcome,—an increased measure of punishment is then inflicted, from which it is more than probable he would have been preserved, could a period of imprisonment sufficient for his correction have been before adjudged.*

I proceed to the more pleasing task of describing the effect produced on criminals sentenced to a more lengthened term of imprisonment. Rarely in these cases is there any attempt to brave out the punishment inflicted by any show of indifference, much less of insubordination. The most hardened are in a short time subdued, and for a season, as I have observed, almost overwhelmed with sorrow. During this period I feel it my duty to endeavour to awaken a sense of guilt, and to excite that true penitence which I am ever anxious should take the place of the feeling of remorse, which the mere punishment itself produces. As the bitterness of grief subsides, the mental energies are aroused; reflection on past sin and folly is cherished, resolutions of amendment are encouraged, and it becomes my pleasing duty to direct the criminal in the use of those means, which, with the Divine blessing, shall strengthen him for their performance. I may with confidence state that the moral condition of our prisoners is in general promising. The feelings expressed, and the conduct observed, are such as become their situation. There is none of that effrontery and contemptuous indifference which characterised the criminals when associated; nor do I see anything of that sullen disposition which prevailed amongst them, whilst the mere corporal punishment of tread-wheel labour was enforced.†

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* The correctness of the opinion I have expressed is confirmed by the following remarks of the Inspectors of Prisons: "The association of the untried, the continued labour of the convicted under the Silent System, and the short terms for which prisoners are committed, are all circumstances unfavourable to the operation of instruction. It could not be expected that even if the chaplain were to devote his whole time to the prison, or if there were several chaplains, any such result as personal reformation could ordinarily take place. The physical irritation of the tread-wheel is peculiarly unfavourable to that frame of mind best suited to receive religious impressions; nor does the Silent System* allow time enough for receiving instruction of any kind."—*Second Report*, p. 103.

[* The Silent System is that under which prisoners are associated, hard labour is enforced, and an attempt is made (I may assert never successfully) to prevent intercourse and contamination.]

† I have heard an objection frequently urged against our present system—that it does not provide that hard labour which the legal sentences against many offenders require. Reference has been made to this fact in the report presented by the visiting justices at the late sessions:—"It becomes the duty of the visiting justices to notice the fact that such of the prisoners as may be sentenced to hard labour have, under this system, been exonerated from such infliction. A question thence arises, whether this system, however commendable it may be in practical effect, is really adapted to execute the sentence of a particular punishment which the law has prescribed for particular crimes. It certainly is not; nor, at present, have any means been provided in Reading gaol to give effect to the sentence of hard labour."

The question having been thus proposed, it was with much pleasure and gratitude that I listened to the following testimony and recommendation:—"The short experience which has yet been obtained of the operation of the system in Reading gaol, has yielded every encouragement for the hope and the belief that its contemplated benefits will be confirmed by its continued application; and the visiting justices are so persuaded of its incompatibility with hard labour, that they are not prepared to offer any suggestions for the supply of means by which to renew the introduction into Reading gaol of that mode of punishment. On the contrary, if it be necessary, they would rather recommend that application be made to the Secretary of State, that measures be taken to obtain by law such a construction of the legal sentence of hard labour, as would provide due authority for its commutation by a compulsory moral discipline."

On this subject I beg further to remark, that although it may be true that the letter of the law is not fulfilled, yet surely if any punishment equally severe and more corrective be supplied, then the spirit of the law is sufficiently regarded, and the ends of justice are better accomplished. "*Summa lex, summa injuria,*" is an axiom which would indeed be verified if such a strict adherence to the letter should interfere with the reformation of offenders, and frustrate the very object of punishment.

If the remorse, which is the first effect of imprisonment under the Separate System, were the only penalty inflicted, it might still be declared sufficiently punitive. "The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmity," of which enforced labour may render him increasingly sensible; "but a wounded spirit who can bear." (Prov. xviii. 14.) The painful sensations to which the offender when separately confined is subjected, have been thus forcibly described:—"The violator of the more sacred laws of justice can never reflect on the sentiments which mankind must entertain with regard to him, without feeling all the agonies of shame, and horror, and consternation. When his passion is gratified, and he begins coolly to reflect on his past conduct, he can enter into none of the motives which influenced it. They appear now as detestable to him as they did always to other people. He now regrets the unhappy effects of his own conduct, and feels at the same time that they have rendered him the proper object of the resentment and indignation of mankind, and of what is the natural consequence of resentment, vengeance, and punishment. * * * * Solitude to him is still more dreadful than society. His own thoughts can present him with nothing but what is black, unfortunate, and disastrous, the melancholy forebodings of incomprehensible misery and ruin. Such is the nature of that sentiment which is properly called remorse; of all the sentiments which can enter the human breast the most dreadful."—*Smith's Moral Sentiments*, vol. i. 171; 10th Edition.

To the sufferer under such mental anguish the hardest labour would be relief; yet any recourse to it under the present discipline would be applying a remedy—not to the moral disease itself,—but rather to the wound which has been wisely made for its removal. The additional medicine would counteract the cure—the malady would remain, and its malignancy would be increased. It would be difficult to prove that any advantages could be derived from compulsory labour beyond what may be required for the preservation of bodily health. If constantly imposed only in a moderate degree, it would but divert the mind from the important duties of self-examination, reflection, repentance, and all other exercises, whereby the character is reformed; on the other hand, if excessive corporeal exertion be enforced, it must either produce such weariness as to incapacitate for those duties, or create that sullenness and moroseness which are most repugnant to the feelings we desire and endeavour to excite.

Since the legal difficulty suggested may excite the attention of the Legislature, I am induced, on a question so important, to corroborate my statements by the following testimony. Lieutenant Hackett, the governor of Reading Gaol, in 1839, said—

"The labour of the treadwheel punishes the bodily system; but as a punishment I think it unjust, unequal, and injurious in every sense; it often produces great exhaustion of the physical powers, and in such cases, I have known of prisoners becoming irritable, surly, and reckless; I believe it sometimes calls their worst feelings into exercise; it is much more severely felt by some men than by others; it affords much scope for deception. The prisoners here practise a variety of artifices for the purpose of deceiving the surgeon, and obtaining admission to the infirmaries. I have known of a prisoner making wounds on his legs; of another chalking his tongue; of another having reduced his system by abstaining from food: one of our prisoners once reduced himself to a most emaciated state of body by starvation, although he had saved, and was actually in possession of, five loaves of bread at the same time. They also practise various modes of deception with the turnkeys. I therefore think the labour of the treadwheel is highly unfavourable to reformation; it hardens the offender; it renders him more cunning and skilful in the arts of deception; it prevents reflection; and it produces consequences which counteract the efforts of the clergyman. I have not known of a single instance of a prisoner becoming seriously or religiously disposed; and the turnkeys, one of whom has been here 10, another 16, and another 24 years, all say they never knew of such an instance. If a prisoner were so disposed, he could not possibly separate himself from the other prisoners, so as to escape annoyance."

To the above valuable evidence I subjoin part of a report read last week at the court of quarter sessions in Lancashire, by the chaplain of the Preston gaol:—"The treadwheel was first established in 1825, and certainly effected some little improvement on the previous system—as a means of deterring from future offence; but when views on prison discipline became more enlightened, and the reformation of a prisoner became an object of greater solicitude than his punishment, it was found that the treadwheel was useless, or worse than useless. When the body was undergoing compulsory and painful exertion, the mind was irritated and harassed by the ever-present consciousness of punishment; and this irritation found vent in language it was scarcely possible to control. Nineteen years ago it was my duty to report that though the wheel 'is a means of severe punishment, it would be improper in me to conceal that I am disappointed in the moral effect which I anticipated from its use.' The prisoners' conversation and manners being in a great degree beyond the control of the officers, the bad have no opportunity or inducement to amend; while the less abandoned feel no check in their approaches to the depravity of their

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Seldom now do I hear the culprit deny his guilt, or even attempt to exculpate himself by pleading circumstances which might seem to extenuate his crime. On the contrary, with the confession of offences committed, there is evident shame felt, and the very frequent acknowledgment that the punishment inflicted is by far less than was deserved. Most gratifying is the thankful spirit with which instruction is received, and the careful diligence with which advice is followed. The anxiety often expressed by prisoners, not only for their own improvement, but for the correction of their families and former companions in crime is another pleasing evidence of reformation—"What a blessing it will be for my family that I was brought here!" "What a good thing it will be for my poor children that I was stopped in my wickedness! I wish for their sake I had been brought to such a place years ago." These and similar expressions are frequent.* Only two or three instances of gross misconduct within the prison have occurred, and the offences under the present discipline are not only less flagrant but comparatively few.†

Nor are proofs of the salutary effects of the system confined within the prison walls—no vicious intercourse can now contaminate the innocent, or prepare the prisoner who shall be acquitted at his trial for the perpetration of crime. Those whose general misconduct may have excited suspicion, and caused a charge against them of which they are guiltless, are induced to consider their past folly, and to determine that their future life shall be more reputably spent. Some committed under such circumstances, have not only acknowledged the advantages thus derived, but have expressed their thankfulness that they were arrested in their evil course, and future disgrace and punishment thereby prevented.‡

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companions;—calm thought and penitent feeling could have no place under such circumstances; and after a trial of 20 years the wheel was found wanting in every principle likely to contribute to a prisoner's reformation, especially when it came to be contrasted with the profound silence and order of the work-room or the 'encellulement' of the corridor. Having witnessed the introduction of the wheel, and so long deplored its inefficiency, I am truly grateful that I am permitted to see its final abolition."

And from the report of the chaplain of the Lewes House of Correction, read at the same time as the former, I extract the following:—"Juvenile felony is rather on the increase; and a glance at the Table of Recommittals will show how imperative the present system is in the deterring of criminals and vagrant youth. The officers under whose eyes these young culprits work at the treadwheel and in the manufactory constantly complain, and the complaint is confirmed by the same prisoners in after life, that the common effect of such imprisonment is to harden the young heart, and prepare the way for future visits to the prison."

On this subject, so vital to the success of our system, I would suggest further, that since criminals are generally of that class who, if they obtain an honest livelihood, must do so by the sweat of their brow, the policy on this account, of inflicting hard labour as a punishment, may surely be doubted. Neither the love nor the habit of industry is likely to be promoted by any compulsory labour, performed with disgust, and from which the prisoner is ever longing to be released. The question is thus proposed by Paley—"As aversion to labour is the cause from which half the vices of low life deduce their origin and continuance, punishments ought to be contrived with a view to the conquering of this disposition. Two opposite expedients have been recommended for this purpose; one, solitary confinement with hard labour; the other, solitary confinement with nothing to do. Both expedients seek the same end—to reconcile the idle to a life of industry. The former hopes to effect this by making labour habitual; the latter, by making idleness insupportable. * * * When gaols are once provided for the separate confinement of prisoners, which both proposals require, the choice between them may soon be determined by experience."—*Moral and Political Philosophy.—Crimes and Punishments.*

Happily the requisite provision has here been made, and whilst under our present discipline employment enough is afforded to prevent the risk of habitual idleness being contracted, yet aversion to labour is not engendered by exacting its performance. The following remarks of Locke may give weight to the opinion I have expressed. Speaking of a duty that must be fulfilled, he says, "It should not be made a burden or imposed as a task. Whatever is so proposed presently becomes irksome: the mind takes an aversion to it, though before it were a thing of delight or indifferency. * * * What men do cheerfully of themselves, do they not presently become sick of, and can no more endure, so soon as they find it is expected of them as a duty."—*On Education*, sect. 73.

An illustration of the above is afforded in the government of the Pentonville Prison: "Idleness is never, or rarely ever punished; but the withdrawal of work is a mode of punishment, and one which is severely felt."—*Third Report of the Commissioners.*

* At the quarter sessions last week the visiting justices in their report advised that an appeal to the royal clemency should be made on behalf of three prisoners—two convicted of burglary, and the third of embezzlement. The father of one had been several times in prison, and he therefore had been instructed and trained up in all kinds of vice; the second had been himself previously convicted; and the third had for some time indulged in drinking and other disgraceful propensities, whereby most dissolute habits had been contracted. Yet the conduct of these offenders for several months past had been so entirely satisfactory as to induce the recommendation referred to. It was my duty this morning (Oct. 22) to give them the first intimation of what had been done in their favour, and to tell them that they were about to be liberated. To the first I said, "Your behaviour since you were brought to prison has been so proper, that you are now to be rewarded by being released from longer imprisonment." The poor fellow looked astonished, but did not express that delight I anticipated, and little indeed could I expect that the first observation of any criminal under such circumstances would be—"Then, sir, I sha'n't finish the Testament;" yet this was the first remark made. This prisoner had determined to commit to memory the whole of the New Testament, and can repeat accurately every chapter as far as the 2nd Epistle of St. Peter; and on hearing of his discharge it was evident he felt some disappointment that he could not complete a work in which he had taken so much pleasure. Each of these prisoners with much feeling and many tears expressed gratitude that he had been subjected to punishment so corrective, and under which he had derived so much advantage. Such pleasing results, which are by no means rare, may truly excite us to thank God and to persevere. Cheering indeed is the assurance that on both the supporters of our present system, and on those engaged in its operation, it brings "the blessing of some who were ready to perish."

† I am deeply sensible of the advantages thus afforded to the chaplain in the discharge of his duties, and my experience of the former system in this respect enables me to assert the truth of the following statement:—"Punishments superimposed upon that to which the prisoner was originally sentenced oppress by sufferings and privations beyond the awards of law. The prisoner sees that the privations which occasion him most discomfort are not the punishments to which he has been legally sentenced: hence arise mental irritation, a sense of injustice, a forgetfulness of his offence, and an unconsciousness of his guilt, which effectually close every avenue by which admonition might reach his mind, and render hopeless and unavailing the efforts of the chaplain."—*Second Report of the Home Inspectors*, p. 3.

‡ In this respect how pleasing is the contrast effected by our present discipline to the consequences of imprisonment, so accurately described both by Howard and Buxton, as the result of Association. I quote some of their observations, under the conviction that they apply with almost equal force in the present day to every prison in which the intercourse of criminals is allowed:—

"The general prevalence and spread of wickedness in prisons, and abroad, by the discharged prisoners, will now be easily accounted for. It is often said, 'A prison pays no debts'—I am sure it may be added, that a prison mends no morals. Sir John Fielding, in his plan for preventing robberies, observes, that 'A criminal discharged, generally by the next sessions after the execution of his comrades, becomes the captain of a gang of his own raising'—improved, no doubt, by the company he kept in gaol. I scruple not to affirm, that half the robberies committed in and about London, are planned in the prisons by that dreadful assemblage of criminals and the number of idle people who visit them. How contrary this to the intention of our laws with regard to these offenders—which, certainly, is to correct and reform them! Instead of which, their confinement doth notoriously promote and increase the very vices it was intended to suppress. Multitudes of young creatures, committed for some trifling offence, are totally ruined there. If it were the wish and aim of magistrates to effect the destruction, present and future, of young delinquents, they could not devise a more effectual method than to confine them so long in our prisons—those seats and seminaries (as they have been very properly called) of idleness and every vice."—*Howard on Prisons*, p. 13.

"For the improvement of the unconvicted prisoner, you should labour, as a recompense for his confinement before trial, that thus you may convert the suspicion of crime into its prevention in future—that thus you may addict him to such habits,

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The proper demeanour of your prisoners at their respective trials has attracted public attention; and the number of those who acknowledged their guilt when arraigned, is a remarkable proof that the previous custody under the present system has a corrective influence. The conscience becomes alive to the sin of lying; and many have declared to me before their trial, that they prefer to bring certain punishment upon themselves by confessing the truth, rather than endeavour to escape by such an increase of sin as telling a lie to conceal it. Remarks similar to these were made by several previously to the last quarter sessions, as well as by some now about to appear before you. Although no inducements whatever, excepting those which the Holy Scriptures enforce, were presented to their mind, yet at the last sessions one-half of the criminals from this gaol who were convicted, confessed their crimes when called upon to plead; a circumstance, I suppose, without a parallel in the records of any criminal court in which so large a number were arraigned.

[*The propriety of confining prisoners in separate cells before their trial has been questioned, and a partial survey of the new gaol, without intercourse with any one of its inmates, has called forth some very erroneous statements on the imagined severity to which the unconvicted were subjected. Their separation, and the resemblance of their confinement in this respect to that of the convicted prisoner, is represented as "contrary to the spirit of the English law;" and with reference to their treatment it is said, that "there is a despotic† and audacious cruelty in the practice, which will inspire all who hear of it for the first time with an indignant horror."‡

The plausible arguments contained in the pamphlet referred to have been so satisfactorily refuted, and the truth has been so distinctly declared in a reply since published,§ that I need not trouble you with any

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and instil such principles, and impart such instruction, as may repair the damage you have done him—and that he, being amerced of one period of his life, may spend the remainder more respectably."—*Sir T. Fowell Buxton on Prison Discipline*, p. 15, 6th ed.

* The following, enclosed in brackets, although previously written, was not read in Court, the chaplain being fearful that the unusual length of his report might render it wearisome. It is, however, a subject so interesting and important, and one on which so much prejudice has been excited, that he is unwilling to pass it over without some notice.

† As to the presumed illegality and despotism of detaining the untried apart from their accused fellow-prisoners, the following arguments appear unanswerable:—The State says—"'Thou hast offended, we must punish.' We grant the right, but the State has no right to corrupt, and it does corrupt, positively, directly, and not accidentally, because the corruption takes place as a necessary consequence of joint imprisonment, according to the nature of man. * * The State has no right to corrupt, and the prisoner can claim protection from prison corruption, and ought to claim it, were he awake to his rights and interests—and society claims it, because it demands to be protected against crime—not to have it increased tenfold by wicked carelessness on the part of the State. Let us rightly understand the matter. The demand is not made on the score of charity, still less of overstrained philanthropy—it is a demand founded upon the strictest right. The State, which exposes to contamination, after having become acquainted with the fact, acts criminally if it persist—frequently more criminally than the offender, who may have been led to his offence by want, by utterly neglected education, &c. The State becomes the wilful perpetrator of crime, and, inasmuch as it frustrates the intended effect of its punishments, a cruel offender itself, because it inflicts suffering to no purpose."—*Professor Liebig.*

Although the extract which follows was written when the question was under the consideration of the French Government, yet, I think, it must be equally applicable to the case of the unconvicted in our own land:—"No doubt Separate Confinement, with regard to the untried, should have nothing of a penal character. There is no ground of dispute upon this point. The difference is in the nature of things. But does it follow that the untried have a natural absolute right to be confined, or to exist together, so that society cannot separate them without injustice, and violating the rights of humanity? Certainly not. The untried cannot claim such a right. Society, which has a right to incarcerate them—that is to say, to take them from their families—has, by the same rule, the right to separate them from each other. In one case, as in the other, the interests of society is the foundation of rights. Associated imprisonment has the same evils for the untried as the condemned, and presents the same opportunities for mutual contamination, for confederacies, and for criminal enterprises, which follow."—*Journal des Débats*, May 3, 1844.

In a small work just published, the title of which, "Benevolence in Punishment," describes its character, I met with these judicious remarks:—"Let us beware on what grounds we attempt to oppose the introduction of benevolent principles in our penal legislation. No nation can have a right to punish by a system which directly tends to deteriorate its criminals; and no nation can succeed in arresting the growth of crime, unless it apply all its energies to the moral reformation of criminals, and thus 'lay the axe at the root of the tree.'"—Page 18.

‡ In this sentence Sir Richard Vyvyan refers especially to the prisoners being "disguised by masks." The following quotations from the reply of Mr. Merry will sufficiently explain the practice, and if the first practice should "have inspired feelings of indignation and horror," this further information will afford relief, and it is hoped those morbid sensations will give place to the more healthful feeling of approval and complacency:—"We can pretend to nothing more than a plain ordinary cap, with a peak larger than usual, so large, that is to say, that a prisoner, during the minute or two he may be passing from his cell to chapel or the exercise yard, may, by turning it down, conceal his face sufficiently to prevent recognition by fellow-prisoners. This 'despotic' infliction may possibly in the whole embrace five minutes in the course of the 24 hours. Surely it is not justifiable so to misapply (not to say prostitute) terms, as to speak of this act of mercy as an 'audacious cruelty.' Who does not see, after a moment's reflection, that if the 'untried prisoner' be innocent, he must only more deeply feel the grief and shame of being seen in such a place and by such companions—persons who, in the chance-medley of after days, may claim his acquaintance out of prison as well as in, and insult and distress him with their "Hail Fellow, well met!" How real the consolation, rather than the cruelty, therefore, of avoiding the coarse stare and passing scoff! The means of thus avoiding observation have been petitioned for as a favour by those, both male and female, not subject to prison dress and discipline. He knows, in fact, but little of human nature, who is not satisfied that not only among those of some character, but even among those of lower grade, there lurks some lingering sense of shame, brazened over perhaps for the very purpose of its concealment, but very capable of being revived into healthful operation if the right chord be touched. Every man ought to be ashamed of being seen in prison. Every right-thinking man whom a momentary fault may have disgraced would pray that as few persons as possible might know of his being there. This feeling of self-respect may have been dimmed and all but lost in many we have to deal with, but in none perhaps is it obliterated beyond recovery. It is our part to recall it if possible."

"By steady perseverance in the path of industry and honesty, a discharged criminal may succeed in gaining the character of a useful member of society; but he will live in constant apprehension of having his good name suddenly and irremediably forfeited by the recognition of an abandoned fellow-prisoner, who may be tempted to expose the past delinquencies of the penitent, of whom, but for the previous acquaintance in prison, he might never have had the slightest knowledge."—*Second Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.*

The following may further show the policy and great kindness of preventing recognition:—"I would entreat those who happen to know of some delinquency in a fellow-being to keep the secret faithful as long as his life gives assurance of sincere amendment. A very young man, who is now in Sing Sing, when tried for his second offence, told a story at the bar which was in substance as follows:—'My first offence was committed more in thoughtlessness than with deliberate wickedness. But I felt I was to blame, and was willing to bear the penalty like a man. In prison I formed the strongest resolutions to atone for my fault by a life of honest usefulness. When my time was out, I succeeded, after a good deal of difficulty, in obtaining employment. I did my best to gain the confidence of my employer, and succeeded. Every day I felt my manhood grow stronger. But at last a person came into the store who eyed me keenly, and I turned pale under his gaze. He told my employer that he had seen me among the convicts at Sing Sing; and I was sternly dismissed. I went to Philadelphia to seek for any honest employment I could find; but a man who saw me there told me if I did not quit the city in 24 hours he would expose me. I came back disheartened to New York. I had spent my last dollar. Christians would not give me a home; gamblers and thieves would; and here I am again on my way to Sing Sing.'"—*Mrs. Child's Letters from New York.*

§ Observations in reply to a Letter of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart., M.P., by William Merry, Esq.

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remarks further than to observe, that, as to the supposed cruelty of this separation, I considered the testimony of the prisoners themselves would be most decisive; and that I might ascertain their feelings on the subject, I put the following question to each prisoner awaiting his trial, who had been in custody longer than a fortnight, "If allowed to choose whether you would now be confined in a room with a number of others, or remain alone, as you have been, until your trial, what would you say?" Whilst they were almost unanimous in declaring their belief that it was far better for them to be alone, there were but three or four, out of about thirty, who desired to be associated. The answer commonly given was, "If I had been asked when I came in, or soon after, I should have chosen to be placed with others; but I can now see 'tis better to be alone."* I have every reason to believe that these were really honest declarations, and my intercourse with all the unconvicted since has tended to confirm this impression.

Such testimony may, perhaps, raise a doubt as to whether a system so humane towards the untried as to be preferred by them, and therefore so suitable for prisoners who are not the subjects of punishment, is of a sufficiently penal character to suit the case of those who, having been convicted, are sentenced to imprisonment as a punishment. On this subject, I beg to repeat that your discipline is corrective to all classes; and if its severity can be so mitigated, or its advantages made so apparent, as to render such imprisonment a matter of choice to those whose innocence, though presumed, is rarely proved, then, surely, it is well adapted to such prisoners. It is important, however, to observe that, even with these, the preference expressed is the result of correction—it is not prompted by any supposition that, as a punishment, separate confinement is less painful than imprisonment amongst companions. The accused prisoner prefers it after a time—he would not have chosen it when first committed. There are some exceptions: prisoners of the most depraved character, and in whom there has been no improvement, do not make this choice; yet the separation of such for their own sake, and to prevent the contamination of others, is especially needful.† Whilst, therefore, my intercourse with the untried prisoners confirms my persuasion that the separate cell, in accordance with their own corrected desires, is a most merciful provision for them, I most respectfully submit that the same system of separation, and similar discipline, is not, because preferred by that class, less suitable to the convicted inmates of the House of Correction.‡ With these it is a corrective punishment, and I may presume that if correction be effected, and the repetition of crimes prevented, the law is sufficiently vindicated.§]

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* See Appendix.

† "There are some separate cells in Newgate. At the time of our recent visits we found some prisoners in the cells by their own desire; and the reasons assigned by them for this preference were nearly all to the same effect—that they were all unused to such a place as a prison, and they did not like to associate with so many prisoners as were together in the other wards, or to make their acquaintance—they had rather be alone. Thus it often is with the comparatively uncorrupt. Such characters dread or recoil from the forced companionship with others to which such a prison as Newgate subjects them; while the depraved and hardened offenders, on the other hand, cannot bear to be alone, and thus be compelled to make their own conduct the subject of their reflections."—*Fourth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.*

"Wherever any sentiment of self-respect remains—wherever sorrow or a sense of disgrace is weighing on the mind, the offer of separation is gladly embraced. On the other hand, the old offender, the thoughtless, the callous, prefer the workroom and the unrestrained conversation of the yard during meal-hours."—*Report of the Rev. J. Clay, Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction.*

‡ So long since as 1779 an Act was passed, from the preamble of which I extract the following:—"Whereas, if many offenders convicted of crimes for which transportation has been usually inflicted, were ordered for solitary confinement, accompanied by well-regulated labour and religious instruction, it might be the means, under Providence, not only of deterring others from the commission of the like crimes, but also of reforming the individuals themselves," &c. &c.—19 Geo. III., c. 74, s. 8.

In reference to this Act, Sir Samuel Romilly, in 1810, observed, that it was "a plan formed by some of the wisest men of this country, who had devoted much of their valuable time to this important object—by Mr. Justice Blackstone, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Eden (afterwards Lord Auckland). The great objects which they proposed to themselves were to reform criminals—to seclude them from their former associates—to separate those of whom hopes might be entertained from those who were desperate—to teach them useful trades—to accustom them to habits of industry—and to give them religious instruction."

Mr. Wilberforce also spoke of this proposed system of separation in the following terms:—"Its cardinal excellence is to restore to society the unhappy wretch whose vices have brought him to premature disgrace. This great end is to be obtained while confined in the penitentiary house; religious instruction and moral precepts are to be applied to restore his mind to a sense of shame and repentance for his past conduct. * * * * During his continuance in this asylum, he is kept apart from the contamination of a society worse than himself."

§ "The proper end of human punishment is not the satisfaction of justice, but the prevention of crimes. By the satisfaction of justice I mean the retribution of so much pain for so much guilt, which is the dispensation we expect at the hand of God, and which we are accustomed to consider as the order of things that perfect justice dictates and requires. In what sense, or whether with truth in any sense, justice may be said to demand the punishment of offenders, I do not now inquire; but I assert that this demand is not the motive or occasion of human punishment. What would it be to the magistrate that offences went altogether unpunished, if the impunity of the offenders were followed by no danger or prejudice to the commonwealth? The fear lest the escape of the criminal should encourage him, or others by his example, to repeat the same crime, or to commit different crimes, is the sole consideration which authorizes the infliction of punishment by human laws."—*Paley, Moral Philosophy*, chap. ix.

"As to the end, or final cause of human punishments. This is not by way of atonement or expiation for the crime committed, for that must be left to the just determination of the Supreme Being: but as a precaution against future offences of the same kind."—*Blackstone's Commentary*, Book iv. ch. 1, s. 2.

A more recent commentator on our criminal laws has observed—"All punishment is an evil, though a necessary one. The pain produced by the offence is one evil; the pain produced by the punishment is an additional evil; though the latter is necessary in order to prevent the recurrence of the offence. Consequently a penal system ought to aim at economising pain, by diffusing the largest amount of salutary terror, and thereby deterring as much as possible from crimes, at the smallest expense of punishment actually inflicted; or (as the idea is concisely expressed by Cicero) 'ut metus ad omnes, pœna ad paucos perveniret.'"—*Pro Cluentio*, c. 46.

"At present there can be no doubt that the majority of released criminals are active agents for evil;—but to what is this so much owing as to the deteriorating effect of vindictive and purely exemplary punishment on their individual characters? They are made worse by their penal treatment than they were before; and they go forth like a moral blight on society. But let us reverse this most disgraceful consequence of existing management, and there seems no reason whatever for their not becoming a moral remedy. It is even proverbial that the most effective persuaders from vice are those who have been themselves reclaimed from it, whose wills have been gained, not merely their bodies restrained. They can speak experimentally of the delusion of its promises, and the far higher rewards of a return to virtue."—*Benevolence in Punishment.* Seeley and Co., p. 175.

"The punishment of a crime cannot be just (that is, necessary), if the laws have not endeavoured to prevent that crime by the best means that times and circumstances would allow."——*Marquis Beccaria—Essay on Crimes and Punishments*, ch. 30.

"The convicted criminal is entitled to your care. Our law is not, in its true spirit, whatever it may be in its modern enactment, a system of bloody vengeance; it does not say so much evil is repaired by so much misery inflicted. A merciful and enlightened jurisprudence, like the Author of all that is merciful and wise, does not rejoice in the death of a sinner; but rather, that he should turn from his wickedness and live. Punishments are inflicted that crimes may

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Scarcely sufficient time has yet expired since the present discipline was introduced for me to report much concerning discharged criminals. Out of a class so degraded—the very dregs of the community—it can be no wonder that some, of whose improvement I cherished the hope, should have relapsed. Disappointed in a few cases, I have been yet by no means discouraged, since I can with pleasure refer to many whose conduct is affording proof of reformation. Gratifying indeed have been some accounts received from liberated offenders themselves, as well as from clergymen of parishes to which they have returned. I have also myself visited the homes of some of our former prisoners, and have been cheered by the testimony given, and the evident signs of improved character which I have there observed.*

During the past year I have been called to discharge the most painful duty of ministering to one condemned and executed for the crime of murder; and distressing is my present task in attending two others charged with the like atrocious offence. I refer to the former, because repeated have been the inquiries as to what was the conduct of our prisoners when that execution took place. I have felt satisfaction in stating, that it was suited to so awful an occurrence—a contrast indeed to that of the associated criminals of Newgate, who, at the time of a late execution in front of that prison, were making sport of the event by the mimicry of its horrors. Respecting the punishment of death in cases of murder, I believe the divine precepts to be so positive, that no man is at liberty to question the expediency; yet, whether the penalty should be publicly inflicted may be a lawful inquiry; and whilst I mention the proper demeanour of our prisoners on the awful occasion referred to, I must add that proofs were not wanting of the shocking spectacle having produced a demoralizing effect on the multitude assembled.†

I will not presume to occupy a larger portion of your time by describing many more good effects of the present discipline which my constant intercourse with our prisoners has enabled me to discover, but there is one happy result on which the love of justice, and my duty as your chaplain, compel me to speak. Your present system provides an equitable punishment ‡—by which I mean that the punishment is proportioned both to the particular offence and to the general character of the criminal. Remarkable is the difference in this respect from the hard labour of the tread-wheel, or any similar corporal punishment, the severity of which depends upon those physical powers which vary in the case of every individual, and without an acquaintance with which no judge can possibly estimate the measure of punishment he inflicts on an offender. I have known many cases of criminals convicted of the same offence, and sentenced to the same term of imprisonment, whose punishment therefore was intended to be equal, yet enduring a penalty in which the discrepancy was painfully evident; and it not unfrequently happened that the more vicious culprit was subjected to the smaller measure of punishment—because, as stated, his bodily strength was superior to that of his companion in crime. By the present discipline these evils are prevented. Whilst the term of the punishment is proportioned to the nature of the crime, the measure of suffering differs according to the moral character of the individuals. The seclusion, and deprivation of all means of sensual indulgence, is for a time painful to all prisoners. None, therefore, are without punishment. But whilst the less vicious ere long find

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be prevented, and crime is prevented by the reformation of the criminal. This may be accomplished. The prisoner, being separated from his former associates, ceases to think as they think; he has time for recollection and repentance; and seclusion will humble the most haughty, and often reform the most abandoned."—*Sir T. Fowell Buxton on Prison Discipline*, p. 16. Sixth Edition.

* Although I do not venture at present to describe the particular cases of prisoners, concerning whose reformation I feel much confidence, because, as I have stated, the time of trial has hitherto been short, yet I can with pleasure refer to some public documents which prove the happy effects of similar discipline in other establishments. The plan of Separation was many years since pursued in Gloucestershire; and, in 1819, this testimony was given by Sir G. D. Paul before a Select Committee of the House of Commons:—"It has succeeded in its effects beyond the theory imagined by the original projectors of the system—far, indeed, beyond my most sanguine hopes. It is within my own personal knowledge that many returned from this prison to obtain a livelihood by honest industry."

I have extracted the foregoing from an interesting volume lately published, entitled "Prisons and Prisoners," in which much confirmatory evidence is adduced. The following is the statement of a mercantile clerk who had been confined for some years in the Eastern States Penitentiary:—"I regard my confinement as the happiest event of my life. It has dissolved improper connexions, improved my mind, and, I trust, made better my heart. Whatever reformation my imprisonment may have produced, I attribute it to the separate seclusion from evil example and worse precept, which must necessarily follow the indiscriminate congregation of offenders in a place of punishment."

It is perhaps right that I should here add the testimony of one who filled a similar situation, and was confined in our own prison several months. In a letter I received from him, he says—"My former occupations having been those of activity and bustle, you will easily imagine that sudden seclusion from all society brought on reflection, accompanied by all the bitter feelings of regret, which are the certain consequences of reflection on misdeeds—unless indeed the feelings are hardened beyond the power of remorse—which however was not my case, and you may better imagine than I can describe the anguish of mind which I suffered, and the bitter workings which my wounded spirit felt. I deeply and painfully feel my degraded position. * * * During my imprisonment, I suffered from physical causes, yet my mental faculties were rather improved than impaired—my disposition and morals considerably improved, inasmuch as those scenes of vice and dissipation, in which I once delighted, are now a source of disgust. My mind has been rendered more thoughtful, and, above all, I trust I feel some little of the corrective influence of religion. I fervently hope that my future life may prove the truth of these remarks."

† "Barbarous spectacles of human agony are justly found fault with, as tending to harden and deprave the public feelings, and to destroy that sympathy with which the sufferings of our fellow-creatures ought always to be seen; or if no effect of this kind follow from them, they counteract, in some measure, their own design, by seeking men's abhorrence of the crime, in commiseration of the criminal. But if a mode of execution could be devised which would augment the horror of punishment, without offending or impairing the public sensibility by cruel or unseemly exhibitions of death, it might add something to the efficacy of example. * * * Somewhat of the sort we have been describing, was the proposal, not long since suggested, of casting murderers into a den of wild beasts, where they would perish in a manner dreadful to the imagination, yet concealed from view."—*Paley, on Crimes and Punishments.*

* * * "The punishment of death is pernicious to society, from the example of barbarity it affords."—*Marquis Beccaria—Essay on Crimes and Punishments*, ch. 28.

Although the sight of an ignominious death on the scaffold might be supposed to operate as a preventive to crime by those who dread disgrace, and desire that their memory may be revered, yet it is evident that this class are not attracted by the revolting spectacle—the attendants at such a scene are generally characters of the lowest grade, in whom the sense of shame is well nigh lost, and who are less influenced by the fear of suffering as they become more familiarized with things dreadful. The mistake of supposing that precaution is necessarily produced by such a sight is thus described by Archbishop Whateley:—"If the exhibition of criminals publicly executed tends to heighten in others the dread of undergoing the same fate, it may be expected that those soldiers who have seen the most service should have the same dread of death in battle; but the reverse of this is found to be the case, therefore the former is not to be believed."

‡ The keen perception of prisoners on this subject is remarkable. The sentence which the law enforces, and which the conscience of the criminal approves as deserved, will be suffered with patience, and it may be hoped with profit; but if there be any apparent injustice or want of equity in the punishment, a more sure preventive to any corrective tendency can scarcely be conceived.

relief in the instruction and opportunities for improvement which are afforded them, the more dissolute and depraved not only feel their punishment to be far more severe at first, but give evident proof that its severity continues so long as their evil inclinations are cherished.

Allow me, then, to congratulate you on having adopted a system of prison discipline so satisfactory to the claims of justice, so merciful towards offenders, so calculated to protect both the property and person, and to improve the character of society. A system of punishment corrective in its application, and possessing this peculiar advantage, that it becomes less painful in exact proportion to the improvement of the criminal, and therefore as the necessity for its continuance is diminished.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

To the Magistrates of the County of Berks. J. FIELD, *Chaplain.*

P.S.—I observe with much pleasure that the plan for the relief of deserving prisoners when discharged, which I had the honour to submit for your approval some years since, but which was not carried out at that time in consequence of the proposed change in prison discipline, is a subject for re-consideration at these sessions.* The need for such relief is not lessened,† and I believe that the abuse of such charity would now be less frequent. With reference to this subject I may remark, that in every case of the re-committal of prisoners who had been for three months previously confined in this prison, the offence was committed within a week after their discharge, and whilst, as they declared, being unable to obtain work, they were in a state of perfect destitution. So great must be the force of temptation under such circumstances, that the repetition of offences can excite little surprise.‡

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1—Showing the Ages of Prisoners.

Under 10 Years.		From 10 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 50.		Above 50.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	1	52	5	276	35	235	23	106	8	51	1	31	3	757	75

TABLE No. 2.—General Education received by the above Prisoners previously to their committal.

	Under 10 Years.		10 to 15.		16 to 20.		Above 21.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Could not read	5	1	29	3	105	7	188	14	227	25	352
Could read	1	..	18	2	89	13	110	13	218	28	246
Could read and write imperfectly	..	..	5	..	81	14	117	7	203	21	224
Could read and write well . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	1	7	2	9
Had received a superior education	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2

* The plan proposed that the chaplain should recommend any prisoner about to be discharged, of whose reformation he entertained the hope, to the favourable consideration of the visiting justices, in order that, if they considered the criminal deserving, they might direct some communication to be made to the clergyman of the parish to which the liberated offender was about to return, requesting him to afford such temporary relief as might appear necessary out of a fund to be provided for that purpose.

† "The poor acquitted prisoner shall go from door to door asking for work in vain. Is it not to be lamented that every spark of good intention, instead of being cherished, should be thus extinguished; and that the penitent should, by an almost irresistible necessity, be driven again, though reluctant, to the practice which soon brings him back to his former mansion; and shortens a wretched life, that might have been, that fain would have been, an useful one?"—*Howard on Prisons*, p. 25.

The observations by Paley are applicable to the present time—"By a rule of life, which is perhaps too invariably and indiscriminately adhered to, no one will receive a man or woman out of a gaol into any service or employment whatever. This is the common misfortune of public punishments, that they preclude the offender from all honest means of future support. It seems incumbent on the State to secure a maintenance to those who are willing to work for it."—*Moral Philosophy*, ch. ix.

‡ The design of this charity is not to interfere with the relief legally provided; but since it cannot be expected, and is scarcely to be desired, that the liberated offender should at once resort to the poor-house for support, the proposal is to afford him some assistance during the short time he is seeking employment, when he must otherwise be entirely destitute. The consequences of such destitution are most forcibly represented in the following statement:—"No Poor Law relief being provided in Scotland, many prisoners, not having the means of subsistence, were allowed to remain in the Bridewell at Glasgow (which is conducted on the Separate System) after their term of punishment had expired." But in a recent Report of the Inspectors of Prisons in Scotland it is stated, that the General Board of Directors have determined, "that, in the present state of the law, there is no authority for applying the prison funds to the support of persons subjecting themselves to imprisonment," and accordingly gave instructions for the discontinuance of the practice. The result has unfortunately been, to convert a number of persons into criminals, who had shown, by their willingness to give up their liberty, to work hard, to live on the plainest fare, and to submit to all the rules of a prison, that they were sincerely desirous of avoiding a life of guilt, and of living peaceably and honestly. Nearly half of those who had been thus rejected from the Glasgow prison, have already returned as offendesr, and some of them under serious charges.

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TABLE No. 3.—Religious Knowledge possessed by Prisoners when committed.

	Under 10 Years.		10 to 15.		16 to 20.		Above 20.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Could not repeat the Lord's Prayer, and were ignorant of the Saviour's name	5	..	24	2	103	5	134	6	266	13	279
Could repeat the Lord's Prayer, and were imperfectly acquainted with the simple truths of religion	1	1	28	3	159	22	250	22	426	48	484
Had learnt the Creed, the Commandments, and Catechism generally; remembered the most important parts . . .	..	..	..	..	16	7	37	6	53	13	66
Were familiar with the Holy Scriptures, and had been well instructed in religious truths .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	4

TABLE No. 4.

	Under 10 Years.		10 to 15.		16 to 20.		Above 20.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Of the above who could read, or or read and write, yet could not repeat the Lord's Prayer . .	1	..	6	..	45	3	53	1	105	4	109

TABLE No. 5.

	Under 20.		Above 20.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Had been confirmed . .	11	13	31	9	42	22	64

TABLE No. 6.—Prisoners whose Parents were Criminals.

Under 15 Years.		16 to 20.		Above 20.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
19	2	61	7	30	2	121

Of the 833 prisoners described in the former tables, 471 had been previously in custody either in the old gaol at Reading, or in other Prisons, as shown by the following table:—

TABLE No. 7.

Once.	Twice.	3 Times.	4 Times.	5 Times.	6 Times.	7 Times.	8 Times.	9 Times.	10 Times.	Total.
211	127	51	24	35	14	7	1	5	1	471

Of 833 criminals 65 have been twice committed to this prison.

The following table shows how often those 65 prisoners had been in custody previously to their first committal to this prison:—

TABLE No. 8.

Not known to have been in Custody before.	Once.	Twice.	3 Times.	4 Times.	5 Times.	6 Times.	7 Times.	8 Times.	9 Times.
13	18	10	7	7	6	3	..	..	1

TABLE No. 9—Showing the Time those re-committed Prisoners spent in this Gaol when before in Prison.

Less than 7 Days.	10 Days.	14 Days.	21 Days.	1 Month.	6 Weeks.	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	More than 4 Months.	For Trial.	Total.
2	2	16	10	14	5	5	1	1	1	8*	65

* The eight prisoners previously in custody before their trial were but a short time in gaol, and not one of them was convicted.

Not less than 15 of these re-committed offenders were children of criminals, either one or both parents having been convicted.

TABLE No. 10.—Further Particulars of the Criminals Re-committed to this Prisou.

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Reg. No.	Initials. of Name.	Age.	Term of former Confinement in this Prison.	In Custody before.	Remarks.
65	G. W..	15	1 month	. .	Although reported officially as re-committed, this offender was not really liberated after his first imprisonment, having been taken in custody from the gaol, and sentenced to longer confinement on account of offences previously committed.
128	S. L. .	20	14 days	. .	Infected with itch during his former imprisonment, and confined in a cell appropriated to prisoners thus diseased, where he could receive but little instruction. Of most depraved character, and wretchedly ignorant.
528	J. H. .	22	1 month	3 times .	Had been trained in vice from infancy; his father had been transported; could not read, and was ignorant of religious truths.
502	H. W.	16	14 days	Twice . .	His father and mother absconded when he was an infant, leaving him to the care of a grandmother, by whom he appeared to have been brought up under no control, and in most vicious habits.
361	R. M..	22	14 days	,,	. . . . .
332	W. G.	14	21 days	. .	. . . . .
334	D. G..	32	,, ...	9 times .	. . . . .
142	W. P..	30	1 month	5 times .	Recently discharged from Abingdon prison.
342	G. G..	19	14 days	Twice . .	. . . . .
344	D. J..	16	1 month	Once . .	Re-committed for poaching.
381	J. B. .	38	10 days	,,	. . . . .
389	E. G..	22	*1 day	. .	*Was removed to Abingdon prison when before in custody.
857	E. H..	50	14 days	6 times .	Wretchedly ignorant, and so deaf that it was impossible to give him any instruction during his short imprisonment.
602	S. K..	17	4 months	5 times .	. . . . .
408	J. B. .	24	For trial	. .	Respectably connected, but so desperate a profligate that his friends refused to afford him any assistance.
423	J. R. .	13	10 days	. .	An illegitimate child, whose mother had been dead several years.
—	J. C. .	19	21 days	. .	Re-committed for misconduct in Lambourn workhouse.
431	E. W..	15	6 weeks	5 times .	Father transported for felony.
439	G. O. .	19	1 month	. .	Re-committed for an offence committed previously to that for which he had before suffered.
473	J. R. .	20	6 weeks	Once . .	Re-committed for misconduct in workhouse.
474	T. H. .	21	,, ...	. .	Misconduct in workhouse; father several times in prison.
477	S. J. .	22	21 days	4 times .	Father had been three times in prison.
599	J. H. .	22	2 calendar months .	5 times .	Re-committed for misconduct in workhouse.
488	G. P. .	19	6 weeks	Twice . .	Re-committed for trial, but acquitted.
489	J. S. .	17	15 days	. .	Father twice in prison.
511	C. T. .	19	14 days	3 times .	. . . . .
176	J. H. .	17	21 days	Twice . .	Both parents have been convicted.
530	H. W.	26	1 month	Once . .	. . . . .
542	H. G..	20	21 days	. .	Father a convict.
543	E. J. .	16	,, ...	Twice . .	Father imprisoned for felony.
564	R. H..	18	A few days before trial.	4 times .	Illegitimate. Mother has been in prison.
566	M. B..	19	2 months	3 times .	. . . . .
570	J. G. .	18	1 month	Once . .	. . . . .
577	R. S. .	8	7 days	,,	. . . . .
581	J. B. .	26	14 days	,,	. . . . .
588	G. G. .	48	,, ...	. .	Re-committed for leaving workhouse with clothes of Union.
593	G. B. .	52	,, ...	3 times .	Re-committed for trial.—*Acquitted.*
597	G. H..	20	For trial	Twice . .	Was before brought from the house of correction at Winchester to this gaol; committed on charge of felony, but acquitted at his trial. Subsequently convicted of housebreaking, and sentenced to transportation. An incorrigible profligate, discarded and prosecuted by his own relations.
601	A. J. .	18	2 months	3 times .	. . . . .
603	G. J. .	16	14 days	Once . .	Mother convicted of felony.
604	J. S. .	21	21 days	Twice . .	Father transported.
609	T. M..	29	For trial	. .	. . . . .
615	R. C. .	32	14 days	6 times. .	Had been twice confined in a lunatic asylum.
617	D. N..	20	,, ...	Once . .	. . . . .
742	C. P. .	20	1 month	4 times .	. . . . .
715	J. S. .	29	14 days	,,	Father had been in prison.
660	G. S. .	44	1 calendar month .	6 times .	. . . . .
674	J. C. .	21	,,	Once . .	Re-committed for trial.—*Acquitted.* His companion who was convicted, stated that he committed the offence alone.
688	G. S. .	24	,,	,,	Father convicted.
—	G. S. .	16	21 days	Twice . .	. . . . .
679	T. F. .	19	9 months	5 times .	Father had been in prison. Re-committed within a week after his discharge, for cutting grass, &c., which he was tempted to do, being in a state of destitution, and finding no person would employ him.
720	W. W.	..	3 calendar months .	Once . .	This criminal was also re-committed a few days after his discharge, being far from home, and perfectly destitute.
737	J. G..	18	14 days	,,	Of very weak intellect.
753	M. A. L.	17	6 weeks	4 times .	. . . . .
809	C. M..	17	21 days	Once . .	Father twice in prison.
808	E. M..	19	2 calendar months .	,,	Sister of No. 809.
742	C. P. .	20	1 calendar month .	4 times .	. . . . .
783	G. A..	32	14 days	Once . .	. . . . .
812	D. D..	19	2 calendar months .	3 times .	. . . . .
826	S. C. .	36	For trial	Twice . .	. . . . .
825	C. W..	18	14 days	. .	Re-committed for poaching.
870	W. G..	22	1 calendar month .	Twice . .	Father imprisoned.
879	W. W.	21	14 days	5 times .	Both parents absconded when he was quite young; education altogether neglected.
889	W. G.	13	1 calendar month .	. .	Acquitted Oct. 15.
845	G. L. .	18	6 weeks	Once . .	Half-witted; both parents convicted of felony.

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TABLE No. II.—Particulars of 27 Prisoners referred to in p. 50.

Reg. No.		Instruction received before Committal.	Mental Improvement in the Prison.	Terms of Imprisonment, &c.
87	An uncle died insane	Could read imperfectly.	Learnt portions of the Old Testament, and the whole of the New Testament, as far as Epistle to Romans	12 months.
139	Had been recently discharged from a lunatic asylum.	Could read . .	Little improvement	3 weeks; was committed for ill-treating his wife, &c.
240	Sister a lunatic . .	Most ignorant .	Learnt to read, and committed to memory three of the Gospels, and several chapters of the Old Testament.	Imprisoned 6 months.
264	An uncle deranged, and a brother of weak intellect.	Could not read	Has learnt to read, and committed to memory the four Gospels, and part of the Acts of the Apostles.	Committed 9 months since, and now in prison.
26	Brother of No. 264.	Could not read .	Learnt to read, and could repeat the Gospels of St. Mark and St. John.	6 months in prison.
277	An aunt in a lunatic asylum.	Could read . .	Of dull capacity, but continues perfectly sane.	Since November, 1844, for sheep stealing.
378	Described in Report, p. 51.	. .	. . .	. .
505	An aunt insane . .	Could not read	Learnt to read, and committed to memory the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John	7 months for housebreaking.
523	A brother insane . .	Could not read .	Learnt to read imperfectly . . .	3 months for an assault.
524	An uncle insane . .	Could not read .	Of weak intellect, but shows some improveme t.	Since February, 1845, for an assault.
353	Father had been insane	Could read . .	Learnt severn chapters of the New Testamental	14 days, misconduct in workhouse.
670	An uncle in a lunatic asylum	Could read and write.	Can repeat the Gospel of St. John .	Since May, 1845, maliciously wounding his wife.
700	An uncle deranged .	Could not read	Learnt to read	2 months before transportation for sheep stealing.
727	Himself occasionally deranged, the consequence of brain fever, &c.	Could read and write.	Little improvement, but showed no symptom of mental aberration.	2 months for felony.
734	Sister a lunatic . .	Could read and write.	Learnt several chapters of the New Testament.	1 month for an assault.
747	A brother in a lunatic asylum	Most ignorant .	Of very weak capacity, yet showing a little improvement.	Since May, 1845, for felony.
749	Sister deranged, and had been himself insane.	Most ignorant .	Learnt but little	3 months for a felony.
702	Mother in a lunatic asylum	Could not read .	. . .	14 days for vagrancy.
787	Father deranged 12 months before his death	Could read . .	Learnt several chapters of the New Testament.	14 days for an assault.
792	Brother died lately in a lunatic asylum	Could read and write.	Learnt the Gospel of St. John, &c. .	Since August, 1845, for house-breaking.
839	An uncle insane . .	Could read . .	Has learnt several chapters of the New Testament.	Since September 13, 1845, for a felony.
615	Had been recently discharged from a lunatic asylum.	Could read . .	Learnt but little, yet continued perfectly sane.	14 days for wilful damage.
738	An uncle died in a lunatic asylum	Could not read .	. . .	7 days for an assault.
770	Two uncles deranged .	Could not read .	. . .	14 days for an assault.
814	A sister died in a lunatic asylum.	Could read and write.	Learnt several chapters of the New Testament.	14 days for destroying clothes, &c.
806	Mother deranged some years before her death.	Could read and write.	Afflicted with bad sight, which prevented learning, &c.	6 weeks for threatening language, &c.

The following exercises, referred to in page 50, were written by prisoners without the least assistance. The texts in support of the reasons given are the result of searching the Scriptures, and the careful diligence with which this has been done is the more remarkable, as the Bibles in use have no marginal references. I have transcribed the exact wording of the passages and the Scripture references without alteration; the spelling alone has been corrected. Some similarity of one to another is discoverable. I have found the cause of this to be that the prisoners have remembered the observations made in sermons and expositions they have heard in the chapel. It is right I should add that these papers are but a few of hundreds which I have received, many of them equally good in every respect.

I. N., 21, Reg. No. 491.—Convicted of felony.—I found this criminal entirely ignorant of the contents of the Bible when committed, his former life having been most dissolute. Shortly after his committal he showed much penitence, and the earnest attention with which during almost every hour of the day he was studying the sacred Scriptures attracted especial notice. He was but three months in prison yet learnt the four Gospels, and several chapters of the Old Testament. On his discharge the governor procured employment for him in an adjoining county, and I have received both from himself and his employer most pleasing assurances that his repentance was sincere.

"Our Father which art in Heaven."

In what sense is God our Father?

1. God is our Father, for from him we receive our being.
   Rom. xi. 36. Ps. civ. 30.
2. God is our Father, for he supplies our bodily wants.
   Matt. vi. 31, 32. Isa. lviii. 11. Ps. civ. 28.

3. God is our Father, for he helps us in the time of trouble.
Ps. cvii. 6. Jonah ii. 2. Ps. xxx. 2.

4. God is our Father, for he bids us trust in Him.
1 Pet. v. 7. Heb. xiii. 5. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

5. God is our Father, He shows His pity and spares us.
James v. 11. Rom. ix. 16. Jonah iv. 11.

6. God promises to be a Father to all that trust in Him.
Ps. v. 11. Ps. xxxvii. 3.

7. God gave us power to become His sons if we believe on His Son.
John i. 12. Rom. viii. 17. 1 John iii. 1.

Give reasons why we should not frequent the public-house?

1. Because we can get no good there.
Luke xi. 4.

2. Because we should not go into bad company.
Ps. i. 1. 1 Thes. v. 22. Prov. i. 10.

3. Because we should not set a bad example.
Luke xvi. 28. James iv. 17. Ps. cxl. 11.

4. Because we can employ our time better.
Ephes. v. 15, 16. Titus ii. 11, 12. 2 John xi. 11. Ps. xc. 12.

5. Because we shall have to render a strict account of our lives at the day of judgment.
Luke xvi. 2. Prov. xxix. 1. Eccles. iii. 15, 17.

6. Because we should not encourage drunkenness, folly, and vice.
1 Cor. vii. 31. Ps. ix. 17. Prov. iv. 14, 15.

W. H., 35, Reg. No. 637.—Convicted of felony about five months since, and had been three times previously convicted. His mental improvement has been surprising, and his general conduct such as to encourage the hope of reformation.

Give reasons why we should always speak the truth?

1. Because it is the express command of God.
Ex. xx. 16. Ex. xxiii. 1. Lev. xix. 11. Numb. xxx. 2. Deut. v. 20. Matt. xix. 18. Rom. xiii. 9. Eph. iv. 25.

2. Because lying and hypocrisy is certain to draw down upon us the anger and judgments of God.
2 Kings v. 22, 27. Job viii. 13. Job xv. 34, 35. Ps. v. 6. Ps. ix. 17. Ps. xi. 7. Ps. xii. 3. Ps. xxxi. 20. Acts v. 5, 10. Rom. i. 18. 2 Thess. ii. 9, 12. Rev. xxi. 8.

3. Because however we may succeed in deceiving our fellow men by lying, we cannot deceive God.
Gen. iv. 9, 10. Numb. xxxii. 23. Josh. vii. 11, 18. 2 Kings, v. 22, 26. Ps. xliv. 21. Ps. cxxxix. 3. Acts v. 4, 9. Luke viii. 17. 1 Cor. iv. 5. Gal. vi. 7.

4. Because those who are careful to speak the truth are promised the enjoyment of God's favour.
Ps. vii. 11. Ps. xv. 1, 3. Ps. xxiv. 3, 4. Ps. xxxii. 2. Ps. xxxiv. 12, 13. Ps. xl. 5.

5. As lying is one of the principal weapons wherewith the devil seeks to destroy men's souls, we must be watchful, and pray for God's grace to enable us to resist temptation.
Ps. xvii. 5. Ps. xx. 9. Ps. li. 10, 12. Ps. cxli. 3. Matt. xxvi. 41. Mark xiv. 38. Luke xi. 4. Luke xxii. 40. Eph. vi. 18. Col. iv. 2. 1 Thess. v. 17.

G. B., 30, Reg. No. 388.—A convicted felon, who had been in another prison for a similar offence. When committed appeared hardened and very unpromising, but now shows decided improvement of disposition and character. Has been in prison nine months, and has committed to memory the whole of the New Testament, as far as the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Why should I obey the Fourth Commandment?

1. Because God Himself rested on the seventh day and made it holy, and God has been pleased to set the same apart for rest and for holy purposes, that men might draw nigh unto Him and be able to work out their salvation.
Exod. xx. 8, 11. Prov. xxiii. 3, 30, 32. Deut. v. 12, 16. Jerem. xvii. 21, 24. Gen. ii. 2, 3.

And because God hath provided on the Sabbath-day these means of grace, which, if diligently attended to, will induce men to cease to do evil and learn to do well, and become wise unto salvation, and prepare them for His presence in Heaven.
Ps. c. 1, 4. Heb. iv. 1, 9, 16. Ps. xxiv. 5, 6. Ps. cxi. 8, 10. Ps. xlii. 12, 13. Ps. xxxvii. 23, 24, 30, 32. Ps. l. 23. Ps. ciii. 17, 18. Heb. ii. 3. Matt. xviii. 20. Ps. xcv. 6, 7. Ps. xcii. 12, 13.

The writer of the following exercise was entirely ignorant of the contents of the Bible, and could not repeat the Lord's Prayer, when committed, on a second charge of felony. He had been in prison about six months before the date of this.

Why should I obey the Eighth Commandment?

1. Because it is God's holy word; we find it in Exod. xx. 15; Lev. xix. 11, 13; Deut. v. 19; Matt. xix. 18; Mark x. 19; Rom. xiii. 9.

2. Because God has threatened punishment in this world, and everlasting punishment in the world to come, to those that keep not His holy Commandments.
Levit. xxvi. 16 to 39. 1 Kings xiii. 24. Prov. xi. 6. Prov. xxii. 22, 23. Isa. i. 28. Ps. xi. 6. Matt. xxv. 41. Gal. iii. 10. John xv. 6. Rom. i. 18. 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10. Heb. xii. 25 and 29. 2 Pet. ii. 4.

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3. Because it was promised at my baptism that I should keep God's holy will and Commandments.

4. Because God hath promised mercy and eternal life to those that love Him and keep His Commandments.

Exod. xx. 6. Deut. xi. 27. Ezek. xviii. 9. Ezek. xxxiii. 15, 16. Matt. xix. 17. John xiv. 21.

5. Because it will keep me from the disgrace that I am now in, and from injuring my neighbour, and I shall not fear what man can do unto me.

Ps. cxviii. 6. Luke xii. 4, 5.

So, therefore, I will pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to give me power to keep His Holy Word and Commandments for the time to come, as I can do nothing without the help of Almighty God.

Isa. i. 18, 19. Isa. lv. 6, 7. Ezek. xviii. 27, 28. Matt. xi. 27. John vi. 37. Rom. ii. 10, 11. Eph. ii. 8. Heb. vi. 17, 20. Matt. vii. 7, 8. James iv. 7, 8.

J. L., August 18, 1845.

This criminal has been discharged about two months, and the accounts I have received of him have been satisfactory.

H. W., 26, Reg. No. 530.—Committed six months since for obtaining money under false pretences, having been three times previously in gaol, and of a character so base as to have been discarded by his own relations. During the last three months he has been the subject of intense sorrow, and I discover many pleasing signs of sincere repentance.

Why should I obey the Eighth Commandment?

1. Because it is part of God's most holy laws.
Exod. xx. 15. Levit. vi. 4, 5. John x. 10. Ephes. iv. 28. Exod. xxi. 16. Levit. xix. 11, 13. Rom. xii. 17. Exod. xxii. 1, 4. Deut. v. 19. Rom. xiii. 9.

2. And Almighty God has promised a blessing to all that keep and do his holy Commandments.
Levit. xviii. 5. Deut. viii. 1, 2. Deut. iv. 1. Levit. xxv. 18 to 21. Deut. vi. 24, 25. Mark x. 19. Levit. xxvi. 3, 13. Deut. v. 32, 3, 10.

3. And he is a jealous God, and He will surely curse all who do not keep and do His holy will and Commandments.
Exod. xx. 5. Levit. xix. 37. Deut. v. 9. Numb. xxv. 3. Deut. viii. 20. Deut. iv. 24. Levit. xxvi. 14 to 40. Deut. vi. 15.

4. And the love of God toward us ought to constrain us to keep and do His holy will and Commandments, as He gave his only begotten Son as a sacrifice for our sins.
Matt. xvi. 21. Matt. xxvi. 28. Luke ix. 22. Luke xxiv. 46, 47. John iii. 16. John x. 17. John i. 29. Acts iii. 26. Rom. iv. 25. Rom. viii. 32. 1 Cor. xv. 3. 2 Cor. v. 21. Heb. ii. 9. Heb. vii. 27.

5. And our Saviour Jesus Christ offered himself without spot for our offences, that we may serve God.
Heb. ix. 14, 24, 5. Heb. x. 10.

6. And Almighty God is my creator, from Him I derive my being, this ought to constrain me to obey Him.
Gen. i. 27. Gen. ii. 7. Gen. ix. 6. Isaiah xlv. 12.

7. And likewise I promised by my sureties at my baptism to renounce the devil and all his works, and to keep and do God's holy will and Commandments, which by God's grace I am now bound to perform.

Written by T. N. Reg. No. 311, whose character is described p. 64.

Why should I obey the Fourth Commandment?

1. Because it is God's law.
Ex. xx. 8. Levit. xi. 30. Deut. viii. 2. Ex. xvi. 28. Levit. xxvi. 2.

2. The goodness of God set apart a seventh portion of our time for a season of rest.
Ex. xvi. 29, 30. Levit. xxiii. 3. Luke xxiii. 56. Ex. xxiii. 3. Jer. xvii. 21.

3. Because the love of God should constrain us to keep his Commandments.
John iii. 16. Rom. v. 8. Rom. xii. 1. John xiv. 15.

And if we keep them there is great reward.
Ps. xix. 11. Rev. xxii. 14. 1 Cor. ii. 9.

We should think of the vow which we made in our baptism.
Matt. xxviii. 19, 20. John iii. 5. Rom. vi. 2, 12. Titus ii. 12.

Not seeking our own sinful pleasure.
Isa. lviii. 13.

Because this sin of itself is enough to bring the wrath of God and destruction upon the soul.
Ezek. xx. 13. Rom. i. 18. Ex. xxxi. 13, 14. Numb. xv. 32, 35.

God has given us this day to read and search the Scriptures.
1 Tim. iv. 13. John vi. 39. Acts xvii. 11. Jer. xxix. 13. Ps. cvii. 43.

And thus to become wise unto salvation.
2 Tim. iii. 15, 16.

And to go to the house of God, humbly confessing our sins.
James iv. 10. Luke xviii. 13. Prov. xxviii. 13. 1 John i. 8, 9.

And to hear his most Holy Word.
Acts xiii. 44. Luke xi. 28.

And to praise his Most Holy Name.
Ps. xcv. c. xcii. 1.

Working out our own salvation with fear and trembling.
Phil. ii. 12. Luke xxiii. 40. Ps. cxi. 10.

And so to prepare for an entrance into heaven, and for that rest which remains for the people of God.
2 Peter i. 11. Isa. lvi. 2, 5. Heb. iv. 9.

T. N., Oct. 5, 1845.

I have never met with a less promising character than the writer of the two following exercises appeared when committed. He had been a most depraved and abandoned profligate: of a temper so violent and savage, that for some time I visited his cell with reluctance. He was imprisoned for six months for threatening to murder a relieving officer, and had been previously in gaol twice; once for a similar offence, and again for deserting his family. To such a criminal the seclusion of his cell was a punishment most severely felt, but most corrective. He was ere long subdued, and by degrees became tractable, contrite, and so thankful for instruction, that to impart it became a duty as pleasant as the attempt to do so had before been painful. Scarcely could a greater contrast be imagined than was presented in the disposition and conduct of this offender after a few months' confinement. Since his discharge, although he has been in much distress, and exposed to powerful temptations, his conduct has been most exemplary. His wife, who, as may be supposed, was a sufferer through his former vices, recently told me (I use her own expression), "the change seems as great to me as though the world was turned upside down." The person who has since employed him also gives him a most satisfactory character.

The first of these exercises was given with a view to direct his thoughts towards a sin to which he had been especially addicted. The latter was entirely the suggestion of his own mind, and was written on the day before his discharge.

Give some advice to a drunkard, supported by texts of Scripture.
Drunkards—we shall find it true.
Isaiah v. 22. Isaiah i. 28.

Then who hath woe, and who hath sorrow?—The drunkard.
Prov. xxiii. 29, 30. Hosea iv. 11, 18. Prov. xx. 1.

For what is it that Joel tells the man?
Joel i. 5.

Hear what God says to the drunkard, and be wise.
Habak. ii. 15. Nahum i. 10. Prov. iv. 17, and xxi. 17.

The more a drunkard drinks the more he wants.
Haggai i. 6. Isaiah xxiv. 7, 9, 11. Isaiah lvi. 12.

Be not deceived, God is not mocked, then mind what you do.
Galat. vi. 7, 8. Dan. v.

What is it that the drunkard has?
Galat. v. 21. Prov. xxiii. 31, 33.

Come, be a drunkard no longer, and hear what God will do for you.
Ezek. xxxvi. 26, 27.

St. Peter and St. Paul, they advise us to be sober.
1 Thess. v. 6, 7, 8. 1 Peter iv. 7. 1 Peter v. 8. Titus ii. 2, 4.

Drunkards, you will surely be punished if you don't leave off your ways.
2 Thess. i. 9. Rev. xiv. 10. Deut. xxxii. 32, 33. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

Then to finish, see 1 John i. 9. Col. ii. 21.

Advice from a prisoner who has left this cell to the next that do come in.
Phil. ii. 14. Heb. xiii. 17.

Search the Scripture, which is able to make you wise unto salvation.
2 Tim. iii. 15. Heb. vii. 25.

Because you must pray to be delivered from temptations.
1 Cor. x. 13. Prov. xx. 22. James i. 13.

Be wise, and you will see that the commandment is a lamp, and the law is a light.
Prov. vi. 23. Ps. cxix. 105. Ezra vii. 26.

Because you must depart from your evil ways.
Ps. xxxvii. 27, 28. Ex. xxiii. 2. Prov. xxiv. 20.

And you must not let any malice remain in your heart.
Luke vi. 27, 28. Ex. xxii. 28. Eph. iv. 31.

Because you must cast away from you all your transgressions.
Ezek. xviii. 31, 32. Isaiah lv. 7. Prov. xxviii. 13.

There is a way that seemeth right to man, but the end is death.
Prov. xvi. 25. Rom. viii. 13.

But you take advice, and say—"Evening and morning and at noon will I pray;" and do so.
Ps. lv. 17. Ps. li. 10. Ps. xx. 1.

For you will find that the wages of sin is death.
Rom. vi. 23.

Then pray for that godly sorrow, and prevent that sentence as will be to the wicked.
2 Cor. vii. 10. Matt. xxv. 41.

I remain your soul's well-wisher,
THE LATE PRISONER.

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The following answers were given by prisoners awaiting their trials, in reply to the question—Whether they would desire to remain alone, or to be placed in a ward with others? They were taken down, as nearly as possible, in the precise words of the respondents:—

W. W., Reg. No. 279.—"The first fortnight," says a prisoner committed for sheep stealing, "I was very 'unkid' till I began to learn to read; but if I had my choice to-day, I should much rather be alone; and I thank God I have been kept by myself since I came to prison. I don't mean to say but that I should sometimes have liked to have had another to speak to; but I would rather be alone, than with five or six more; and would rather be alone altogether, than have one with me, unless I could choose who it should be. I know that when I came I was most ignorant, and a very wicked man; I knew nothing about what was good; I don't mean that I ever stole anything before; but I used to drink, and break the Sabbath, and lived as though there was no God, no heaven, nor hell, or either, and I am sure I should have been damned if I had gone on so. I bless God for what I have learnt, I could not have done so, if five or six had been with me, and I could not have prayed to God to forgive me then as I have done; and if I had shed tears then as I do now, they would have made game of me. I often think what a blessing it will be for my poor children that I have been brought here, if I should ever be at liberty again, and I wish I had been brought here 20 years ago for their sake."

This criminal has been nearly 12 months in prison. He has given much evidence of sincere repentance. His conduct has been so satisfactory as to induce me to admit him to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He has learnt to read and write, and can now repeat the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, besides several chapters of the Old Testament.

T. N., Reg. No. 311.—A boy 17 years of age, whose father had been several times in prison. Whilst drinking at a beer-house, which he often frequented, he proposed (to No. 312) to commit the burglary for which he was apprehended. The above question being put to him shortly after his committal, he replied, "I should rather be amongst others—time would pass quicker—and if they were bad, there is no reason why I should be." Subsequently, before his trial, this boy gave evidence of contrition; he then expressed his thankfulness for having been kept alone, giving as his reason that he had read and learnt much of his Bible, which he could not have done if in bad company. He confessed his guilt when arraigned, and his behaviour since has been praiseworthy. He could read but imperfectly when committed, ten months since, but has now learnt to write, and can repeat every chapter of the New Testament as far as the Epistle of St. James.

T. S., aged 17, Reg. No. 312.—The companion of the former criminal, and the victim of his enticement. Father, honest and respectable, for neglecting whose advice he often reproached himself. Acknowledged his guilt, and showed much penitence very soon after his committal. "I am very glad that we were found out, because I know that I should have gone on from bad to worse if we had not been. I am very glad that I have been kept apart here in prison, and I wish to be till I go out. I have learnt a good deal, and I hope I repent and pray to God, and I am sure I shall always be thankful to God for having been brought here."

Subsequent conduct most satisfactory. Committed to memory several chapters of the Old Testament, and the whole of the New Testament as far as the Epistle to the Ephesians.

J. A., aged 31, Reg. No. 325.—A most hardened and depraved offender, charged with poaching at night with a gun, &c., and had been six times previously convicted. "I should like to be with others, 'tis much more pleasant; though I must say I think 'tis better for me to be alone. I never learnt so much when in prison before as I have done this time."

This criminal when committed could not repeat the Lord's Prayer, although he could read, and was intelligent. He learnt several portions of Holy Scripture, and, incorrigible as he at first appeared, yet showed some proper feeling before his trial, when he was acquitted.

J. A., aged 21, Reg. No. 132.—Committed for highway robbery. "I am very glad now that I was not put with any other prisoners when I came in. I have learnt a good deal which I don't think I should have attended to if I had not been alone. If I had my choice to be alone or in company here, I might, perhaps, say 'with others;' but, when my time was up, I am sure I should be sorry for it. Indeed, I think upon second thoughts, I should say 'alone,' for I can see it would be best for me."

This criminal was confined five months before his trial, and one month after conviction. During this time his conduct was good, and he committed to memory the four Gospels, the Epistle to the Romans, and several chapters of the Old Testament.

J. F., aged 20, Reg. No. 133.—The companion of the former; a hardened profligate. "I should like to be with others, because the time would pass quicker; but I think it is a good thing that I was not put with them at first, because, perhaps, I should have become more wicked; and I don't think I should have learnt to read; what I mean, I don't think I should have looked after that so much; so that I am glad now that I was put by myself at first, and I don't so much mind it now I am got used to it."

The profligacy of this criminal had apparently enfeebled his mental powers; he, however, learnt to read, and showed signs of repentance.

J. Y., aged 29, Reg. No. 367.—Charged with stealing 80*l.* from a dwelling-house. Had been twice before in prison, but could neither read nor repeat the Lord's Prayer when committed on this charge. "I am very thankful for having been kept alone since I was committed; I was leading a bad life, and this has brought me to my senses; so that, if I get out of my trouble, it will have done me more good than if anybody had given me 100*l.* I would rather be alone before my trial if I had my choice; I can learn to read and think about what is right, and I have done so more during the month I have now been in prison than I should have done in 12 months if I had been in a ward like I was before. Most men get worse, instead of better, when put in gaol together; for what wickedness one don't know another teaches."

Learnt to read, and showed much proper feeling during an imprisonment of about three months before trial, when he was acquitted.

T. P., aged 25, Reg. No. 365.—Committed with No. 367.—An ostler at a public-house. Very intelligent, but hardened, depraved, and of most dissolute habits. Had been four times previously in prison. "I should like to be with company, 'tis more pleasant; to be sure, not for the good one gets; for 'tis very often that one or another is talking about what is not fit to be heard. A man can improve his mind more by himself; he reflects and gets more good by himself."

T. V., 32, Reg. No. 368.—Committed to give evidence, &c.—Very intelligent, but of dissolute habits, and had been four times imprisoned for poaching. "My inclination, like that I think of every other man, would lead me to wish to be in society, and I should like sometimes to be with others now. Of all things, I think for a man to be always alone would be most dreadful. I am sure, however, that

'tis a very good thing for me that I have been alone, and when I get out I shall often go down upon my knees and thank God for having been brought into trouble. When in company a man doesn't think like he does when alone. Most of my past wickedness I should think has come into my mind, and I have thought upon my folly, and been sorry for it."

G. B., 30, Reg. No. 388.—Charged with felony; had previously been confined in —— prison 12 months, and was brought thence to this gaol. "I would rather, very much rather, be alone than with others. I was in ——— gaol seven weeks before trial, and it was horrid to hear the discourse of the prisoners; and if a man was disposed to read, or think about what was good, he could very seldom do so. If I were to have my choice to-day about being alone or in company, I would very much prefer being alone in my cell; whilst I was with others I certainly liked that very well, because I did not know the difference; I didn't feel that evil, or know the good of being alone. I think that if I had been asked when I came in, I should have wished to be alone, because there was not only a great deal of what was most wicked, but so much ill-will amongst prisoners;* but I am sure that now I very greatly prefer being alone. If a man had any desire for what was right he was only laughed at, and it was shocking to think how men corrupt one another. I remember particularly a boy about 16 years old being with us about six weeks before trial for killing a duck with a stone, which he afterwards took away and hid, because he was afraid of its being seen. The boy was a steady well-behaved lad, and never swore for about a fortnight after coming; but before his trial he used to surprise us by the way in which he swore and told lies, and seemed one of the worst amongst us."

The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, His conduct has been very pleasing He continues to speak with much thankfulness of the provision made for his mental and moral improvement. He has repeated portions of the Old Testament, and nearly the whole of the New Testament. The pitiable victim of prison contamination referred to, has become an abandoned profligate; he has been recommitted to this gaol within the last month, and at present gives little hope of being reclaimed.

G. H., 31, Reg. No. 391.—Charged with felony, and had been four times previously in prison. His father transported for sheep stealing. "I should like to be with other prisoners, because I now fret so much about my wife and children, and company would put the thoughts of them out of my mind, but I do think 'tis best for myself to be alone, for I pray to God now to forgive my sins more than I did before, or should do now if many were with me."

This most unpromising criminal was the subject of much remorse, and gave some hope of improvement towards the close of his imprisonment. He was acquitted at his trial.

R. W., 37, Reg. No. 404.—Charged with felony. An habitual drunkard, and most vicious character.—"If I had been asked when I came in, whether I would wish to be put with others or to be alone? I should have said to be with others? but if you ask me what I wish now? I say I should much rather be alone all the rest of my time in prison. I can read and do what I like, and nobody interrupts me; and I think 'tis a good thing that I have been alone; I have thought a good deal about my sin in drinking so much, and I have determined against it for the time to come; and if it was only that one good had come of it, I should be glad that I had been so much by myself."

This man was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. His general conduct has been good. He could read and write when committed. Has learnt considerable portions of Holy Scripture.

I. H., 30, Reg. No. 409.—Charged with felony. Had been before in prison for a similar crime.—"As I can't be with my wife and family, I should sooner be alone. There is no good to be got by being with others in a gaol; they only entice one into further wickedness; I am learning to read now, but I am sure I did't learn any good before.

The criminal was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; during which time he learnt to read, &c. and gave much hope of reformation. I have visited his home since his discharge, and found that he was industrious and sober. The gratitude expressed by his wife for the change effected has been most pleasing.

W. B., 21, Reg. No. 429.—Charged with felony, having been three times before convicted, his father had been convicted of felony. Of most dissolute and depraved habits. "I should like to be with others, because the time would not hang so heavily; we could amuse one another, though to be sure we could not read much. I have learnt more in one week than all the time I was in prison before, and I do think 'tis better for a man's soul to be alone."

This criminal was convicted and sentenced to transportation for 14 years. During his imprisonment of three months, he showed many pleasing signs of contrition.

G. A., 17, Reg. No. 457.—Parents very respectable agricultural labourers; charged with stealing a watch. The theft was evidently committed on the impulse of the moment; the article being exposed and the temptation irresistible. The culprit never attempted to conceal his guilt. "I think 'tis a good deal best for me to be by myself; I can read and attend to things better than as though I was with others. Amongst wicked men there must be a great deal of wicked talking, and if I may be alone whilst in the prison I wish to be. I have been quite enough in bad company, and that has brought me where I am; so I don't want to be with that any more."

I have received most gratifying accounts of the good conduct of this criminal since his discharge.

F. W., 20, Reg. No. 461.—Charged with felony. Had been previously convicted of a similar offence, and had been liberated only three weeks. "Through the first week it was lonely, but when I took to reading I didn't so much mind being by myself. I am quite sure 'tis a good deal better for me; I do learn something good now, but when we were all together in gaol I learnt more wickedness in those three months than in all my life besides." This prisoner could read and write when committed, and was generally intelligent, yet ignorant of religious truths, and could not repeat the Lord's Prayer. During a short imprisonment he committed to memory two of the gospels and other portions of Holy Scripture, and showed much proper feeling.

I might add to these the replies of many other prisoners who desired to be in custody alone, and who gave reasons similar to those described; but I presume that the foregoing must be sufficiently conclusive. I have felt it right to give the answer at length of every criminal who objected to separate con-

* A nobleman from a distant county in which an effort is made to introduce the separate system of prison discipline, visited our gaol this day (Oct. 28), and hearing from this criminal and others some description of the horrible and fiend-like dispositions and practices which prevailed amongst associated prisoners, he observed to me,—"It forcibly reminds me of hell, where all are vile, and all seek to gratify themselves by tormenting their fellows." How just the comparison, and how truly shocking to humanity that any man on earth, however guilty, and much more that any man whose innocence is presumed, should be subjected to the companionship of those exclusively, who are "foolish, disobedient, deceived, serving divers lusts, living in envy, hateful, and hating one another."

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
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Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

finement, and it will be observed that these were offenders of the most vicious class. Truly, to have associated such with those who preferred separation would have been inflicting an injury on the latter beyond all human compensation!

P.S. Our prison was visited to day (Nov. 5), by M. Gustave de Beaumont, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, whose labours for the improvement of prisons in France have been very successful. I mentioned to him that so many of our prisoners preferred the separate to the associated system; he observed, "I can give you a fact, showing that in France the same feeling exists amongst the better class of prisoners. You are aware that criminals convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding 12 months, instead of being detained in the prisons of a particular province, are transferred to a prison of the State. I was a few days since visiting the new prison at Tours, which is conducted on the separate system, where I found three men whose sentence of imprisonment was 18 months; and, on inquiry why they had not been removed, I found that they were prisoners of promising character, who had so earnestly begged that they might remain under separate confinement, instead of being placed amongst vicious companions, that their desire had been granted."

APPENDIX B.

A LIST of BOOKS in the LIBRARY of the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading.

The Curse of Britain.
The Life of Henry Martyn.
Learning to Feel.
Bethune's Practical Economy.
Religion the Life of Man.
Rose and Crown Lane.
Old Humphrey's Observations.
Our Young Men.
Felix Neff.
Life of Hutton.
Ransom on Temptation.
Learning to Think.
The Law of Kindness.
Anecdotes, The Young.
—— Interpositions of Providence.
—— The Holy Scriptures.
—— Social Life.
Pursuit of Knowledge.
Life of Howard.
Hints to Mechanics.
Trades Described.
Richmond's Annals of the Poor.
Life in Earnest.
Kind Words.
Old Humphrey's Country Strolls.
Domestic Portraiture.
Elisha.
Oberlin's Memoirs.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Chambers' Miscellany, vols. 1, 2, and 3.
The Church in the Army.
The Young Man's Monitor.
Monitory Mirror.
Religion and Eternal Life.
Village Conversations.
Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible.
The Life of God in the Soul of Man.
An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.
A Companion for the Aged.
Tract Magazine.
A Manual of Instruction and Devotion for the use of Prisoners.
An Explanation of the Collects.
The Tract Magazine for 1840.
Todd's Lectures.
Instructive Tales.
Tracts, Sunday Reading.
Confessions of a Gamester.
Typical Instruction.
Travels in Africa.
—— Sweden.
—— Russia.
—— Northern Asia.
—— Switzerland.
—— Arctic.
—— South Eastern Asia.
Guide to the Thoughtful.
Various Tracts published by the Christian Knowledge Society.

APPENDIX C.—A RETURN of Punishments in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, Berks, for breaches of Prison Discipline in the course of the year 1844.

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishments.	Remarks.
1	C. R. . .	15	——		Endeavouring to deceive the surgeon.	1 hour in dark cell.	
2	A. A. . .	13	——		Disobedience of orders .	Ditto.	
3	R. C. . .	32	——		Ditto	4 hours in dark cell.	
4	R. C. . .	32	——		Insubordinate conduct .	1 day in dark cell.	
5	R. B. . .	16	——		Endeavouring to communicate with another prisoner.	1 hour in dark cell.	
6	R. P. . .	16		——	Throwing bread down the water-closet.	Ditto.	
7	L. B. . .	14	——		Neglecting to clean his cell	Ditto.	
8	J. H. . .	22	——		Disobedience of orders .	3 hours dark cell.	
9	R. L. . .	9		——	Improper conduct in chapel	1 hour dark cell.	
10	G. W. . .	21	——		Turning round to look at another prisoner.	2 hours in dark cell.	
11	W. S. . .	19	——		Disobedience of orders .	4 hours in dark cell.	
12	J. J. . .	19		——	Endeavouring to communicate to another prisoner.	Deprived of dinner.	
13	J. P. . .	50		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
14	J. M. . .	17	——		Ditto	12 hours in dark cell.	
15	J. A. . .	19	——		Ditto	Ditto.	
16	J. F. . .	20		——	Ditto	5 hours in dark cell.	
17	W. M. . .	12	——		Ditto	¼ of hour in dark cell.	
18	T. M. . .	10	——		Ditto	Ditto.	
19	W. M. . .	12	——		Turning to look at another prisoner.	1 hour and 20 minutes in dark cell.	
20	W. M. . .	12	——		For repeated offences . .	12 lashes.	By order of visiting justices.
21	H. T. . .	20	——		Endeavouring to communicate.	3 hours in dark cell, and deprived of supper.	
22	W. R. . .	21		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
23	E. B. . .	21	——		Ditto	Deprived of dinner.	
24	W. R. . .	21		——	Disobedience of orders .	Ditto.	
25	H. W. . .	16	——		Throwing bread down the water-closet.	3 hours in dark cell.	
26	E. B. . .	21	——		Tearing the house-flannel.	4 hours in dark cell, and dinner stopped.	
27	W. W. . .	32		——	Endeavouring to communicate.	1 hour in dark cell, and deprived of dinner.	
28	H. T. . .	25		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
29	T. H. . .	22	——		Ditto	Deprived of dinner.	
30	J. H. . .	22	——		Ditto	1 hour in dark cell, and deprived of dinner.	
31	D. J. . .	16	——		Ditto	Ditto.	
32	S. L. . .	17	——		Disobedience of orders .	3 hours in dark cell, and deprived of dinner.	
33	G. S. . .	25		——	Ditto	Deprived of dinner.	
34	D. D. . .	59	——		Ditto	7 hours in dark cell on bread and water.	
35	D. D. . .	59	——		Ditto	8 hours in dark cell.	
36	J. F. . .	20		——	Turning to look at another prisoner.	7 hours in dark cell.	
37	J. P. . .	52	——		Endeavouring to communicate.	2 hours in dark cell.	
38	W. J. . .	33	——		Ditto	Ditto.	
39	F. W. . .	17		——	Ditto	Deprived of dinner.	
40	J. A. . .	21		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
41	M. A. . .	33		——	Disobedience of orders .	Ditto.	
42	J. R. . .	18	——		Misconduct in chapel . .	Ditto.	
43	G. S. . .	20	——		Ditto	Ditto.	
44	J. K. . .	24	——		Endeavouring to communicate.	2 hours in dark cell.	
45	A. L. . .	24	——		Turning up peak of cap .	1 day solitary confinement on bread and water.	
46	J. C. . .	43	——		Disobedience of orders .	Deprived of dinner.	
47	A. L. . .	24	——		Extremely violent conduct.	Put lunatic cuffs on 12 hours.	
48	E. H. . .	51	——		Singing	2 hours in dark cell.	
49	J. R. . .	20	——		Turning up peak of cap .	7 hours in dark cell.	
50	S. L. . .	14		——	Turning up veil . . .	1 hour in dark cell.	
51	J. L. . .	12		——	Disobedience of orders .	Ditto.	
52	J. R. . .	18	——		Talking in chapel . . .	2 hours in dark cell, and deprived of dinner.	
53	G. S. . .	20	——		Ditto	Ditto.	

A Return of Punishments in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, Berks, for breaches of Prison Discipline, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishments.	Remarks.
54	D. D. . .	59	——		Disobedience of orders .	7 hours in dark cell.	
55	J. L. . .	12		——	Repeated ditto.	12 hours in dark cell on bread and water.	
56	S. Y. . .	14		——	Disobedience of orders and insolence.	4 hours in dark cell, and deprived of supper.	
57	S. L. . .	14		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
58	S. L. . .	14		——	Wilful damage . . .	1 day and 4 hours in dark cell on bread and water.	
59	J. R. . .	19		——	Endeavouring to communicate.	10 hours in dark cell on bread and water.	
60	J. N. . .	11		——	Ditto	2 hours in dark cell.	
61	W. L. . .	11	——		Cutting table	9 hours in dark cell on bread and water.	
62	J. M. . .	18	——		Marking plate . . .	2 hours in dark cell.	
63	J. S. . .	14	——		Cutting spoon	10 hours in dark cell on bread and water.	
64	S. C. . .	18	——		Talking in chapel . . .	9 hours in dark cell on bread and water.	
65	S. L. . .	14		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
66	S. C. . .	18	——		Ditto	21 hours on ditto.	
67	S. L. . .	14		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
68	W. R. . .	18		——	Tearing clothes . . .	Deprived of supper.	
69	T. K. . .	29	——		Disobedience of orders .	Ditto.	
70	S. L. . .	14		——	Talking in chapel . . .	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.	
71	T. J. . .	18	——		Cutting spoon	Deprived of dinner.	
72	T. H. . .	15	——		Talking in chapel . . .	2 hours in dark cell, and deprived of dinner.	
73	J. M. . .	16	——		Ditto	Ditto.	
74	J. L. . .	12		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
75	G. N. . .	13		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
76	S. C. . .	18	——		Ditto	2 days in dark cell on bread and water.	
77	W. G. . .	13	——		Endeavouring to look at other prisoners in chapel.	Deprived of dinner.	
78	S. L. . .	14		——	Endeavouring to communicate.	Ditto.	
79	T. F. . .	18	——		Stealing bread	12 hours in a dark cell on bread and water.	
80	C. L. . .	18	——		Marking his dinner-tin .	Ditto.	
81	T. F. . .	18	——		Stealing a silk handkerchief.	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.	
82	R. B. . .	20	——		Endeavouring to communicate.	7 hours in dark cell.	
83	J. L. . .	17	——		Marking the wall . . .	Deprived of dinner.	
84	J. R. . .	18		——	Making to women in airing yards.	1 hour in a dark cell.	
85	T. F. . .	18	——		Using threatening language to a warder.	3 days in dark cell on bread and water.	
86	S. L. . .	14	——		Talking in chapel.	8 hours in a dark cell on bread and water.	
87	W. R. . .	21	——		Ditto	Dinner stopped.	
88	J. S. . .	33	——		Ditto	Ditto.	
89	B. W. . .	18	——		Looking round at another prisoner.	Deprived of dinner.	
90	M. A. . .	31		——	Marking table	Ditto.	
91	T. N. . .	17		——	Ditto	Ditto.	
92	W. S. . .	20	——		Marking dinner-tin . .	7 hours in dark cell on bread and water.	
93	C. L. . .	24	——		Talking in chapel . . .	4 hours in dark cell on bread and water.	
94	R. B. . .	21	——		Ditto	Ditto.	

RECOMMITTALS.

Under old system	81
Under new ditto	8
Total . . .	89

Appendix D.

Return from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, Berks, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	10	..	2	..	32	..	5	..	49	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	50	..	50
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	5	1	1	..	17	2	3	..	26	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	30	3	33
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	1	3	..	49	2	8	..	75	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	80	3	83
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	5	1	1	..	17	2	3	..	26	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	30	3	33
Remainder	10	..	2	..	32	..	5	..	49	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	50	..	50
How disposed of.																					
6. Of these were convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	7*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	6	..	1	..	31	..	4	..	42	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	43	..	43
Total	10	..	2	..	32	..	5	..	49	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	50	..	50
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

* Four sentenced to transportation.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	15	..	2	..	17	..	17
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	15	..	1	..	16	..	16
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . .	13	..	8	..	21	..	21
8. Under the Larceny Act	16	..	12	..	28	..	28
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	10	..	1	..	11	..	11
11. For want of Sureties	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	25	1	7	..	32	1	33
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governers to undergo their Sentences . .	75	8	10	..	85	8	93
Total	174	9	41	..	215	9	224
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	16	..	16
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	26	..	26
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	26	..	26

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year . . . . . — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
— Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
— For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . . . . — Prisoners for Trial	49	..	1	..	50	..	50
— Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	26	3	4	..	30	3	33
— Rendered in Court for Trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Summary Convictions	99	1	31	..	130	1	131
— Dittto Transferred to other Governors	75	8	10	..	85	8	93
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total	254	12	47	..	301	12	313
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	16	..	..	..	16	..	15
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	26	..	..	..	26	..	26
Total of Debtors and Criminals	296	12	47	..	343	12	352

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No. 5.—*See* Note.* Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this eturn.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	42	..	1	..	43	..	43
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	28	..	3	..	31	..	31
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70	..	4	..	74	..	74
DEBTORS.							
7. Debtors	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total of Debtors and Criminals	75	..	4	..	79	..	79

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	16	1	32	..	41	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	99	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	13	..	11	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	7	..	7
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	130	1	131
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	4	..	4
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	...	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
21 Years and under 30	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
30 Years and upwards	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
Total	49	..	1	..	50	..	50

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	8	..	8	..	8
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	18	..	18	..	18
17 Years and under 21	35	..	..	..	35	..	35
21 Years and under 30	37	1	..	..	37	1	38
30 Years and upwards	27	..	..	..	27	..	27
Total	99	1	31	..	130	1	131

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
Can Read only	12	..	1	..	13	..	13
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	49	..	1	..	50	..	50

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	36	..	13	..	49	..	49
Can Read only	32	..	12	..	44	..	44
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	26	1	6	..	32	1	33
Can Read and Write well	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	99	1	31	..	130	1	131

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	47	..	3	..	50	..	50
Infirmary cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	38	..	7	..	45	..	45
Twice	11	1	2	..	13	1	14
Thrice	6	..	2	..	8	..	8
Four Times or more	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
Total	70	2	11	..	81	2	83

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	146	..	31	..	177	..	177
Not Employed	108	12	16	..	124	12	136
Total	254	12	47	..	301	12	313

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hand-cuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	9	..	2	..	8	..	2	..	21	..	21
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	..	5	..	9	..	2	..	26	..	26

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greater Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	84	..	84
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the year	16	..	16
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	15	..	15
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	9	..	9

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	..
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	..
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	..
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	..

No 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	176	19	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	269	18	1¾
,, Bedding	134	3	9½
,, Straw	1	13	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	0	12	2
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	226	1	11
,, Soap	11	14	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	53	8	8
,, Washing	9	17	0¾
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	128	17	5
,, Books	15	10	3
,, Furniture	103	6	9
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	84	6	11
,, Officers' Salaries	971	12	6
,, Pensions to Retired Officers'	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	96	17	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	128	8	1
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,413	6	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	9	2	5
Grand Total	2,422	9	3
* SEE NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	7	18	8¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	19	11	7¼

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

CLASS No. 1.—Prisoners not exceeding Three Days:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper	1 pint of gruel	1 pint of gruel.
Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.

CLASS No. 2.—Convicted Prisoners exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	12 oz. of bread; 1 pint soup per week, if at hard labour.	6 oz. of bread; 1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week—*continued.*

CLASS No. 3.—Convicted Prisoners exceeding Fourteen Days, and not exceeding Six Weeks to Hard Labour; and Prisoners not at Hard Labour, exceeding Fourteen Days and not more than Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Thursday.*—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
	Tuesday, Saturday.—3 oz. meat; 8 oz. of bread; and 8 oz. of potatoes.	3 oz. of meat; 6 oz. of bread; 8 oz. of potatoes.
	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.—8 oz. of bread; 1 lb. potatoes.	6 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes.

NOTE.—The Soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, one ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The Gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

CLASSES No. 4.—Exceeding Six Weeks, and not exceeding Three Months Hard Labour. No. 6.—Convicted Prisoners, not at Hard Labour, exceeding Three Months. No. 7.—Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement. No. 8.—Examination for Trial. No. 9.—Debtors destitute.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes; 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS No. 5.—Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding Three Months.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—4 oz. of meat; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of meat; 8 oz. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Breakfast	*Monday, Wednesday, Friday.*—1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Monday, Wednesday, Friday.*—1 pint of soup; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Supper the week	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS No. 10.—Punishment Diet, 42nd section Gaol Act.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Not exceeding 3 days	1 lb. of bread per day	1 lb. of bread per day.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	4	10	28	Cannot be ascertained.	Cannot be recorded.	Pumping water.
February	4					
March	4					
April	6					
May	6					
June	6					
July	6					
August	6					
September	6					
October	4					
November	4					
December	4					

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Edward Hackett	Governor	51	January, 1835.	300	0	0	..			300	0	0	House.
John Field	Chaplain	32	April, 1840	200	0	0	..			200	0	0	Ditto.
John Bulley	Surgeon.	69	January, 1796	80	0	0	..			80	0	0	
Samuel Ferry	Deputy-Governor	38	December, 1826	100	0	0	18	5	0	118	5	0	House and rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
Ann Webb	Matron	46	July, 1835	52	0	0	18	5	0	70	5	0	Apartments, washing, and rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
William Henry Gregory	Storekeeper	54	June, 1835.	61	2	0	18	5	0	79	7	0	Apartments and rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
John Paulin	Principal Warder	43	August, 1827	53	6	0	18	5	0	71	11	0	Lodging in the Prison and rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.*
Thomas Webb	Ditto	42	June, 1822	50	14	0	18	5	0	68	19	0	Ditto.
James Hewitt	Ditto	56	November, 1830	48	2	0	18	5	0	66	7	0	House and rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
Frederick George Carmichael.	Warder	26	July, 1844.	30	0	0	18	5	0	48	5	0	Lodging in the Prison, washing, and rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
George William Byles	Ditto	23	,, ,,	30	0	0	18	5	0	48	5	0	Ditto.
Joscelin Gregory	Ditto	20	,, ,,	30	0	0	18	5	0	48	5	0	Ditto.
George Stanford	Schoolmaster	31	,, ,,	30	0	0	18	5	0	48	5	0	Ditto.
William Jones	Porter	51	,, ,,	30	0	0	18	5	0	48	5	0	Apartments and rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
Robert Hayter	Cook	25	,, ,,	30	0	0	18	5	0	48	5	0	Rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
Mary Gammon	Female Warder	28	,, ,,	25	0	0	18	5	0	43	5	0	Apartments, washing and rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
James Savage.	Engineer	49	January, 1844.	52	0	0	18	5	0	70	5	0	Rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
John Hewitt	Prison Servant	20	July, 1844.	20	0	0	18	5	0	38	5	0	Lodging in the Prison, washing, and rations cost about 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
Total 18			Total	1,222	4	0	273	15	0	1,495	19	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	120	1	9¾
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	0	10	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	1	7	6
Total	121	19	3¾

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,413	6	10
Total Receipts of ditto	121	19	3¾
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,291	7	6¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	9	2	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	2,300	9	11¼

ABINGDON.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

DURING the rebuilding of the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, all prisoners for trial and convicted prisoners in the County of Berks, with the exception of the Windsor borough prisoners, were committed to the County House of Correction at Abingdon. The Reading prisoners were first removed to the prison at Abingdon on the 24th August, 1842, and this prison continued to receive the whole of the Berkshire prisoners, with the above stated exception, until the Midsummer Sessions, 1844, when the Reading gaol was completed and ready for the reception of prisoners. Abingdon Prison was, consequently, during the whole of this period greatly crowded. The commitments, which, in 1841 and 1842, were 406, and 415, respectively, were, in 1843, augmented to 681, and in 1844 to 875.

The daily average number—

In 1842 was	59
1843 was	129
1844 was	139

and the greatest number in confinement at any one time—

In 1842 was	128
1843 was	169
1844 was	220

The result of this crowded state of Abingdon prison was a great relaxation of discipline, attended with many serious irregularities, most of which were undoubtedly owing to a want of proper diligence and activity on the part of Mr. Walker, the late governor.

It is satisfactory to find that the health of the prisoners did not suffer from the great addition to the usual population of the prison; and much credit is due to the surgeon for his skill and attention in maintaining the health of prisoners so crowded together, and under such very trying circumstances: for in the commencement of the year 1844, the small-pox was brought in by a vagrant committed from Windsor: several cases occurred amongst the other prisoners, but they all recovered.

The particulars of the serious irregularities above referred to will appear from the following Report of the Visiting Justices to the Court of Quarter Sessions:—

Report of the Visiting Justices of the Abingdon County House of Correction, to the Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1844.

"The Visiting Magistrates have to report that (in consequence of information received from one of the prisoners) they have felt it their duty to enter into a long investigation, in which the interests of the county and the discipline of the gaol were involved: and that the result has been painful, from the negligence it has shown to exist on the part of the officers, and the extent to which the property of the county has been purloined and wasted. The attention of the Visiting Magistrates was first directed to the meat account; and on looking to the amount charged during the last quarter, they find that the quantity required for the prisoners, according to the diet tables, amounted to 2,684 lbs. weight, to which, if one-fifth, or 536 lbs. be added, which they have ascertained by experiment is the loss in cooking and weighing out, the gross amount which was requisite would be 3,220 lbs.; but they find the quantity actually charged to be no less than 5,266 lbs., being an excess of 2,045 lbs., of which enormous amount the county was defrauded.

"That this is no speculative or imaginary loss the Visiting Magistrates are prepared to show by experiments they immediately directed to be made, as well as from the accounts. The prisoner from whom they received the information, and whose calculations they have themselves verified, was, from the day of investigation, placed in the cooking house, and by a comparative statement of the quantities of meat supplied to the prison for the five days preceding the investigation, and the five days subsequent, the court will at once see that the Visiting Magistrates have not made an unfounded statement. The amount of the five preceding days was 246½ lbs., while that of the five subsequent days was 153½ lbs., with a greater number of prisoners. By another comparative statement the Visiting Magistrates have arrived at the same conclusion, taking the supply of meat in one week of the last quarter, and one in the present, since the inquiry was entered into. In the week ending 18th August, 1843, the meat supplied amounted to no less a quantity than 340 lbs., the number of prisoners being 118, whilst in the week ending 18th December, 1843, the average number of prisoners being 180, the quantity supplied was 264 lbs., being a diminution of 76 lbs., and that on an increase of about one-third of the number of prisoners. By further investigation they have ascertained that the meat supplied from October 7th to November 28th, averaged 47 lb. 3 oz. per day, while the supply from November 28th to December 22nd, gives an average of 35 lbs. per day, with an increase in the number of prisoners in the latter period of not less than one-eighth, showing, by calculation, an excess of 19 lb. per diem of the first period over the latter. Nor was the excess of the supply beyond the demand the only existing abuse; they discovered from the evidence of prisoners employed in the kitchen, that one-third at least of the supply throughout the quarter had been of salted meat, which, if seen, had never been noticed by the officers of the prison, on whom the duty of this department devolves. The Visiting Magistrates would have been happy if these enormous abuses had been confined to the meat only, but they felt it their duty to direct their inquiries to the bread also, and they arrived at as distressing a conclusion. It appears that the quantity of bread charged in the quarter ending at Michaelmas exceeded the weight required by 2,486 lbs., the quantity charged being 5,280 four-pound loaves, or 21,120 lbs.; thus the excess above the requisite quantity amounted to 621½ loaves, or 2,486 lbs. Another comparative statement may make this point clear to the Court.—In the period of 53 days previous to the inquiry the quantity of bread charged is 2,957 loaves, or 11,828 lbs.; this divided by 53, the number of days, gives an average of 223⅕ per day. In the period since the commencement of the inquiry the quantity of bread charged is 1,310 loaves, or 5,240 lbs.; this divided by 24, the number of days, gives an average of 218⅓ per day, with the increased average of prisoners to the extent of one-eighth, which shows an excess of 32⅔ ozs. per day of the 53 days, amounting to 1,731½, unlawful consumption, and loss to the county.

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"The Visiting Magistrates regret to state to the Court, that the excessive consumption of meat and bread which in the last and present quarter has prevailed to so frightful an extent did not then commence, but had prevailed from the time that the Reading prisoners were first brought to the Abingdon gaol, if it may not be traced still further back. They feel that the Court will naturally expect some account of the way in which this loss of provisions has been effected. In solution of this question, the Visiting Magistrates find, after a laborious investigation, and sifting well the most contradictory evidence received from the prisoners, that the greater part has been consumed within the walls of the prison; and they cannot, on any evidence to be relied on, ascertain that more than one individual has been guilty of conveying provisions out of the gaol. From the information they received from the same quarter they discovered that Mark Critcher, one of the turnkeys from Reading gaol, had on the very day they entered on the investigation carried out meat, and that he had been in the habit of doing the same thing three times a week for a considerable period; he pleaded guilty to the offence, and they immediately suspended him from his office. Reports have been made to them affecting the integrity of some of the other turnkeys, but they have not, with one exception, found them supported by any evidence to be relied on, though undoubtedly many irregularities, much laxity in the discharge of their duty, and many deviations from the prison regulations, have prevailed amongst them. The expenditure of the bread and meat above the demand appears to have arisen from the reprehensible system which has prevailed in the prison, of suffering many prisoners to be kept up at night beyond the regulated hours, and the turnkeys feeding them with an extra meal of meat and bread. It should be observed, too, that in this department a system of great irregularity has prevailed in suffering the turnkeys, without exception, to have keys of the meat and bread rooms, which of course rendered nugatory the responsibility of the deputy-governor; his culpability, therefore, is to be confined to the excessive orders for meat, which seem to have been given either by the governor or himself, without reference to the demands of the diet table, and not to have received any check from any direction, control, or superintendence of the governor. They learn also that it has been the custom to take men from the wheel, and employ them in various ways; that at one time five tailors were taken altogether from the wheel, and from the school, for the avowed purpose of making and repairing the county clothes; but they were also employed in making and repairing the clothes of all the turnkeys, watchmen, schoolmaster, and their children. All this work is said to have been done without the knowledge of the governor, and prohibited as soon as he knew it. The men thus labouring for the officers, received their remuneration by a nightly supply of provisions from the county stores. Another way in which the excessive consumption of meat and bread is to be accounted for, is from the prisoners employed in cooking being left frequently in the kitchen without the presence of any officer. This remissness in the discipline of the gaol has led, as might be expected, to other irregularities; and they find that some of the prisoners have purchased meat and bread, in some instances by money to be paid on their leaving the gaol, in others by the sale of their best clothes to the cooks. Some of the prisoners have in this way been daily supplied during the term of their confinement with meat, and the clothes of the prisoners have been taken from their bundles in the store room to pay for such supply. To render this feasible, much want of attention must have prevailed. Prisoners have been left to themselves in the store room, employed in cleaning it out; and, as in the case of the provisions, the turnkeys have had access at all times to the above stores, and thus rendered impossible the responsibility of the deputy-governor. The Visiting Magistrates have adopted regulations by which the recurrences of these offences will be prevented. The Visiting Magistrates have further to report the great irregularity which has prevailed respecting the supply of coals. Whilst the turnkeys living without the gaol have been, by order of the governor, supplied with coals by the ton, at their houses from the coal merchant, and have supplied themselves with wood taken 'ad libitum' from the gaol, the coals within the prison have been dispensed to the turnkeys by the prisoners without limit, check, or restriction of any kind. The Visiting Magistrates feel that this statement reflects little credit on themselves and their predecessors in office, and on the governor and some of the officers of the gaol. With respect to the coals, they recommend to the Court to allow the turnkeys living without the gaol, and to the deputy-governor at the lodge, an allowance of money instead of fuel;—within the gaol a similar pecuniary allowance to the governor, and a specified quantity of coals to each turnkey residing within the walls, to be delivered out at stated times under a responsible officer; a daily account of the quantity weighed out to be kept, and a weekly balance of the stock in hand to be drawn. With respect to the future regulations for the diet, the Visiting Magistrates have adopted a system which (if carried into effect) will prevent the gross abuses which have prevailed in that department. Whilst they cannot but deeply lament the laxity of discipline, the violation of the prison regulations, and the flagrant deficiency of superintendence in the governor and deputy-governor, they feel it due to them, however, to state that nothing has transpired in the course of their investigation which has led them to impute any dishonesty or fraud either to the one or the other. With this remark they beg to leave the whole transactions to the consideration of the Court.

"(Signed) EDWARD TULL.
CHARLES JOHN EYSTON.
NATHANIEL DODSON."

Although the above report exhibited so "many gross abuses in the prison," "such laxity of discipline," and such "flagrant deficiency of superintendence in the governor and deputy governor," yet, as the Visiting Justices reported "that they feel it due to the governor and deputy governor, to state that nothing has transpired in the course of their investigation which has led them to impute any dishonesty or fraud either to the one or the other," the Court of Quarter Sessions did not dismiss those officers, but merely administered to them a severe reprimand. It is much to be lamented that this mercy on the part of the Court had not its proper effect.

We find the following entry in the Visiting Justices' Minute Book, dated March 11, 1844, only two months after the above mentioned occurrences:—

"The attention of the Visiting Justices having been called to the bread account, they visited the gaol this day, and entered into an examination; when it was found that the accounts had been falsified by erasure and interlineation since they had been before inspected, and that the quantity of bread received into the prison greatly exceeded the quantity required for the supply of the diet table.

"Signed N. DODSON.
G. S. EVANS."

There is this further entry in the Visiting Justices' Minute Book, dated March 28, 1844:—

"We entered fully into the examination of the bread account, and went over that account with the governor, whereby it appears from the governor's admission, that in the space of 40 days, 11,066 lbs. of bread were received, and 9,867 lbs. 4 oz. were consumed, showing an excess of bread received above what was consumed of 1,198 lbs. 12 oz.

"(Signed) N. DODSON.
G. S. EVANS."

These inquiries led to the following report to the next Court of Quarter Sessions at Easter, dated 6th April, 1844:—

"The Visiting Magistrates have to report that the prisoner from whom they received, as reported at the last Quarter Sessions, information of the existence of great abuses in the meat account, by which the county was injured to a great amount, has been employed in the kitchen during the present quarter, and that the result of his superintendence has again led to a further statement of considerable amount. It appears that during the Michaelmas quarter the meat charged to the county amounted to 5,266½ lbs., whilst the quantity supplied during the last quarter has been only 3,715 lbs., showing an actual decrease of 1,551 lbs., and an increase in the number of prisoners amounting to nearly one-third on the Easter above the Michaelmas quarters, which gives a saving of double the amount. By a communication received from the same prisoner on the 5th of March, the Visiting Magistrates had their attention directed to the bread account; to the disproportion between the orders given for bread, and the quantity required for consumption by the prisoners. That he had frequently remonstrated with the governor, and remonstrated for some time, but in vain. When convinced that the statement of the prisoner was correct, he at length directed him to an expedient by which the excess would in appearance be done away with, viz., by adding to the quantity allowed for waste in such a manner as to make the allowance proportionate throughout the quarter, and by careful management to reduce the amount as much as possible. The governor accordingly directed the prisoner to make a fresh calculation, and all the weekly statements which the governor was directed to keep were altered to suit the arrangement. This transaction was admitted by the governor, and the Visiting Magistrates had possession of the paper in which the alteration was made. The governor stated that these alterations were made without any dishonest intention, and the Visiting Magistrates do not impute to him any fraud or dishonesty in any of these transactions; the only charge they prefer against him is that of great carelessness and inattention, whereby the interest of the county has materially suffered. From this time the prisoner above referred to was placed in superintendence of the bread; and the amount of bread ordered and consumed in the remainder of the quarter differed very materially from the orders given in the first weeks of the quarter.

	Ordered. lbs.		Consumed. lbs.	oz.
1st week—bread	2,240	. .	1,736	8
2nd ,,	1,800	. .	1,664	12
3rd ,,	1,720	. .	1,566	10
4th ,,	1,560	. .	1,686	2
5th ,,	2,116	. .	1,789	14
6th ,,	2,178	. .	1,970	10
7th ,,	1,960	. .	1,849	14
8th ,,	2,040	. .	1,904	6
9th ,,	2,040	. .	1,907	4
Total ordered	17,654	Consumed	16,076	0

Difference, 1,578 lbs.; average per week in excess, 175 lbs., and one-third. In the remaining weeks—

10th week—bread	1,616	. .	1,764	0
11th ,,	1,548	. .	1,574	10
12th ,,	1,600	. .	1,601	14
13th ,,	1,624	. .	1,637	4
14th ,,	1,664	. .	1,631	2
	8,052		8,209	4

In these last five weeks the consumption exceeds the supply by 157 lbs. 4 oz., which is to be referred to the stock in hand at the end of the ninth week, which amount should be allowed and deducted from the excess in the nine preceding weeks. There should also be deducted 57 lbs. for shortness of weight in the first nine weeks, the gross amount of excess, 1,278 lbs. The Visiting Magistrates feel that from this sum should be deducted for the loss of weighing out something considerable; they believe 2 lbs. in the hundred weight would be as far as they can ascertain the usual loss; but allowing 40 lbs. per week, they still find an excess in quantity above 800 lbs. With this statement the Visiting Magistrates leave the business in the hands of the Court, without any suspicion or imputation of dishonesty on the part of the governor, or of those employed under him, believing him to be chargeable only with great want of exertion and attention to the interests of the county, and they do not regard the officers under him, in whom he confided, as having done justice to him or to the county.

"(Signed) N. DODSON,
C. J. EYSTON."

We cannot agree with the Visiting Justices "in believing the governor to be chargeable only with great want of exertion and attention to the interests of the county." The fact that the

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governor had caused the bread account to be falsified by erasure and interlineation—that he had directed the prisoner, whose duty it was to keep the bread account, to make a false calculation, and to alter the true weekly statement, so as to accord with such false calculation, was not only a gross fraud on the part of the governor, but, what was even worse, a direct and unequivocal temptation of the prisoner to become an accomplice in his fraud. In our opinion it matters little whether this fraud was committed to enable the governor to plunder the county property for his own benefit, or to conceal the extent to which he had permitted that property, over which he was appointed guardian, to be plundered. These repeated acts of misconduct did not lead to that officer's dismissal; his salary was reduced by a certain amount per annum as a fine, and he was continued in his office.

While, however, we express our opinion thus strongly respecting the culpability of the governor in this case, we feel ourselves bound to add that we think the Visiting Justices have not acted with proper judgment and discretion, in employing a convicted prisoner as their agent in the detection of suspected abuses, and particularly in setting him to watch the conduct of the governor and of the subordinate officers of the prison. Less objectionable means ought, in our opinion, to have been employed for the detection and exposure of such abuses, and for the prevention of their recurrence.

Some very serious acts of misconduct have also been proved against the schoolmaster, exhibiting still further the lamentable want of discipline in this prison. The schoolmaster received a sovereign from the friends of a prisoner, out of which he undertook to supply him with tobacco, and other comforts prohibited by the regulations of the prison. As, however, he was false to the authorities of the prison in undertaking this disgraceful and unlawful office, so was he false to the prisoner's friends who trusted him; for, instead of expending the sovereign for the benefit of the prisoner, he appropriated it to his own use. The schoolmaster was not dismissed, but was permitted to resign.

The new prison at Reading having been completed and occupied at Midsummer, 1844, and very favorable results having attended the introduction of the Separate System of discipline adopted in that prison, the Magistrates determined that all convicted prisoners, whose terms of imprisonment exceeded one month, should be committed to Reading prison, in order to secure uniformity of treatment, as well as the superior advantages attending the improved system of discipline at Reading; and to give effect to this determination, at the following Epiphany Sessions, January, 1845, they passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That all county prisoners committed in execution of any sentence, whether upon summary conviction or otherwise, whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one month, be conveyed to and lodged in custody at the county gaol at Reading; and that prisoners committed for trial, or to give evidence, shall be sent either to Reading or Abingdon Gaol, at the discretion of the committing magistrate."

As this resolution would necessarily have the effect of reducing considerably the number of prisoners committed to Abingdon Gaol, the Magistrates determined to diminish the staff of officers not only in number, but in salary; and at the same Sessions they resolved,—

"That the existing establishment of the house of correction at Abingdon do cease at the Easter Quarter Sessions next ensuing, and all salaries thereof being paid up to that time, they shall henceforth cease and determine."

By this resolution they removed Mr. Walker, the governor, against whom so many acts of misconduct had been proved; but they granted him a superannuation allowance of 50*l.*, as appears by the following order of Court:—

"That this Court do extend a humane consideration to the case of Mr. Samuel Walker, the present governor, at Abingdon, and grant to him a superannuated allowance of 50*l.* per annum from the date of his discharge."

The magistrates further determined that the reduced staff of officers for Abingdon prison should consist of a governor (his wife to be appointed matron), with a salary of 100*l.* per annum; and house, coals, and candles.

A chaplain, with a salary of 50*l.* per annum.

A surgeon, with a salary of 30*l.* per annum.

A deputy-governor and schoolmaster, with a salary of 40*l.* per annum; and house, coals, and candles.

A turnkey, with a salary of 30*l.* per annum; and house, coals, and candles.

We regret to state that the Order of Court above referred to, that "all convicted prisoners whose terms of imprisonment exceed one month shall be conveyed to the county gaol at Reading," has not been acted upon. At a recent inspection we found two convicted prisoners in the prison, one committed for two, and the other for three months; and upon examining the Prison Register we found other cases of commitments to this prison for similar terms.

At our last inspection of this prison we found 13 prisoners in confinement; 10 males and 3 females:—

Three males were for trial at the next assizes;

Seven males were under summary convictions;

Three convicted females, two at assizes and one at sessions.

The numbers of prisoners committed to Abingdon prison during the year 1845 amounted to 148.

The daily average number in confinement was 21.

The greatest number in confinement at any one time during the year was 38.

Under the altered character of this prison, and with its greatly reduced numbers, considerable changes have been made in the discipline. The use of the treadwheel has been discontinued, and prisoners, both untried and convicted, are confined in their separate cells during the whole day, except when at chapel, school, and exercise, at which times an officer is present with them to prevent communication. The untried and convicted attend school, and take their exercise at different times. A considerable portion of time is daily devoted to instruction both at school and in the separate cells.

As the separate cells are not warmed the untried during winter are taken in turn singly to their day-room where there is a fire. Should the cold be intense they would be taken together to the day-room, an officer being present to prevent communication. The convicted remain in their separate cells; they did not complain of cold, although our last inspection was during the middle of winter. We found two or three prisoners with their cell windows open. One only had his bed-rug (which they are permitted to use during the day if it is cold) over his shoulders.

The Visiting Justices have effected these alterations in the discipline in order to prevent the contamination resulting from association in prison, and to promote the reformation of the prisoners committed to it.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. The surgeon states that the prison has been quite free from cases of sickness for the last nine months, and that not a single complaint of indisposition has been made during the last fortnight.

On examining the governor's journal we found very frequent entries of his having read prayers for the chaplain both on Sundays and week days. The following are the days, as we found them entered, and we have placed an asterisk to those dates which fall on a Sunday, when the prayers at one service were read by the governor; and the chaplain, or his substitute, read prayers and preached at the other.

Dates of the days on which the Governor read prayers for the Chaplain.

1845.
May 25*.
June 15*, 29*.
July 3, 4, 5, 6*, 13*, 16, 27*.
August 3*, 10*, 17*, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24*, 25, 31*.
September 7, 9, 14*, 21*, 28*, 29, 30.
October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5*, 6, 7, 8, 12*, 22, 26*, 28, 29, 30.
November 2*, 5, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30*.
December 1, 2, 3, 4.
1846.
January 4*, 11*, 18*, 23.

By Rule 154 of the Prison Regulations it is provided that the *daily* prayers shall be read by the chaplain, and, in case of his absence, (to be entered in his journal) by the governor. It is for the justices to determine whether the cases of absence on the part of the chaplain on the week-days did, or did not occur too frequently. In the months of August, September, October, and November they occurred as often as 26 times, besides 14 times on Sundays. The chaplain was absent from the performance of Divine service 40 times during those four months. In our opinion these instances of non-performance of duty on the chaplain's part are decidedly too numerous, and imply a neglect of duty. But with reference to the chaplain's absence on Sundays, and his place being supplied on such occasions by the governor, we have no hesitation in saying that this is not only highly improper, but illegal. By the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. xxx., it is provided that the appointed morning and evening services on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good-Friday, shall be performed by the *chaplain*. By Rule 153 of the Abingdon Prison Regulations the *chaplain* is required to perform the appointed morning and evening services of the Church of England on every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good-Friday; and by Rule 175, in case of the chaplain's absence on leave, sickness, or necessary engagement, the substitute to be appointed is manifestly to be a clergyman of the Church of England, and his name and residence are to be inserted in the chaplain's journal. It is, therefore, with much surprise that we find in the governor's journal entries of his having read one of the Sunday services in chapel for the chaplain no fewer than 20 times, from May to November, in the course of last year, and three times during the month of January in the present year. We may, however, state that we find the following entry in the Visiting Justices' Minute Book, dated August 1, 1845:—

"Ordered—That in case the chaplain should from necessity be absent, he should on such occasions provide an assistant chaplain, and the Visiting Magistrates will feel satisfied if, on such occasions, he should be able only to procure a clergyman for one duty on the Sunday, with a sermon, and the governor to read prayers on the other part of the day.

"(Signed) N. DODSON."

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We do not consider that this order is applicable to the frequent absences of the chaplain on Sunday to which we have referred. The order provides for a case in which the chaplain shall be absent from *necessity;* and such a necessity could hardly occur so frequently, and on twelve successive Sundays, from the 27th July to the 12th October, both inclusive. If, however, Mr. Dodson's order of the 1st August intended to sanction such absences as those we have recorded (which, however, we do not for a moment suppose), then we submit that he has exceeded his power as a Visiting Justice, for no order of a Visiting Justice can contravene a prison regulation, much less a statutory requirement.

We also found frequent omissions of entries in the chaplain's journal of these absences from the performance of Divine service, as required by Rules 154 and 175 of the Abingdon Prison Regulations; whilst there are entries, made by the chaplain himself in his journal, as if Divine service had been performed by him, when, in fact, he was absent, and the prayers were read by the governor.

There are also several instances in which entries have been evidently made by the chaplain in his journal subsequently to the dates they bear.

We brought these circumstances under the notice of the Chairman of the Visiting Justices, who stated that he would forthwith submit them to his colleagues for investigation.

For statistical information for the year ending Michaelmas, 1844, we refer to the Returns in the Appendix to this Report.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the County Prison, Abingdon, during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Date.	No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted, or Unconvicted.	Felon, or Misdemeanant.	Punishment.	Offence.
1843.							
Oct. 11	1	Ann B.	17	Convicted	Misdemeanant	3 days solitary	Idle and dirty.
21	2	Ann B.	17	,,	,,	,,	Behaving very refractory.
25	3	Ann B.	17	,,	,,	,,	Told the Governor to be damned
25	4	A. S.	38	,,	Felon	14 days solitary.	Embezzling food, being cook.
Nov. 5	5	Ann P.	19	,,	Misdemeanant	3 ,,	Being dirty.
7	6	W. F.	19	,,	Felon	14 ,,	Embezzling food, being a cook.
22	7	W. L.	21	Unconvicted	,,	6 hours solitary	Misbehaviour at chapel.
22	8	J. C.	19	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
Dec. 5	9	G. D.	14	Convicted	Misdemeanant	1 day bread and water	Talking at chapel.
10	10	D. B.	14	,,	,,	Loss of dinner	Ditto.
17	11	E. M.	22	,,	Felon	,,	Talking at work.
17	12	W. F.	19	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
17	13	C. P.	26	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
17	14	T. H.	18	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
18	15	C. D.	14	,,	Misdemeanant	1 day bread and water	Repeated misconduct, having b forgiven once.
18	16	J. T.	14	,,	,,	,,	
21	17	J. C.	19	Unconvicted	Felon	3 days solitary.	Striking a fellow prisoner.
28	18	T. H.	18	Convicted	,,	,,	General misconduct.
1844.							
Jan. 7	19	J. C.	13	,,	Misdemeanant	Loss of dinner.	Talking, and general bad be viour.
7	20	J. L.	17	,,	,,	,,	
8	21	T. S.	23	,,	,,	3 days solitary.	Larking Sunday evening.
11	22	D. H.	15	,,	Felon	,,	Making motions with his finger
11	23	J. H.	18	,,	Misdemeanant	Loss of dinner.	Talking and larking.
14	24	C. P.	20	,,	Felon	1 day solitary	Talking at school.
15	25	C. P.	15	,,	,,	3 days solitary	Larking in his cell.
19	26	J. G.	17	,,	Misdemeanant	,,	Ditto.
25	27	W. L.	12	,,	,,	,,	Repeated misconduct.
Feb. 8	28	T. B.	16	,,	,,	,,	Continued misconduct.
11	29	*J. A.	17	,,	Felon	Bread and water only for dinner.	Talking loud in their cells stantly, and larking.
11	30	*F. T.	16	,,	,,	,,	
11	31	*J. B.	16	,,	,,	,,	
11	32	*J. W.	16	,,	,,	,,	
13	33	D. S.	16	,,	Misdemeanant	3 days solitary.	Repeated misconduct.
16	34	W. J.	35	Unconvicted	Felon	Loss of gruel one meal.	Talking during exercise.
22	35	W. L.	12	Convicted	Misdemeanant	3 hours solitary	General bad behaviour.
25	36	J. B.	19	,,	,,	3 days solitary.	Repeated misconduct.
27	37	W. T.	21	,,	,,	2 ,,	General misconduct.

* Have been more than once reprimanded.

Punishments for Prison Offences—*continued.*

Date.	No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted, or Unconvicted.	Felon, or Misdemeanant.	Punishment.	Offence.
1844.							
ar. 8	38	T. K.	23	Convicted	Felon	3 days solitary	Making a noise in his cell.
12	39	G. W.	18	,,	Misdemeanant	1 day solitary	Behaving in a rude and insulting manner to Governor on coming into custody.
12	40	R. H.	23	,,	,,	,,	
12	41	G. A.	18	,,	,,	,,	
12	42	S. G.	28	,,	,,	,,	
12	43	C. H.	23	Unconvicted	Felon	,,	Throwing at each other in day ward, and larking.
12	44	H. G.	17	,,	,,	,,	
13	45	Emma B.	20	Convicted	,,	3 days solitary	Throwing their pillows about at night, swearing, and using obscene language.
13	46	Sarah H.	22	,,	,,	2 ,,	
13	47	Jane G.	17	,,	,,	1 day solitary	
13	48	Caroline G.	13	,,	Misdemeanant	3 days solitary	Singing and making a noise.
13	49	E. M.	22	,,	Felon	,,	General misconduct.
17	50	J. C.	19	,,	,,	1 day bread and water	Making a noise in their cell, having been continually cautioned and forgiven.
17	51	W. T.	19	,,	,,	,,	
17	52	J. A.	17	,,	,,	,,	
17	53	W. R.	19	,,	,,	,,	
17	54	G. D.	31	,,	,,	,,	Talking during exercise.
17	55	J. K.	18	,,	,,	2 days solitary	Ditto, and laughing.
18	56	T. K.	23	,,	,,	,,	Swearing at fellow prisoners.
29	57	E. M.	22	,,	,,	3 days solitary	Threatening a fellow prisoner.
pril 4	58	H. T.	17	,,	,,	,,	Insolence to turnkey.
4	59	J. J.	21	Unconvicted	,,	,,	Threatening a fellow prisoner.
4	60	R. A.	18	Convicted	Misdemeanant	1 day bread and water	Talking at school and at work.
4	61	S. H.	17	,,	,,	,,	
4	62	Jesse C.	18	,,	,,	,,	
4	63	S. K.	20	,,	,,	,,	
14	64	S. K.	20	,,	,,	Bread only for dinner.	Quarrelling in their cell.
14	65	W. H.	16	,,	,,		
20	66	E. M.	15	,,	Felon	3 days solitary	General misconduct.
20	67	S. K.	17	,,	,,	3 ,,	Singing.
25	68	T. M.	20	Unconvicted	,,	2 ,,	Making a noise in ward.
ay 6	69	J. E.	15	Convicted	Misdemeanant	1 day solitary	Talking loud in cell.
7	70	H. J.	14	,,	Felon	Loss of dinner	Making a noise.
7	71	E. W.	17	,,	Misdemeanant	3 days solitary	Loud talking in cell.
8	72	G. B.	17	,,	Felon	3 ,,	Making fun at school.
12	73	J. J.	26	Unconvicted	,,	2 ,,	Disrespectful behaviour.
19	74	T. H.	18	,,	,,	3 ,,	General misconduct.
22	75	E. T.	16	,,	,,	3 ,,	Ditto.
22	76	J. R.	16	Convicted	Misdemeanant	Bread only for two days.	Larking in their cell.
22	77	W. N.	16	,,	,,		
23	78	W. W.	17	,,	Felon	Loss of dinner	Robbing the garden.
25	79	S. K.	17	Unconvicted	,,	3 days solitary	General misconduct.
31	80	J. G.	13	Convicted	Misdemeanant	4 hours solitary	Ditto.
31	81	J. R.	16	,,	,,	1 day bread only	Ditto.
31	82	J. K.	16	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
ne 8	83	T. H.	18	Unconvicted	Felon	¾ day solitary	Marking the arm of a fellow prisoner.
9	84	S. H.	17	Convicted	Misdemeanant	1 ,,	General misconduct.
14	85	D. C.	19	,,	,,	3 days solitary	Being noisy in his cell.
14	86	J. C.	21	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
14	87	J. W.	20	,,	Felon	Loss of dinner	Ditto.
17	88	W. G.	14	,,	Misdemeanant	3 days solitary	Ditto.
17	89	C. C.	19	,,	,,	,,	General misconduct.
19	90	T. M.	20	Unconvicted	Felon	1 day solitary	Misbehaviour.
21	91	R. C.	32	Convicted	Misdemeanant	Loss of dinner	Misbehaviour in chapel.
21	92	S. H.	17	,,	,,	,,	Misbehaviour in cell.
21	93	A. G.	16	,,	,,	,,	Misbehaviour in yard.
21	94	W. J.	14	,,	,,	,,	Misbehaviour in cell.
22	95	S. H.	17	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
22	96	J. S.	15	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
22	97	E. W.	17	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
22	98	R. C.	33	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
22	99	R. S.	13	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
22	100	J. W.	20	,,	Felon	3 days solitary	Misbehaviour at wheel-house.
23	101	W. B.	21	,,	Misdemeanant	Bread only one day	Using indecent language.
23	102	A. G.	16	,,	,,	3 days solitary	Damaging his handkerchief.
29	103	E. M.	22	,,	Felon	1 day solitary	Misbehaviour to officer.
30	104	T. S.	20	,,	Misdemeanant	Loss of dinner	Misbehaviour in his cell.
ily 1	105	G. W.	20	,,	,,	,,	Loud talking in cell.
1	106	W. S.	20	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
3	107	J. M.	22	,,	,,	2 days solitary	Disrespectful behaviour.
4	108	G. D.	18	,,	,,	Loss of dinner	Talking.
5	109	W. S.	18	,,	,,	,,	Talking in school-room.
5	110	T. H.	18	Unconvicted	Felon	1 day solitary	Talking in ward.

Punishments for Prison Offences, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted, or Unconvicted.	Felon, or Misdemeanant.	Punishment.	Offence.
1844.							
July 8	111	J. S. . .	15	Unconvicted	Misdemeanant	1 day bread and water	Larking in their cell.
8	112	S. H. . .	17	,,	,,	,,	
8	113	R. C. . .	18	,,	,,	,,	Talking, and general bad behaviour.
9	114	E. J. . .	14	,,	,,	,,	
9	115	J. A. . .	13	,,	,,	,,	
9	116	J. J. . .	21	,,	Felon . . .	3 days solitary. .	Abusive to officer.
10	117	W. J. . .	32	,,	Misdemeanant	,,	Stealing apples.
13	118	A. G. . .	16	,,	,,	,,	Larking in his cell.
17	119	C. P. . .	19	,,	,,	,,	Ditto.
17	120	A. B. . .	16	,,	,,	2 ,,	Ditto.
18	121	W. J. . .	32	,,	,,	3 ,,	Striking a fellow prisoner.
27	122	E. M. . .	22	,,	Felon . . .	1 day bread only .	Impertinent to turnkey.
Aug. 11	123	G. W. . .	18	,,	,,	1 day solitary . .	Stealing an apple.
25	124	J. W. . .	20	,,	,,	3 days solitary . .	Misbehaviour to officers.
26	125	W. C. . .	36	,,	Misdemeanant	1½ day solitary. .	Damaging a book.
Sept. 3	126	G. S. . .	39	,,	Felon . . .	1 ,,	The like.
19	127	J. J. . .	18	,,	Misdemeanant	,,	Ditto.
24	128	J. J. . .	21	,,	Felon . . .	2 days solitary . .	General misconduct.

APPENDIX B.—RETURN from the County House of Correction at Abingdon, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		G T b S
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	..	..	1	29	7	2	1	34	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	35	10	
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	52	8	12	1	60	11	17	3	141	23	5	2	..	1	7	2	3	..	15	5	156	28	1
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	5	1	1	..	17	2	3	..	26	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	30	3	
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	1	
Total	61	9	13	2	112	20	22	4	208	35	5	2	..	1	12	4	3	..	20	7	228	42	2
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Remainder	60	9	13	2	112	20	22	4	207	35	5	2	..	1	12	4	3	..	20	7	227	42	2
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
6. Of these were convicted—																							
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	25	5	..	2	66	8	5	2	96	17	4	1	..	..	11	2	1	..	16	3	112	20	1
Sentenced to Transportation	18	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Acquitted at the Bar	15	4	13	..	15	4	8	2	51	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	54	11	
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	3	3	5	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	8	5	
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	4	
Total	60	9	13	2	112	20	22	4	207	35	5	2	..	1	12	4	3	..	20	7	227	42	2
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	41	1	2	1	43	2	45
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
3. Under the Game Laws	106	..	3	..	109	..	109
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	67	16	4	..	71	16	87
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . .	52	19	13	1	65	20	85
8. Under the Larceny Act	28	14	15	1	43	15	58
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	58	2	4	..	62	2	64
11. For want of Sureties	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	171	23	20	2	191	25	216
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	489	76	59	4	548	80	628
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	3	..	1	..	4	..	4

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	34	9	1	1	35	10	45
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	41	2	3	..	44	2	46
	Summary Convictions	41	1	2	1	43	2	45
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	140	23	15	5	155	28	183
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Rendered in Court for Trial	7	..	..	1	7	1	8
	Summary Convictions	414	68	49	4	463	72	535
	Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	26	3	4	..	30	3	33
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
	Summary Convictions	75	8	10	..	85	8	93
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		16	1	1	..	17	1	18
Total		802	115	85	12	887	127	1014
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .		802	115	85	12	887	127	1014

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No. 5.—*See* Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	5	4	1	..	6	4	10
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	30	5	1	..	31	5	36
3. Summary Convictions	4	8	2	..	6	8	14
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	39	17	4	..	43	17	60
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Creditors	39	17	4	..	43	17	60

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the cour of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	25	9	51	7	62	11	36	2	29	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	31
2. Ditto after Trial	6	1	3	..	25	3	4	5	31	3	16	2	13	..	1	3	1	..	100	17
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	12	8	97	29	153	24	133	11	90	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	489	76

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	10	..	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	22	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Juvenile	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	9	4	4	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	2	1	4	1	4	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	1	33	3	15	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	4

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	214	31	245
2. Ditto, after Trial	116	20	136
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	548	80	628
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	22	..	22
5. Ditto received from other Governors	4	..	4

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	14	5	14	5	19
17 Years and under 21	46	4	..	..	46	4	50
21 Years and under 30	75	9	..	..	75	9	84
30 Years and upwards	52	13	..	..	52	13	65
Total	173	26	19	6	192	32	224

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	1	5	1	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	18	1	18	1	19
14 Years and under 17	..	..	36	2	36	2	38
17 Years and under 21	174	32	..	..	174	32	206
21 Years and under 30	170	19	..	..	170	19	189
30 Years and upwards	145	25	..	..	145	25	170
Total	489	76	59	4	548	80	628

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	32	6	1	2	33	8	41
Can Read only	57	15	3	2	60	17	77
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	80	5	15	2	95	7	102
Can Read and Write well	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	173	26	19	6	192	32	224

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	131	19	12	1	143	20	163
Can Read only	177	42	28	2	205	44	249
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	179	15	19	1	198	16	214
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	489	76	59	4	548	80	628

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	621	175	14	..	635	175	710
Infirmary cases	28	..	..	..	28	..	28
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	92	..	9	..	101	..	101
Twice	24	9	2	..	26	9	35
Thrice	..	7	..	..	..	7	7
Four Times or more	10	3	1	..	11	3	14
Total	136	19	12	..	138	19	157

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	534	86	62	10	596	96	692
Employment, not being Hard Labour	66	19	3	1	69	20	89
Not Employed	202	10	20	1	222	11	233
Total	802	115	85	12	887	127	1014

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts-Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice, or Magistrates	1	1	2	..	3	1	4
By Courts-Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	2	..	3	1	4

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	10	..	10	..	20	..	20
Total	10	..	10	..	20	..	20

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	40	7	14	..	13	1	1	..	68	8	76
Stoppage of Diet	30	..	1	..	21	..	..	..	52	..	52
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70	7	15	..	34	1	1	..	120	8	128

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No. 17.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	194	26	220
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	123	16	139
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

Aggregate number of days in which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody 50,842.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	1	..	Towels	..	..
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	1	1	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	826	7	10¾
,, Male and Female Clothing	78	17	9
,, Bedding	24	18	6½
,, Straw	11	13	11
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	20	6	4
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	71	9	4½
,, Soap	10	0	4
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	73	1	4
,, Washing	2	9	3
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	64	12	2½
,, Books			
,, Furniture	11	9	5
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	15	0	7
,, Officers' Salaries	862	18	3
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	73	6	8
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	34	9	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	39	13	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	103	13	10½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	2324	8	8½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	118	6	0½
Grand Total	2442	14	9
See NOTE.*—Prison Diet per Head per Annum	6	9	3¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per Annum	1	10	0

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
W. M.	33	1 year	Jan. 18, 1844	Bad	March 7, 1844	7 weeks	Consumption.
H.D.	22	4 calendar months	March 20, 1844	Good	April 30, 1844	6 weeks	Small Pox.

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No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary Table.

CLASS No. 1.—Prisoners not exceeding Three Days.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper .	1 pint of gruel	1 pint of gruel.
Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.

CLASS No. 2.—Convicted Prisoners exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper .	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	12 oz. of bread; 1 pint soup per week, if at hard labour.	6 oz. of bread; 1 pint soup per week, if at hard labour.

CLASS No. 3.—Prisoners exceeding Fourteen Days, and not exceeding Six Weeks to Hard Labour.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper .	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Thursday.*—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
	Tuesday, Saturday.—3 oz. meat; 8 oz. bread; and 8 oz. of potatoes.	3 oz. of meat; 6 oz. of bread; and 8 oz. of potatoes.
	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.—8 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes.	6 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes.

CLASSES No. 4.—Exceeding Six Weeks, and not exceeding Three Months Hard Labour. No. 6.—Convicted Prisoners, not at Hard Labour, exceeding Fourteen Days. No. 7.—Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement. No. 8.—Examination or Trial. No. 9.—Debtors destitute.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper .	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Thursday, Tuesday, Saturday.*—3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes; 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; 8 oz. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS No. 5.—Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding Three Months.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—4 oz. of meat; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of meat; 8 oz. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Breakfast	*Monday, Wednesday, Friday.*—1 pint of cocoa; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Monday, Wednesday, Friday.*—1 pint of soup; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Supper the week . .	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS No. 10.—Punishment Diet, 42nd section Gaol Act.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast and Supper .	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz of bread.
Not exceeding 3 days .	1 lb. of bread per day.	1 lb. of bread per day.

NOTE.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

One pint of cocoa, made of ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar.

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No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . . . February . . March . . . April . . . May . . . . June . . . July . . . . August . . . September . . October . . . November . . December . .	9½	20	8 inches	48	One-third	18,240	12,160	Not	Break-wheel.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
Samuel Walker . .	Governor . .	40	1832	162 10 0	Apartments, fuel, and washing.
Thomas Henry Hawes	Chaplain . .	39	1843	200 0 0	
William Smith . .	Retired Chaplain	77	1818	53 6 8	
Edward Cowcher	Surgeon. . .	57	1814	55 0 0	10*l.* per annum from Borough.
William Hiley . .	Deputy Governor	53	1835	80 0 0	Apartments and fuel.
William Gregory .	Turnkey . .	52	From Reading	45 16 6	House rent, coals, candles, and soap.
John Paulin . . .	Ditto . . .	42	Ditto	39 19 6	Apartments in Prison, with same.
Thomas Webb . .	Ditto . . .	44	Ditto	38 0 6	Ditto.
John Emmens . .	Ditto . . .	46	1835	50 0 0	
Richard Bowerman .	Schoolmaster .	38	1844	14 10 0	
Samuel Simpson .	Ditto . . .	37	1844	7 10 0	
Lewis Thorogood .	Night Watch .	39	1842 (temporary) . . .	45 0 0	
Mark Critcher . .	Day Watch .	41	From Reading	6 16 9	
Henry Risby . .	Night Watch .	34	Temporary	35 2 0	
William Mattingly .	Turnkey . .	18	Temporary	12 5 0	
Eliza Walker . .	Matron . . .	35	1835	35 0 0	Same as Governor.
Ann Strickly . .	Female Turnkey	25	1840	33 0 0	Ditto.
Lydia Walter . .	Schoolmistress .	30	1844	2 8 0	
Hephzibah Buckingham	Retired Matron	63	1824	20 0 0	
Total . 19			Total . . .	936 4 11	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison		..	
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	3	6	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	379	9	11½
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate .	1	11	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports . . .		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports .		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . .		..	
Other Receipts		..	
Total	384	7	5½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2324	8	8½
Total Receipts of ditto	384	7	5½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	1940	1	3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	118	6	0½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	2058	7	3½

NOTE.—The cost of each Prisoner per day 9½*d.*

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WINDSOR.—BOROUGH GAOL.

THE magistrates of this borough have at last had occasion to vacate, in a very summary manner, the occupancy of the old gaol, a structure which we have in our annual Reports stated to be inadequate for the maintenance of a good discipline; and its position being, perhaps, the most objectionable, in a sanatory point of view, that could be found within the borough. It was, consequently, the object of attack by a typhus fever of a malignant type, which spared not a single resident inmate of the prison. The fever developed itself about the middle of May, 1842, and lasted about 10 weeks, but happily no deaths occurred. Mr. Pearl, the surgeon, visited the prison four times daily on this occasion, and the result of his exertions was, in every way, highly satisfactory.

On the invasion of the epidemic, Dr. Stamford, a physician of the borough, was called into consultation with Mr. Pearl, the medical officer of the prison, and the following Report was presented by that gentleman to the Borough Magistrates, relative to the state of fever then prevailing in the gaol:—

"I yesterday visited the Borough Gaol of this town with Mr. Pearl, surgeon to the prison, and found three men labouring under typhus fever, accompanied with spots on the skin. The first, W., aged 35, was attacked on the 17th of May last, and the other two, R., aged 25, and D., aged 21, were seized about the same time. They are three very severe cases of fever, but more particularly D's., whom I consider to be in great danger. Besides the above-named three men, there are two other prisoners, one of whom, C., who was committed when suffering under extreme debility from fever, under which, it appears, he suffered while in confinement at Portsmouth. He is now perfectly recovered, and free from disease. I am of opinion that it was this man who first introduced the infection of typhus fever into the Borough Gaol. The other prisoner, D., who is in good health, was committed on the 24th of May last; he at present sleeps in the same bed with R., and C. with D.

"My attention was next called to the women's ward, where I found one female prisoner only, and who was in good health. Understanding that this prisoner might be bailed out, I would recommend her being admitted to bail forthwith; and that the two healthy male prisoners should be removed to the upper female wards, if they cannot be discharged from the Gaol altogether, which would be much more desirable.

"I am of opinion that no fresh prisoners should be committed to the Gaol for the present.

"*Windsor, June* 2, 1843. "(Signed) J. STAMFORD, M.D."

Agreeably with the opinion thus expressed by the medical gentlemen, no fresh prisoners were admitted to the Old Gaol; but subsequently to the presentation of that Report, the man D., the gaoler, his wife and son, were attacked with the disease, which thus affected the whole resident population of the prison. Thus, then, the magistrates of the borough of Windsor had a good opportunity, and most cogent reasons, for taking into their serious consideration the erection of a new prison; an arrangement which we have some grounds to hope will, ere long, be adopted. Meanwhile, the premises now occupied as the New Windsor Borough Gaol are situated in Sheet-street, a site much superior to that of the old prison, but in point of security, and in other respects, most objectionable. They were first occupied for the present purpose about the beginning of August, 1842. And at the period of our last inspection, April 23, 1845, there were ten prisoners in confinement, five males and five females, as follows—:

Name.	Age.	Convicted or Untried.	Offences.	Sentence.	Length of Imprisonment up till the date of Inspection.
MALES.					
W. R.	17	Convicted . . .	Misdemeanor .	12 months, with hard labour.	9 months and 4 days.
G. J.	39	,, . . .	,, .	18 ,, ,,	5 ,, 15 ,,
T. J.	31	,, . . .	Felony . . .	9 ,, ,,	5 ,, 15 ,,
J. W.	21	,, . . .	,, . . .	6 ,, ,,	3 ,, 11 ,,
R. B.	25	Summary conviction	Assaulting Police	14 days, with hard labour.	10 days.
FEMALES.					
E. S.	42	Convicted . . .	Misdemeanor .	3 years, with hard labour.	5 months to 15 days.
S. P.	22	,, . . .	Felony . . .	12 months, with hard labour.	5 ,, 15 ,,
E. L.	23	,, . . .	,, . . .	,, ,,	23 days.
H. H.	44	,, . . .	,, . . .	3 months, with hard labour.	,,
M. H.	16	Untried . . .	Charged with felony	. .	17 days.

The number of prisoners confined in this prison in—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1842 was . . .	94	37	131
1843 was . . .	78	34	112
1844 was . . .	136	20	156

The greatest number at any one time in—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1842 was . . .	8	3	11
1843 was . . .	9	8	17
1844 was . . .	12	5	17

The daily average in—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1842 was . . .	6	2	8
1843 was . . .	9	3	12
1844 was . . .	8	5	13

The average duration of imprisonments in—

	Males.	Females.
1842 was . . .	26 days.	47 days.
1843 was . . .	55 days.	31 days.
1844 was . . .	41 days.	100 days.

The present New Windsor Borough Gaol was originally built as a pest-house, but subsequently used as a workhouse, and bequeathed as a charitable donation to the borough—the land by a Mr. Aldham, the building by a Mr. Reeves; the jurisdiction of which is now vested in the town council, who give to the Borough Magistrates the use of the premises for the temporary purpose to which they are devoted, without rent or consideration, we believe, of any kind. The situation is open, airy, and rather elevated, and occupies an area of about 78 feet by 213 feet, and abuts upon Sheet-street, which is close to the Long-walk, and nearly parallel with it. The prison faces the east, having but one entrance, from the street just mentioned, to the front court-yard; a space of ground 55 feet wide, 53 feet long, and paved with stone. The court-yard is bounded on the east by a wall, which separates it from Sheet-street, 9½ feet high, and is covered on the top with broken pieces of glass; on the west by the prison building; and on either side by store-houses. There is a reception room for the males, another for the females; an itch and oakum room, &c. The reception cell for the males is 13½ feet by 10½ feet, and occupies the north-east corner of the court-yard, from which a prisoner made his escape on the 31st January, 1843. There being, however, another more secure reception cell within the prison, the one in the court-yard is chiefly used as a lock-up room for vagrants. The apartment on the corresponding opposite corner of the court-yard is used as a fire-engine room, and is under the care of the police; but a key constantly lies at the prison. The only entrance to the engine-room is from Sheet-street, the door from the court-yard being made a fixture. The open space of ground situated in the rear of the prison is divided into two parts, the one a paved area 42 feet wide, by about 31 feet long, extending between the males' washing-house on the right, and the females' airing-yard and kitchen on the left; and the half of the other portion is available as an airing-yard for the males, the other part being in cultivation as a kitchen garden; it is in extent 87 feet by 69 feet, and is on two sides bounded by a wall 9½ feet high, but on the other side by a range of houses, from the back windows of which an uninterrupted view of this ground is obtained.

The prison building stands between the front court-yard and the garden in the rear, and occupies the extreme breadth of the site, so that it is in contact with the premises on each side, thus facilitating unrestrained communication. The building consists of two stories above the ground-floor, and nearly symmetrical, the right division being devoted generally to the males, the left to the females. The entrance-hall from the front court-yard passes through the centre of the building to the garden behind; it is 45 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 10 feet high. From this passage, on the right, the first apartment is the day-room for the males, 31 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high, lighted by three windows looking into the court-yard, 6½ feet high by 3½ feet wide. Divine Service is performed in this apartment, and the separation of sexes is effected by the suspension of a curtain in the centre from the ceiling to the floor about three-quarters of the breadth of the room, opposite which is placed the reading-desk, so that both classes can be seen by the chaplain, but not by each other. The prisoners are furnished with seats, and cushions to kneel upon. The corresponding apartment on the opposite side of the entrance-hall is the keeper's room, in every respect similar to the men's day-room, except that at the further corner there is a passage for the convenience of the matron, leading to the kitchen of the prison in the rear, which is also used as the wash-house and laundry. It is fitted with a range and oven for cooking, and a copper for washing; it is paved with tiles, and opens into the females' airing-yard, which is of very limited dimensions compared with that of the males, being only 35 feet by 24 feet, and can be overlooked with the most perfect facility from the premises to which it adjoins: the wall that bounds it from the males' airing-yard is only 9½ feet high. In the middle portion of the left division of the building, between the central passage and the one leading from the keeper's room to the kitchen, and communicating with both, are situated three store-rooms, one for the provisions, &c., another for the prisoners' clothes, and the third for tools and sundry purposes. Of the two remaining small rooms on the ground floor looking into the garden behind, that on the right of the central

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passage is used as the magistrates' room, the one on the left as a parlour for the private use of the keeper and his family. Situated in the rear on the right side is the males' washing-house, 25 feet long by 17 feet wide; and the common bath of the prison, enclosed in a wooden erection, occupies the one end, having a good supply of hot and cold water.

The staircase leading to the upper part of the prison enters from the central passage on the right, opposite the store-rooms, and is 4 feet wide. On the first half stair there is a reception cell, 17 feet long, 10½ feet wide, and 8½ feet high, having a small window opening on the roof, through which communication could easily be carried on. The first floor contains, in the frontage aspect, two rooms of equal dimensions, and corresponding with the males' day-room and keeper's room on the floor below; that over the former is used as the keeper's bed-room, the latter as the females' day-room, having a straight staircase sloping down through the provision store-room to the kitchen in the rear. At the anterior part of the first-floor passage, and between the apartments just mentioned, is situated a small store-room for the clean linen and new clothing of the prison, having a small window looking into the front court-yard. At the opposite end the passage is lighted by a window 4½ feet by 3½ feet, which looks into the back garden. On the left of the passage there are two female sleeping-rooms, and one on the right, each about 12 feet by 11 feet, and 10 feet high. The magistrates contemplate dividing this passage longitudinally by a wooden partition, with the view of separating more completely the males' from the females' division, as the passage for the present is used by both sexes—by the males in passing from their day-room below to their sleeping-rooms above, and by the females in passing between their day-room and sleeping-rooms on the same floor.

The attic floor is occupied entirely by the males' sleeping-rooms and infirmary; they are six in number, and of the same dimensions as the females' rooms on the floor below, except that they are about 2½ feet lower in height. The infirmary is 27 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 7 feet 3 inches high, having three windows overlooking the front court-yard and part of the royal plantations.

We have no hesitation in saying that this Gaol is extremely defective in every particular that appertains to the proper construction of a prison. In the first place, it is defective as a place of security; it can be overlooked almost at every point from the houses adjoining; and, indeed, it affords the greatest facility for every kind of communication. The borough magistrates themselves are quite aware of these facts, and they adopt precautionary measures accordingly. For instance, they have caused gas-lights to be placed over the anterior and posterior boundary wall (which is only 9½ feet high), in order to give the police every facility to inspect the prison; and they direct that those officers shall go over the premises three or four times during the night, to see that all is secure. They also direct that the prisoners' clothes shall be taken away at night, and restored to them in the morning. They have also caused the sloped ceilings of several of the male prisoners' attic bed-rooms, which were only lath and plaster, and covered with tiles, to be further secured by a covering of thick deal boards. Several of the doors also of the sleeping-rooms are very insecure; and were the safe custody of a prisoner entirely dependent upon them, we believe they would be found inadequate. An escape took place on the 30th January, 1843, and the following extracts from the gaoler's journal bears reference to the circumstance:—

"George H., aged 21, a prisoner, who was lodged in safe custody on a charge of stealing 10 sheep from the Weeden Farm, in the parish of Amersham, in the county of Buckingham, the property of Mr. Isaac Saunders, escaped from the reception cell (in the front court-yard) through the ceiling and tiles of the roof of the cell on the night of Monday, January 30, 1843.

"Reported the same to Robert Tebbott, Esq., mayor, Robert Blunt, Esq., John Clode, Esq., visiting magistrates.—January 31, 1843."

And respecting the capture of the said prisoner the following occurs:—

"The above prisoner, George H., who escaped from the reception cell on Monday, January 30th, was retaken on the 26th February at Plymouth, he having enlisted into the 67th regiment of Foot. He was apprehended by John Larkin, constable of Iver.

"Reported the same to the visiting magistrates March 1, 1843.—JOHN SIMMS, *Gaoler.*"

We confess we see nothing to prevent any expert person from passing over the whole roof of the prison, and a consequent communication being established with the prisoners in their sleeping rooms, with the exception, perhaps, of two of the female sleeping rooms on the first floor, the others either opening upon the roof, or very close to it. The roof is in four divisions, the lateral portions being much lower than those in the centre, and adjoining the houses on each side, by which communication is rendered easy. A most objectionable kind of communication came under our observation at the period of our inspection, namely, the noise from the game of "skittles;" the play-ground being situated close to the partition wall of the males' washing-house. We not only heard the noise of the bowls, but intelligibly the loose conversation of the players. The playground is part of the back premises of a public-house adjoining the gaol; and we submit that the close contiguity of a prison to such an establishment is highly objectionable.

The system of discipline in force in this prison is that of unrestrained Association, offering at once a solace to the prisoners in confinement by being associated with others of a kindred spirit, and consequently rendering their just punishment anything but penal. But the worst of all kinds of association exists here, namely, that of the convicted with the untried of both sexes. Thus a prisoner, who may ultimately be acquitted, (and until convicted must not be considered guilty,) is thrown into the most intimate connexion with convicted prisoners of the worst character. It can hardly be expected but that much contamination must be the necessary result. Nor have we much hope of moral amendment or mental improvement, even by the most faithful exertions of a chaplain or teacher, under a system of discipline which associates any classes of prisoners; but most of all, when classes dissimilar in crime are confined together, as most assuredly those least vicious will come down to the level of the most depraved.

We believe that nothing short of Separate Confinement, as a system of prison discipline, will prevent contamination, or reclaim the vicious. Juvenile offenders, however, and misdemeanants of the first division are kept separate in this prison; but the only accommodation for those classes is that of one or more of the ordinary sleeping rooms. They are allowed to take two hours' exercise every day in the open air, and at different times from the other prisoners, who have also two hours' exercise daily.

The keeper of this prison has now no pecuniary interest in the supply of food or other articles to the prisoners, and since our last Report has received printed regulations for his guidance. His wife has also been duly appointed matron by the magistrates, at an annual salary of five guineas. The keeper is assisted in his duties by his son, who, however, is not entered in the annexed return as an appointed officer. Rules and regulations for the prison have also been suspended in the day-rooms. In our last Report we had occasion to notice the irregularity of a prisoner being employed in the service of the matron. This is now no longer the case; but prisoners are employed in cleaning the gaol; and those sentenced to hard labour have in addition to pick oakum, there being no other kind of labour or employment. The discipline of the prison does not seem to have been very rigorously enforced, as only three trifling punishments of the stoppage of meals have been awarded for breaches of prison discipline during the last year, although 156 prisoners have passed through the gaol; and the magistrates are fully aware of the fact, as they contemplate erecting a dark refractory cell for the purpose of enforcing a stricter discipline.

There are no debtors confined in this prison; the borough magistrates, as usual, contract with the county justices for their imprisonment in the County Gaol at Reading; but since September 1, 1842, they have ceased to send to that prison those convicted and sentenced to hard labour.

At the time of our inspection the prison was being cleansed and whitewashed, and when finished we believe it will be unobjectionable on the score of cleanliness. The personal cleanliness of the prisoners we were also satisfied with. The bedding, clothing, and dietary, as may be seen from the annexed return, are quite sufficient.

Since our last Report a chaplain has been appointed, and Divine service is performed once every Sunday, generally in the afternoon; the chaplain also sometimes looks in during the week days to converse with the prisoners; but there is no provision whatever made for their education, or for their mental improvement.

The sanatory condition of the prisoners, we were informed by the surgeon, has been excellent ever since their removal from the Old Gaol. Only two infirmary cases have occurred during the last year, and one of these was admitted suffering from disease.

In the returns of the gaol, annexed to this Report, for the year ending Michaelmas last, one of the most striking features is the very considerable increase of commitments, being not far short of one-third more than the previous year; indeed we have never before had occasion to note the commitments so numerous. We would wish particularly to call the attention of the magistrates of the borough of Windsor to this fact, as an important argument among many for the erection of a new prison. We perceive that 235*l.* has been expended during the last two years in repairs, alterations, and additions. We are sorry that a single shilling should have been so spent, as we consider the present premises to be incapable of being made an efficient prison.

For statistical information relating to this prison as to the number of commitments, dietary, health, ages, state of instruction, punishments, expenses, &c. &c., we refer to the annexed return.

Borough of New Windsor, in the County of Berks.

Rules and Regulations for the Prison.

"1. The keeper of the prison shall reside therein. He shall not, nor any other officer of the prison, nor any person in trust for him, have any benefit in the sale of any articles to the prisoner, nor in any contract for the supply of the prison.

"2. A matron shall be appointed in every prison where female prisoners reside.

"3. The keeper, as far as practicable, shall visit every ward once in 24 hours; and in visiting the female ward he shall be accompanied by the matron.

"4. The keeper to keep a journal of all punishments ordered by him for the inspection of the justices.

"5. Precautions shall be taken to keep separate the male and female prisoners, to prevent them from seeing or conversing with each other; and the prisoners shall be divided into classes, according to the nature of their offences.

"6. Female prisoners shall in all cases be attended by female officers.

"7. Every prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall, unless prevented by sickness, be employed so many hours in every day not exceeding 10, exclusive of the time allowed for meals; Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, days appointed by public authority for fasting or thanksgiving excepted.

"8. No prisoner shall be put in irons except in cases of urgent and absolute necessity, of which due notice shall be given to one of the visiting justices.

"9. Prisoners not receiving any allowance from the borough fund, confined before trial, shall be allowed to receive, at proper hours, any food, bedding, clothing, or other necessaries, subject to such examination and restriction as may exclude anything like luxury or extravagance within the walls of a prison.

"10. Prisoners after conviction shall not receive other than the gaol allowance, except by a written order of the surgeon.

"11. No person shall be discharged from the prison while labouring under any acute or dangerous distemper.

"12. All prisoners shall be allowed as much air and exercise as may be deemed proper for the preservation of health.

"13. No tap shall be kept in the prison, nor any wine, spirits, beer, or other fermented liquors, or tobacco admitted, unless by a written order of the surgeon, specifying the quantity and for whose use.

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"14. No gaming or smoking shall be allowed; and the keeper shall seize and destroy all cards, dice, and other instruments of gaming, or pipes.

"15. No money, under the name of garnish, shall be taken from any prisoner under any pretence whatever.

"16. And lastly, on the death of a prisoner, notice shall forthwith be given to one of the visiting justices as well as to the coroner of the borough.

"Copies of these rules to be printed and put up in the prison.

"Signed

"By order of the magistrates,

"W. LONG, *Clerk to the Magistrates.*

"*Magistrates' Room, Windsor, Berks, February* 17, 1842."

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Windsor, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . .	4	..	1	..	5	..	5

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	6	4	5	2	11	6	..	..	2	1	2	..	4	1	15	7	22
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	7	5	5	2	14	7	1	..	2	1	2	..	5	1	19	8	27
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Remainder	..	..	7	5	5	2	12	7	..	..	2	1	2	..	4	1	16	8	24
HOW DISPOSED OF.																			
6. Of these were Convicted—																			
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	3	2	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	5	4	9
Sentenced to Transportation . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	1	3	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
8. No Bills found	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	1	6
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	7	5	5	2	12	7	..	..	2	1	2	..	4	1	16	8	24
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	18	6	6	..	24	6	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	24	6	30

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
3. Under the Game Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
8. Under the Larceny Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
11. For want of Sureties	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	35	3	..	..	35	3	38
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	46	3	4	..	50	3	53

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINAL.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	..	1	..	5	..	5
	Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	For Re-examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	11	6	4	1	15	7	22
	Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
	Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	35	3	..	..	35	3	38
	Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed		70	9	4	..	74	9	83
Total		126	19	10	1	136	20	156
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals		126	19	10	1	136	20	156

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No. 5.—*See* Note*.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	2	1	3	..	5	1	6
2. Convicted at Assize and Sessions	1	2	..	1	1	3	4
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	3	3	1	6	4	10
DEBTORS.							
7. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	3	3	3	1	6	4	10

* NOTE.—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	1	2	1	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	4	3
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction, including Deserters	20	2	9	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	1*	..	..	..	35	3

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction, including Deserters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	11	7	18
2. Ditto after Trial	5	4	9
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction, including Deserters	35	3	38
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

* Want of sureties.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	1	4	1	5
17 Years and under 21	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
21 Years and under 30	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
30 Years and upwards	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Total	11	6	4	1	15	7	22

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
21 Years and under 30	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
30 Years and upwards	16	2	..	..	16	2	18
Total	35	3	..	..	35	3	38

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	1	1	..	4	1	5
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	4	4	3	1	7	5	12
Can Read and write well	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Total	11	6	4	1	15	7	22

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Can Read only	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
Can Read and Write well	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
Total	35	3	..	..	35	3	38

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	14	2	..	..	14	2	16
Infirmary Cases	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Criminal Lunatics	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Deaths	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Thrice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Four Times or more	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
Total	9	2	..	..	9	2	11

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	19	5	2	1	21	6	27
Employment, not being Hard Labour	23	1	..	..	23	1	24
Not employed	84	13	8	..	92	13	105
Total	126	19	10	1	136	20	156

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells / Stoppage Diet	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	3
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	3

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.	12	5	17
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	1
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Stocks	1	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Clogs	1	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Gowns	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	95	4	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	3	11	3
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	3	9	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	1	6	2
,, Medicines, included in Surgeon's Salary	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		16	8
,, Fuel	17	10	4
,, Soap	4	4	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	0	13	6
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	3	5	0
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	3	15	0
,, Rates and Taxes	3	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries	86	15	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	3	19	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	8	1	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	235	10	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	56	3	3
Grand Total	291	13	11
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum — Male	8	18	7½
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum — Female	8	5	3¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	..		

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to, Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
S. O.	30	..	April 27, 1844.	Bad	Found to be insane on admission.	..	Yes	May 16, 1844.	To the Belle Vue Lunatic Asylum, Devizes, Wilts.
J. O.	36	..	Aug. 17, 1844.	Bad	Ditto	..	Yes	Sept. 13, 1844.	

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	† (See Note.) Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	ozs.
Men	168	24	4	..	3	..	..	2½	28 } Rice.
Women	140	24	4	..	3	..	..	2½	28 }
Boys	168	24	4	..	3	..	..	2½	28 }
Employment, not being Hard Labour.									
Men	168	16½	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	28 } Rice.
Women	140	16½	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	28 }
Boys	168	16½	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	28 }
Not Employed.									
Men	168	12	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	28 } Rice.
Women	140	12	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	28 }
Boys	168	12	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	28 }

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
† State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Henry William Wentworth Atkins Bowyer	Chaplain	37	Jan. 6, 1842	21 0 0	..	21 0 0	..
Geoffrey Pearl	Surgeon	38	Jan. 6, 1842	10 10 0	..	10 10 0	Which sum includes medicines.
John Simms	Gaoler	45	Jan. 23, 1832	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..
Mary Simms	Matron	40	Jan. 6, 1842	5 5 0	..	5 5 0	..
Total 4				86 15 0		86 15 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	2 1 0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total	2 1 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	235 10 8
Total Receipts of ditto	2 1 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	233 9 8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	56 3 3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	289 12 11

The cost of each Prisoner per Day, 1s. 8¾d.

NEWBURY.—BOROUGH GAOL.

FOR an account of this prison we refer to our previous Reports.

At the date of our last inspection, April 26, 1845, we found two male prisoners confined in this gaol. One had been imprisoned three days previous, the other the day before, and both on a charge of disorderly conduct. The cell in which they were confined was only 9 feet 9 inches long by 9 feet wide, and 7 feet 4 inches high; and the assistant keeper acknowledged that he had known as many as seven prisoners confined in this miserable apartment at the same time. However, it is right to state, that prisoners are only confined here for limited periods. When committed for trial, or convicted, they are sent to the county prisons of Reading and Abingdon. There are no seats supplied to the prisoners of this gaol, and upon our entrance to the cell we found both prisoners sitting upon the cover of the privy, which emitted a close disagreeable smell. These privies are attempted to be cleansed by throwing down buckets of water every morning, but they cannot be kept free from smell by such an arrangement; besides, they are badly constructed, and are in every way highly objectionable in the small cells of this prison. The ventilation, too, is bad; and the window looks into a carpenter's yard, through which unrestrained communication can of course take place. We found the cell exceedingly dirty, not having been whitewashed for about 10 months; it is only swept once a-week, often once a fortnight. We have often had occasion to report the objectionable condition of this prison, with respect to arrangements, cleanliness, construction, and discipline; and it remains in the same discreditable state, with the exception of a matron being appointed to attend upon female prisoners, and the male prisoners sleeping either singly, or three in a cell. Every irregularity, and all contraventions of the Gaol Acts, remain as before; and, consequently, we have no alternative but to notice again these violations of the law, in the hope that the magistrates may see the absolute necessity of putting an end to them at once.

The non-residence of the keeper at the prison is an infringement of the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, rule 1, which provides that "the keeper of every prison shall reside therein." But in this instance, instead of the keeper residing within the prison, he does not reside within half a mile of it; he only visits it three times a-day. Besides he is 76 years of age, and unequal to the efficient discharge of his duties. There are no journals supplied by the magistrates; but the keeper provides a register, which is kept in an irregular way. The keeper also provides the prisoners with the prison diet, for which he receives 3*d.* a-head per diem. This is a violation of the same Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, rule 1, which enacts "that no keeper of a prison shall sell or have any profit or advantage from the sale of any article to any prisoner; nor shall he, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the prison." The keeper delegates his authority and duties to a relative—his brother-in-law—who keeps the keys in the absence of the gaoler, and, consequently, has absolute control over the prisoners and discipline of the prison, for which he receives a recompense from the gaoler. We believe that this person has no authority or appointment from the borough magistrates for so doing; and this is an infringement of the 25th section of 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, which enacts "that the justices are hereby empowered and required to nominate and appoint such keepers as to them may seem expedient."

There are no means of knowing the sanatory condition of the prisoners confined in this gaol, as no surgeon is appointed, and, consequently, no register of ailments is kept, although the 33rd section of the Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, directs "that justices shall, and are hereby required, from time to time, to appoint a surgeon." We fear that if prisoners were long confined in this miserable place disease would be prevalent, especially as they are not allowed to take any exercise in the open air, there being neither airing-yards nor convenience of any sort for so doing, notwithstanding that the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, rule 20, provides "that all prisoners shall be allowed to take as much air and exercise as may be deemed proper for the preservation of their health." And the 19th rule of the same Act directs "that convenient places for the prisoners to wash themselves shall be provided, with an adequate allowance of soap, towels, and combs;" but nothing of the kind is provided in this prison. However, should a prisoner express a wish to have himself washed, a bucket of water, if the keeper has time and inclination, is put into his cell; but neither soap, towels, nor combs, are allowed. Neither of the prisoners in confinement at the time of our last inspection had washed since their admission; and the assistant keeper informed us that prisoners labouring under itch, or any other disease, if not very sick, were confined as usual with the other prisoners.

There is no chaplain appointed, and no religious service or admonition whatever is observed in this gaol; this is a direct infringement of the 2nd and 3rd Vic., c. 56, s. 15, which enacts "that in every borough gaol a clergyman of the Church of England shall be appointed to be chaplain thereof." There are neither Bibles nor prayer-books, nor any other kind of books, religious or secular, supplied by the magistrates for the use of the prisoners The assistant keeper informed us, however, that he is in the habit of lending his own Bible, if at any time it may be asked for; and, to the credit of the two prisoners in confinement at the period of our inspection, the one was teaching the other to read the New Testament, which belonged to the keeper. Surely a few Bibles would be no great tax upon the resources of the magistrates; and the consequence of providing them for the prisoners might be of lasting benefit to them.

The police occupy two apartments of this prison as lock-up rooms. Of the remaining six apartments, four are sleeping-rooms, and two are day-rooms. They are only separated by wooden partitions; and as there is no keeper within the prison for hours together, unrestrained intercourse from within must be the necessary consequence, as well as communication

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from without, by the cell windows opening into the front and back yards, and one into the premises adjoining. A portion of the gaol is still occupied as a day-school for boys and girls; we have repeatedly noticed this arrangement to be most objectionable with reference to both establishments.

The bedding consists of a straw mattress laid upon the floor, and three blankets, or two blankets and a coverlet. The blankets are washed generally once a quarter.

The diet consists of two pints of gruel and a pound and a half of bread per diem, which is supplied at one time.

The keeper has no printed rules or regulations for his guidance; and although the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 12, directs "that the justices in general or quarter sessions assembled shall, and they are hereby required, from time to time to cause copies of so much of the rules of each prison as relates to the treatment and conduct of prisoners confined therein, to be printed in legible characters, and to be fixed up in conspicuous parts of the prison," no such rules are fixed up.

That this prison is of some consequence from the large number of prisoners who are annually confined therein, will be apparent from the following Return.

In 1841 there were 221 prisoners confined, viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Borough prisoners . .	90	19	221
County prisoners . .	104	8	

In 1842 there were 210 prisoners confined, viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Borough prisoners . .	99	19	210
County prisoners . .	85	17	

In 1843 there were 229 prisoners confined, viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Borough prisoners . .	80	21	229
County prisoners . .	107	22	

In 1844 there were 209 prisoners in confinement, viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Borough prisoners . .	84	12	209
County prisoners . .	108	5	

The Town Council of the borough of Newbury contracts with the magistrates of the county to send their prisoners to undergo their punishments in the county gaols of Reading and Abingdon.

For statistical information relative to this prison we refer to the annexed return.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Newbury, Berks, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year (Abingdon)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	7	4	2	..	9	4	4	1	..	..	4	1	13	5	18
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	1	1	..	9	4	3	..	14	5	4	1	..	..	4	1	18	6	24
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Remainder	..	..	..	..	9	4	3	..	12	4	4	1	..	..	4	1	16	5	21
HOW DISPOSED OF.																			
6. Of these were Convicted—																			
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	4	3	4	1	..	..	4	1	8	4	12
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Total	..	..	..	..	9	4	3	..	12	4	4	1	..	..	4	1	16	5	21
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	9	2	2	4	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	18	5	2	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.—Prisoners committed for Trial and Convicted were transferred to Reading or Abingdon Gaol, pursuant to contract; those for Trial were sent for immediately before each Sessions, and afterwards taken back to undergo their Sentences.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.—*Nil.*

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.—See Returns from Reading and Abingdon Gaols.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	7	3	7	3	10
17 Years and under 21	3	5	..	..	3	5	8
21 Years and under 30	13	4	..	..	13	4	17
30 Years and upwards	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Total	23	10	2	4	35	14	49

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	7	3	..	..	7	3	10
21 Years and under 30	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
30 Years and upwards	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total	26	5	2	..	28	5	33

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	6	3	8	3	14	6	29
Can Read only	4	2	2	1	6	3	9
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	13	5	2	..	15	5	20
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23	10	12	4	35	14	49

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	10	4	2	..	12	4	16
Can Read only	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	26	5	2	..	28	5	33

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
Twice	4	2	2	..	6	2	8
Thrice	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Four Times or more	7	1	2	..	9	1	10
Total	19	6	4	..	23	6	29

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.—*Nil.*

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.—*Nil.*

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—*Nil.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Newbury Borough Gaol.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	7	2	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	..		
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	0	8	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	..		
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	..		
,, Soap	..		
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	..		
,, Washing	0	11	3
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	..		
,, Officers' Salaries	13	18	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons, and on Summary Convictions	23	19	3
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	..		
,, Cleaning Gaol	0	18	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	46	16	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	..		
Grand Total	46	16	9
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	..		
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	..		

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.									
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Not Employed.									
Men, Women, Boys	10½ lbs.	..	..	..	..	14 2½ oz.	..	..	

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances, per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Samuels	Gaoler	76	1818	10 0 0	..	..	
Esther Frewin	Matron	58	5th October, 1841	3 18 0	..	..	
Total . . 2				13 18 0			

NOTE.—The town council of the borough of Newbury contract with the magistrates of the county of Berks to send prisoners to the county gaol, and therefore a great number of the prisoners will be included in the Returns from Reading and Abingdon. The gaol at Newbury is only used as a place for temporary confinement of prisoners.

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c., £46 16 9

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AYLESBURY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were prisoners in confinement at the date of our last inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
For Trial:—				
At Assizes	8	1		
At Sessions	21	1		
For Re-examination	1	1		
			30	3
Convicted:—				
Under the Vagrant Act	21	1		
Under Game Laws	33	..		
Larceny Act	17	1		
Malicious Trespass Act	26	..		
For Assaults	13	..		
Other Summary Convictions	8	..		
Convicted at Assizes	13	..		
Convicted at Sessions	20	1		
			151	3
Debtors	..	..	1	..
Total	..	..	182	6

In our last Report we stated that there had been a considerable increase in the number of criminal prisoners committed annually to this prison:—

That in 1841 the number was 768
And in 1842 „ 834

This increase has continued.

In 1843 the number was 1070
1844 „ 1087

The daily average number in confinement:—

In 1841 was	142	In 1843 was	168
1842	150	1844	157¼

The greatest number in confinement at any one time during the year:—

In 1841 was	197	In 1843 was	244
1842	246	1844	223

We also referred to the condition of the old gaol and house of correction at Aylesbury, urging, in the most earnest manner, the necessity of its re-construction; as not admitting of the legal classification; as being insecure; as admitting of communication between male and female prisoners; and as causing a great amount of contamination from the unrestrained association of a large mass of criminals, many of them confined for months together, and living in utter idleness: these observations derive additional weight from the large and increasing number of prisoners annually committed to this prison.

We further stated that, so long ago as the Easter quarter sessions of 1841, the visiting justices had made a presentment of this prison in the following terms:—

"That the present gaol and house of correction is inconvenient and insufficient, and otherwise inadequate to give effect to the rules and regulations prescribed by the several Acts of Parliament now in force relating to the management of gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales, and that there exists the strongest necessity for erecting a new gaol and house of correction."

I.
Home District
—
County and Borough Gaols.
—
Buckinghamshire.
Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

That the correctness of this presentment had been fully admitted by the justices assembled in quarter sessions, but that they had resolved:—

"That it is not desirable to take any further steps for the erection of a new gaol until the intention of the legislature with respect to the establishment of a general system of gaol discipline, and the result of the experiment now being made through the instrumentality of the Model Prison, be officially communicated."

In consequence of these statements the Secretary of State addressed a letter to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, requesting him to call the attention of the justices to the statements contained in the last Report of the Inspectors of Prisons. This letter of the Secretary of State was laid before the Midsummer court of quarter sessions in 1843. The consideration of it was postponed until an adjourned sessions, to be held on the 20th July, 1843, and notices were sent to every acting magistrate for the county that the former presentment of the old gaol made by the Visiting Justices would then be taken into consideration.

There was a very full meeting of justices at the adjourned sessions, held on the 20th July, 1843; the question of rebuilding the county prison was very fully discussed, and the magistrates finally resolved, unanimously:—

"That the presentment of the Visiting Justices of the county gaol and house of correction at Aylesbury is well founded, and that a necessity exists for building a new gaol and house of correction."

A committee was appointed for obtaining plans, selecting a proper site, and for reporting generally on the subject to the next court of quarter sessions. At the Michaelmas quarter sessions, 1843, this committee reported that, in their opinion, the site of the old prison should be abandoned, and that a site about a-quarter of a mile from the town, on the south side of the road leading from Aylesbury to Bedford, should be selected. A presentment, signed by 15 justices, for the removal of the prison from the old site, and that a new prison was necessary, was also made to this sessions; when the court resolved unanimously, "that the old prison ought to be removed, and that a new prison was necessary." A building committee was appointed for taking all necessary steps for carrying into effect the order of the court of quarter sessions for building the new gaol, which committee was to report their proceedings to every sessions.

This committee met from time to time, and they reported to the Epiphany sessions of 1844 that they had received a plan from Major Jebb, R.E., for a prison capable of containing 300 persons, viz.:—

Adult Males	235
Females	25
Juvenile Prisoners . . .	20
Debtors	20
	300

which they recommended should be adopted, and that Mr. Pearce should be appointed architect, to superintend the building of the prison on the part of the county. These suggestions were approved.

At the following Easter sessions alterations were proposed in the plans, so as to provide day-rooms for prisoners before trial, and tread-wheel and crank labour for the prisoners sentenced to hard labour; these alterations were approved by the Court, and the amended plans were submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State.

At the Midsummer sessions the plans approved by the Secretary of State were laid before the Court, and it was resolved that a selected number of the principal builders, eight in number, should be invited to compete for the contract; and at the following Michaelmas sessions the tender of Messrs. Locke and Nesham was accepted, who then entered into contract with the Justices to build the prison for the sum of 40,000*l.*; the works to be completed for that sum by the 1st June, 1846, exclusive of gas-fittings, locks, bells, and all fittings and furniture. The works were at once commenced on the site, about a quarter of a mile from town, on the Bedford road, which is in every respect highly eligible, and the works have since progressed in a very satisfactory manner.

We have much satisfaction in reporting these proceedings with reference to the construction of a new prison for the important county of Bucks. The prison is being constructed on the plan of Individual Separation, in every respect similar to the system of construction adopted at Pentonville and Reading Prisons, except in two most important particulars.

The first particular in which the plan of the Aylesbury Prison differs from that of the Pentonville and Reading Prisons, is that day-rooms are to be provided for prisoners before trial. Against this arrangement we feel it our duty to protest in the strongest terms.

So long ago as 1835 that most important and useful Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the state of the several gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales, and of which the Duke of Richmond was chairman, reported that "the use of day-rooms, as such, should be discontinued," and "that every motive of humanity, as regards the individual prisoners, and of policy, as regards the good of society in general, requires that the most efficient regulations should be established, in order to save all prisoners, and especially the untried, from the frightful contamination resulting from unrestricted intercourse."

Now it must be apparent that if day-rooms are provided for the untried, there must either be unrestricted association, with all the "frightful contamination" necessarily resulting from it, or intercourse must be prevented by the enforcement of the Silent System, with all its vexatious and irritating regulations and restrictions, and with all the penalties necessary to enforce its observance, or to punish the violation of its rules. We have no hesitation in asserting that it is illegal to enforce the Silent System upon the untried. All that the law aims at in the imprisonment of a person, to whom an offence is only imputed, is his safe keeping until the day of

trial. But the interdiction of communication between persons placed together in a day-room, is a punishment: the rules by which silence can be, in a measure, enforced, must, in their very nature be severe, and are felt to be peculiarly so at first. The untried is subjected to these regulations precisely at that period when their severity is most acutely felt; and, failing to observe them, he is visited by punishments unsanctioned by law. The treatment of the untried, therefore, under the Silent System, is peculiarly unjustifiable and oppressive. He is compelled to silence; he is obliged to observe a multiplicity of minute and perplexing rules, which have a tendency to provoke and irritate; he is subject to prison punishments for even the inadvertent transgression of any one of those harassing regulations; and finally, having been associated with others, and seen by them, he may be thenceforth recognized by his fellow prisoners, as having been an inmate of a gaol.

Whilst we thus express our confident persuasion that neither the Associated nor the Silent System can, with either justice or propriety, be adopted with reference to the untried, we are equally confident that the Separate System is not only free from all these defects, but also takes a higher aim, and embraces a wider field, than any other that has yet been tried or projected. The system of separation between prisoner and prisoner is admirably adapted to the condition and circumstances of the untried, and fully secures the just rights and privileges of that class of prisoners. His feelings and necessities are all consulted; he is provided with a commodious, well-lighted, and well-ventilated cell, fitted with every thing necessary to supply his real wants; he is supplied with a sufficiency of good food; he is protected from the sight and hearing of all his fellow prisoners; he can at any time have the attendance of an officer of the prison, or of the governor, chaplain, or surgeon. He can see his friends and legal advisers; he can, without impediment or interruption, calmly deliberate upon his defence, and take all proper means to meet the trial that awaits him. He may send or receive letters; he may read unobjectionable books; he may, if he desire it, be furnished with suitable employment; he has the privilege of attending public worship; can take exercise daily in the open air; may receive food, other and beyond the prison diet; he is exempted from subjection to perplexing regulations; he is tempted to no violation of prison discipline; he is spared the infliction of prison penalties; there is no one to hurt his person, to provoke his temper, or to corrupt his morals. He can occupy himself in useful work, in profitable reading, and in tranquil meditation, uninterrupted, save by the visits of those who come to minister to his physical, moral, or religious wants, or to aid him with comfort or professional advice. Would the relatives or friends of any prisoner, who have a proper regard for his best interests, hesitate to prefer such a mode of confinement to any other that has been practised or devised? Between the advantages of Separation, and the degradation and depravity of Association, on the one hand, or the restraint, exposure, and severity of the Silent System, on the other, we feel convinced that no comparison can be sustained.

We, therefore, most anxiously hope that the day-rooms for the Untried, which are to be constructed in the new county gaol at Aylesbury, will never be occupied as such.

The second particular in which the plan of the Aylesbury prison differs from that of the Pentonville and Reading prisons, is that provision is to be made for treadwheel labour. To this system of labour we are strongly opposed. The feelings which prison labour is calculated to produce, is a matter of high importance in a proper system of prison discipline. What ought to be aimed at is the formation of permanent habits of useful labour. Now a prisoner may be compelled to do a hard day's work on the treadmill throughout his imprisonment, and yet be restored to his liberty with a determination never to do another day's work while he lives. Labour which is compulsory and unproductive, rarely conduces to its being voluntarily embraced when the compulsion is withdrawn; and the recollection of that compulsion will mingle ever after with the thought of labour of every sort, and will leave upon the prisoner's mind a lasting distaste for occupation. In our opinion, employment should be offered to a prisoner, and regarded by him as an alleviation, not as an aggravation, of punishment. We are ready to admit that there are certain cases of very short imprisonments, and of individuals of peculiar character, in which it is desirable to enforce the sentence of hard labour; but even for these we would not recommend the use of the Treadwheel. There are several kinds of hard labour, the machinery for which is simple, and not too large for the separate cell, which may be enforced in this, or other prisons, constructed upon the principle of separate confinement.

It is satisfactory to us to report that the magistrates are not only engaged in building a new prison for the county of Bucks, but that they have taken steps to improve the old prison in several particulars.

The treadwheel, which has occasioned so many serious accidents to prisoners, has been rendered more safe. The employment of prisoners on the outside of the wheel, which was considered very dangerous, has been discontinued. Making bread in the prison has been done away with, and the bakehouse has been converted into a convenient kitchen, and a paid officer has been employed as cook.

The old kitchen has been converted into a bath-room. All the male debtors' rooms have been appropriated to criminal prisoners, thereby increasing considerably the amount of room for their accommodation.

The only debtor remaining in the prison at our last inspection occupied the female debtors' room.

The debtors' day-room, a large ward, has been fitted up as an oakum picking-room.

The official code of rules recommended by the Secretary of State, and a sufficient and wholesome diet, have been adopted.

Mr. Henry Sheriff has been appointed deputy-governor.

The old prison, however, remains very insecure. On the 7th June, 1843, F. R., and W. C., two prisoners confined in the gaol for trial, made their escape from the yard by getting over the wall into the adjoining gardens, about half-past eight o'clock in the evening. They were both retaken, and brought back to the prison five days afterwards.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.

Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

On the 6th March, 1844, five convicted prisoners, under sentence of imprisonment, J. B., E. J., T. K., E. H., and W. C., effected their escape from the gaol between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. They broke out of their night cells by means of a small poker, and a piece of iron belonging to the stove-piping. They then broke through a 13-inch brick wall adjoining the long yard, and with the assistance of their bed linen tied together, and a water-tub, they succeeded in scaling the outer wall. The whole of the five prisoners went away in the prison dress. Four of them were subsequently retaken. W. C. has twice effected his escape from this prison.

On the 31st March three more prisoners attempted to escape at 10 o'clock at night, but they were detected.

On the 1st April, 1844, M. S., a prisoner under conviction for poaching, made his escape in the middle of the day by getting over the boundary wall into the White Hart Inn garden, immediately adjoining the prison. He was instantly pursued, and retaken in a field about half a mile from the prison.

During 1844 the health of the prisoners was exceedingly good. There were no deaths from July, 1843, to Michaelmas, 1844. There were only 33 infirmary cases during the year 1844, upon more than 1000 prisoners committed to the prison. This the surgeon states is to be mainly attributed to the improved diet, although the season has also been very healthy. There has been no case of scurvy, as was the case constantly before the dietary was increased.

During the year 1845 the health of the prisoners has not been good—a severe form of typhus fever prevailed in the gaol and house of correction. During the first quarter six prisoners died; four from typhus fever, and two from other diseases contracted before their admission into the prison. During the second quarter the same fever continued to prevail extensively, although the severity of the disease had been in some degree mitigated; but a greater number of prisoners were attacked by it than during the preceding quarter; thirty-four cases occurred, of which two died. During the third quarter typhus fever still prevailed; but in a mitigated form, and no death occurred. During the last quarter the fever entirely disappeared. The health of the prisoners was good, and the surgeon reported at the end of the year, that the prison was entirely free from all contagious or infectious disease.

For the number and nature of prison offences and punishments, we refer to the annexed Return (Appendix A.) The nature of the offences exhibits the natural results of a bad system and lax discipline. Fighting, assaulting, and ill-using fellow prisoners, indecently assaulting a fellow prisoner; swearing, gambling, &c. &c., manifest the contaminating influence of gaol association.

For general statistical information, we refer to the annexed Tables in Appendix B.

APPENDIX A.—RETURN of PUNISHMENTS in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Aylesbury, for Breaches of Prison Discipline, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No.	Initials.	Age.	If for Trial, or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
1	J. T.	16	Convicted	Refusing to work	2 days in dark cell.	
2	S. H.	27	,,	,,	,,	
3	T. H.	18	For trial	Disorderly conduct	Bread stopped.	
4	J. B.	21	,,	,,	,,	
5	W. S.	19	,,	,,	,,	
6	J. T.	18	Convicted	Talking	Soup stopped.	
7	J. P.	20	,,	,,	,,	
8	J. W.	19	,,	,,	,,	
9	J. I.	16	,,	,,	,,	
10	S. L.	18	,,	,,	,,	
11	J. F.	26	,,	Fighting	Bread stopped.	
12	W. V.	17	,,	,,	,,	
13	W. V.	17	,,	Striking a fellow prisoner	1 day in solitary cell.	
14	W. C.	20	,,	Talking	Bread stopped.	
15	R. P.	20	,,	,,	,,	
16	J. I.	16	,,	,,	,,	
17	W. C.	20	,,	Refusing to work	1 day in dark cell.	
18	R. P.	20	,,	,,	,,	
19	J. I.	16	,,	,,	1 day in solitary cell.	
20	J. I.	16	,,	Talking	1 day in dark cell.	
21	G. W.	20	,,	Throwing water over a fellow prisoner	Bread stopped.	
22	G. W.	20	,,	Misbehaviour in chapel	1 day in dark cell.	
23	D. H.	19	,,	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	,,	
24	T. C.	21	,,	Disorderly conduct	Bread stopped.	
25	E. S.	24	,,	,,	,,	
26	T. C.	21	,,	Making loud noise in day room	2 hours in sleeping cell.	
27	C. C.	18	,,	,, ,,	,,	
28	E. S.	24	,,	,, ,,	,,	
29	W. C.	18	,,	,, ,,	,,	
30	T. C.	21	,,	Breaking his bedstead	1 day in dark cell.	
31	C. C.	18	,,	,,	,,	
32	S. E.	20	,,	Fighting	Bread stopped.	
33	E. H.	29	,,	,,	,,	

A Return of Punishments in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Aylesbury—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	If for Trial, or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
34	W. M.	33	Convicted	Making loud noise after being locked up.	Bread stopped.	
35	J. M.	44	,,	,, ,,	,,	
36	J. C.	36	,,	,, ,,	,,	
37	J. I.	16	,,	Talking	1 day in dark cell.	
38	S. H.	15	,,	Illtreating a fellow prisoner	Bread stopped.	
39	J. T.	13	,,	,, ,,	,,	
40	J. N.	15	,,	,, ,,	,,	
41	C. T.	14	,,	,, ,,	,,	
42	S. J.	14	,,	,, ,,	,,	
43	J. S.	13	,,	,, ,,	,,	
44	J. T.	20	,,	Fighting	1 day in dark cell.	
45	J. W.	19	,,	,,	,,	
46	S. H.	15	,,	Singing and making a loud noise after being locked up for the night.	Bread stopped.	
47	S. J.	14	,,		,,	
48	C. T.	14	,,		,,	
49	W. S.	13	,,		,,	
50	J. C.	30	,,	Talking, and being insolent to officer.	2 days in dark cell.	
51	W. C.	14	,,	Stealing money from another prisoner.	1 day in dark cell.	
52	J. M.	26	,,	Being insolent to governor	,,	
53	W. B.	22	,,	Making a loud noise after being locked up for the night, and pulling another prisoner out of bed.	,,	
54	R. P.	20	,,		,,	
55	C. K.	19	,,		Bread stopped.	
56	J. M.	20	,,		,,	
57	W. B.	22	,,	Attempting to rob a fellow prisoner.	1 day in dark cell.	
58	J. P.	20	,,	Stealing bread from the store room.	,,	
59	J. R.	18	,,	Talking	,,	
60	J. M.	17	,,	,,	Bread stopped.	
61	C. K.	19	,,	,,	,,	
62	G. L.	17	,,	,,	1 day in dark cell.	
63	W. W.	17	,,	Throwing water about sleeping room.	Bread stopped.	
64	J. P.	21	,,	Being insolent to the miller	,,	
65	W. C.	20	,,	Damaging his mess tin	,,	
66	J. B.	26	,,	,,	,,	
67	E. I.	21	,,	,,	,,	
68	J. B.	26	,,	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	2 days in dark cell.	
69	J. P.	21	,,	,, ,,	,,	
70	E. H.	26	,,	,, ,,	3 days in sleeping cell.	Being very violent, placed irons on him.
71	E. I.	21	,,	,, ,,	,,	
72	W. C.	28	,,	,, ,,	,,	Ditto.
73	C. F.	19	,,	,, ,,	,,	
74	J. P.	20	,,	,, ,,	Bread stopped.	
75	J. E.	19	,,	Illtreating a fellow prisoner	1 day in solitary cell.	
76	J. L.	17	,,	Talking	8 hours in dark cell.	
77	A. J.	20	,,	,,	,,	
78	J. L.	21	,,	Making a great noise	Bread stopped.	
79	C. F.	19	,,	,,	,,	
80	J. H.	18	For trial	Throwing water at each other	,,	
81	W. C.	31	,,		,,	
82	T. S.	27	Convicted	Talking	Soup stopped.	
83	T. C.	28	,,	,,	,,	
84	C. E.	28	,,	Striking a fellow prisoner	1 day in dark cell.	
85	M. M.	15	,,	Throwing stones over wall into House of Correction yard.	Bread stopped.	
86	J. P.	16	,,		,,	
87	D. F.	15	,,		,,	
88	Eliza R.	25	,,	Making a great noise, and using improper language.	,,	
89	Sarah G.	24	,,	,, ,,	,,	
90	Eliza L.	21	,,	,, ,,	,,	
91	Jane W.	38	,,	,, ,,	,,	
92	Lucy B.	28	,,	,, ,,	,,	
93	J. M.	17	,,	Talking	,,	
94	J. T.	19	,,	,,	,,	
95	T. R.	17	,,	Illtreating a fellow prisoner	1 day in dark cell.	
96	J. M.	20	,,	,, ,,	,,	
97	J. L.	21	,,	Assaulting another prisoner	,,	
98	J. L.	14	,,	Using improper language	Bread stopped.	
99	R. T.	13	,,	Defacing his cell	1 day in dark cell.	
100	J. B.	17	,,	Neglecting work	Soup stopped.	
101	C. E.	20	,,	Attempting to escape	1 day in solitary cell.	
102	A. M.	20	,,	,,	1 day in dark cell.	
103	J. T.	20	,,	,,	,,	

A Return of Punishments in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Aylesbury, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	If for Trial, or or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
104	G. H.	17	Convicted	Tearing the clothes of another prisoner.	Bread stopped.	
105	T. B.	30	,,	,,	,,	
106	J. C.	18	,,	Using improper language	1 day in dark cell.	
107	G. H.	17	,,	Talking	Bread stopped.	
108	J. E.	17	,,	,,	,,	
109	R. A.	18	,,	Breaking windows	1 day in dark cell.	
110	J. B.	16	,,	,,	,,	
111	M. S.	18	,,	Escaping from prison	2 days in dark cell.	
112	F. W.	37	,,	Smoking tobacco	Bread stopped.	
113	R. T.	13	,,	Throwing water over a fellow prisoner.	,,	
114	C. S.	17	,,		Bread and meat stopped.	
115	G. B.	17	,,	Throwing water over one of the officers of the prison when going round at night.	,,	
116	J. H.	34	,,		,,	
117	J. P.	24	,,		,,	
118	J. M.	31	,,		,,	
119	F. W.	21	,,	Neglecting his work	1 day in dark cell.	
120	J. H.	17	,,	Indecently assaulting a fellow prisoner.	,,	
121	A. J.	28	,,	Talking and singing	Bread stopped.	
122	J. C.	22	,,	,,	,,	
123	J. H.	18	,,	Placing a tin of water over door of water closet, intending it to fall on officer in the new gaol ward.	1 day in dark cell.	
124	J. L.	17	,,	Stealing beans from the mill	,,	
125	J. H.	18	,,	Not getting up when unlocked in the morning.	Bread stopped.	
126	J. H.	18	,,	Misbehaviour in chapel	,,	
127	R. B.	60	,,	Stealing gruel from the soup room.	1 day in dark cell.	
128	J. L.	17	,,	Misbehaviour	Bread stopped.	
129	J. E.	17	,,	,,	,,	
130	J. T.	28	,,	Gambling	,,	
131	J. H.	18	,,	,,	,,	
132	J. E.	17	,,	Illtreating a fellow prisoner	,,	
133	C. A.	21	,,	Singing after being locked up for the night.	,,	
134	C. S.	17	,,	Fighting	2 days in dark cell.	
135	W. P.	18	,,	,,	,,	
136	R. L.	27	,,	Stealing bread from a fellow prisoner.	1 day in dark cell.	
137	G. P.	17	,,	Misbehaviour on the wheel	9 hours in dark cell.	
138	J. L.	17	,,	Fighting	18 hours in dark cell.	
139	J. E.	18	,,	,,	,,	
140	J. B.	17	,,	Talking	Bread stopped.	
141	W. B.	22	,,	,,	,,	
142	C. E.	20	,,	,,	,,	
143	W. B.	22	,,	Behaving in a violent and insolent manner.	1 day in dark cell.	
144	J. H.	18	,,	Talking	2 days in dark cell.	
145	S. H.	16	,,	Stealing beans from the mill	Bread stopped.	
146	J. H.	18	,,	Attempting to injure the machinery of the mill by placing stones between the wheels.	,,	
147	W. S.	21	,,		,,	
148	W. S.	21	,,	Refusing to work	1 day in dark cell.	
149	W. D.	17	For trial	Singing and making loud noise after being locked up for the night.	Bread stopped.	
150	J. D.	42	,,	,, ,,	,,	
151	G. G.	22	,,	,, ,,	,,	
152	T. V.	19	,,	,, ,,	,,	
153	W. V.	19	,,	,, ,,	,,	
154	H. S.	22	,,	,, ,,	,,	
155	J. L.	17	,,	,, ,,	,,	
156	J. C.	48	,,	,, ,,	,,	
157	C. E.	20	Convicted	Neglecting his work	1 day in dark cell.	
158	J. A.	19	,,	Misbehaviour in chapel	Bread stopped.	
159	G. T. A.	16	,,	Talking	6 hours in dark cell.	
160	G. H.	18	,,	,,	,,	
161	J. T.	20	,,	Neglecting his work	9 hours in dark cell.	
162	W. G.	14	,,	Fighting	1 day in dark cell.	
163	E. S.	14	For trial	,,	,,	
164	H. S.	22	,,	Talking to the female prisoners	Bread stopped.	
165	T. V.	19	,,	,, ,,	,,	
166	R. L.	27	Convicted	Stealing bread from a fellow prisoner.	2 days in dark cell.	
167	D. H.	14	,,	Using improper language	1 day in dark cell.	
168	G. B.	17	,,	Stealing beans from the mill	,,	
169	G. H.	20	,,	Talking	Bread stopped.	

A Return of Punishments in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Aylesbury, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	If for Trial, or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
170	R. M'G..	23	Convicted .	Talking	Bread stopped . . .	
171	T. S. .	36	,,	,,	,,	
172	C. S. .	17	,,	,,	,,	
173	P. C. .	18	,,	,,	,,	
174	J. T. .	20	,,	,,	,,	
175	G. D. .	24	,,	Insolence to governor	1 day in dark cell.	
176	W. M. .	27	,	Neglecting his work	,,	
177	W. G. .	22	,,	Fighting	,,	
178	G. H. .	20	,,	,,	,,	
179	J. O. .	20	,,	Misbehaviour in chapel . . .	Bread stopped.	
180	J. B. .	17	,,	Swearing	,,	
181	J. W. .	18	,,	Gambling	1 day in dark cell.	
182	G. L. .	17	,,	,,	,,	
183	J. S. .	16	,,	,,	1 day in solitary cell.	
184	C. E. .	20	,,	Singing while in solitary confinement.	1 day on bread and water.	
185	Mary B..	26	,,	Misbehaviour in chapel . . .	Bread stopped.	
186	J. M. .	26	,,	Attempting to escape	2 days in dark cell.	
187	C. D. .	17	,,	,,	,,	
188	T. V. .	19	,,	,,	2 days in solitary cell.	
189	J. A. .	37	,,	Using improper language . . .	Bread stopped.	
190	S. H. .	17	,,	,,	,,	
191	J. M. .	26	,,	,,	,,	
192	W. C. .	22	,,	,,	,,	
193	J. C. .	28	,,	Fighting	1 day in dark cell.	
194	R. L. .	16	,,	,,	,,	
195	R. T. .	13	,,	Ill-treating a fellow prisoner . .	,,	
196	J. A. .	19	,,	Throwing water out of sleeping-room window.	Bread stopped.	
197	W. C. .	22	,,	,, ,,	,,	
198	G. D. .	24	,,	Assaulting a fellow prisoner, and being very insolent to governor.	2 days in dark cell.	
199	J. A. .	19	,,	Fighting	1 day in dark cell.	
200	W. P. .	18	,,	,,	,,	
201	H. E. .	11	,,	Misbehaviour in chapel . . .	Bread stopped.	
202	T. V. .	19	,,	Using improper language . . .	,,	
203	J. R. .	24	,,	,,	,,	
204	W. C. .	22	,,	Tearing diet-table down . . .	,,	
205	J. P. .	37	,,	Misbehaviour at the wheel . .	12 hours in dark cell.	
206	J. R. .	19	,,	,,	,,	
207	W. V. .	18	For trial .	Misbehaviour in chapel . . .	Bread stopped.	
208	J. H. .	16	Convicted .	Talking	1 day in dark cell.	
209	W. C. .	22	,,	,,	,,	
210	C. F. .	19	,,	Gambling	,,	
211	J. F. .	21	,,	,,	,,	
212	R. T. .	13	,,	Assaulting a fellow prisoner . .	2 days in dark cell.	
213	J. S. .	32	,,	Singing after being locked up for the night.	Bread stopped.	
214	W. W. .	27	,,	Talking	,,	
215	W. T. .	32	,,	,,	,,	
216	F. O. .	11	For trial .	Defacing his sleeping-cell . . .	1 day in dark cell.	
217	H. G. .	14	,,	Misbehaviour at chapel . . .	,,	
218	A. W. .	15	,,	,,	,,	
219	E. H. .	29	,,	Singing and making a great noise after being locked up for the night.	Bread stopped.	
220	W. W. .	18	,,	,, ,,	,,	
221	J. R. .	24	,,	,, ,,	,,	
222	R. B. .	25	,,	,, ,,	,,	
223	A. H. .	18	,,	,, ,,	,,	
224	H. T. .	17	,,	,, ,,	,,	
225	H. S. .	30	,,	,, ,,	,,	
226	J. L. .	18	,,	,, ,,	,,	
227	C. F. .	19	Convicted .	,, ,,	,,	
228	J. H. .	18	,,	,, ,,	,,	
229	J. H. .	24	,,	,, ,,	,,	
230	J. R. .	19	,,	,, ,,	,,	
231	E. I. .	21	,,	,, ,,	,,	
232	J. F. .	21	,,	,, ,,	,,	
233	T. V. .	19	,,	,, ,,	,,	
234	J. M. .	26	,,	,, ,,	,,	
235	W. J. .	26	,,	Striking a fellow prisoner . . .	1 day in dark cell.	
236	J. H. .	18	,,	Fighting	,,	
237	H. P. .	21	,,	,,	,,	
238	J. M. .	21	For trial .	Ill-treating a fellow prisoner . .	Bread stopped.	
239	J. L. .	15	Convicted .	Making noise after being locked up for the night.	,,	

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, Bucks, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison, at the commencement of the Year	37	..	2	..	39	..	39

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	1	..	..	..	26	5	4	1	31	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	33	6	39
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	50	3	7	..	118	8	15	1	190	12	5	..	1	..	22	..	1	..	29	..	219	12	231
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year*	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	4	..	2	..	12	..	8	..	26	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	28	..	28
Total	61	3	9	..	156	13	27	2	253	18	6	..	1	..	25	..	1	..	33	..	286	18	304
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder . . .	61	3	9	..	156	13	27	2	253	18	6	..	1	..	25	..	1	..	33	..	286	18	304
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
6. Of these were convicted— Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	25	1	5	..	78	9	16	1	124	11	4	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	13	..	137	11	148
Sentenced to Transportation .	13	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	34	..	34
Sentences deferred . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar . . .	15	1	1	..	31	1	8	..	55	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	59	2	61
8. No Bills found	4	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	12
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	2	1	..	..	22	3	2	..	26	4	1	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	10	..	36	4	40
Total	61	3	9	..	156	13	27	2	253	18	6	..	1	..	25	..	1	..	33	..	286	18	304
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3

* Received from the custody of Governor of Buckingham Borough Gaol.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Buckinghamshire.
Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	49	5	2	..	51	5	56
1. By Courts-Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
3. Under the Game Laws	136	..	18	..	154	..	154
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	117	13	11	..	128	13	141
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act.	84	7	30	1	114	8	122
8. Under the Larceny Act	79	7	20	1	99	8	107
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	42	8	5	1	47	9	56
11. For want of Sureties.	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	71	6	16	2	87	8	95
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	539	41	100	5	639	46	685
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	11	..	11
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	22	1	23
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or an Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	23	1	24

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	31	6	2	..	33	6	39
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	37	..	2	..	39	..	39
	Summary Convictions	49	5	2	..	51	5	56
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	190	12	29	..	219	12	231
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial.	26	..	2	..	28	..	28
	Summary Convictions	539	41	100	5	639	46	685
	Transferred to other Governors.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total		880	65	137	5	1017	70	1087
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		11	..	..	..	11	..	11
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		23	1	..	..	23	1	24
Total of Debtors and Criminals		914	66	137	5	1051	71	1122

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.

Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 5.—*See* Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	26	4	10	..	36	4	40
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	32	..	2	..	34	..	34
3. Summary Convictions	72	3	8	..	80	3	83
4. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Committed for Examination	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Total	132	7	21	..	153	7	160
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	134	8	21	..	155	8	163

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	50	4	43	4	74	4	28	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	201	14
2. Ditto after Trial	5	..	6	1	27	2	18	..	33	8	20	..	15	..	..	..	124	11
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	19	6	121	11	223	19	92	4	73	1	9	..	1	..	1	..	539	41

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	10	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	32	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged, on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	5	..	6	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	16	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	5	1	29	2	45	2	17	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	5

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	222	14	236
2. Ditto after Trial	140	11	151
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	639	46	685
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	34	..	34
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
14 Years and under 17	..	..	23	..	23	..	23
17 Years and under 21	61	3	..	..	61	3	64
21 Years and under 30	81	5	..	..	81	5	86
30 Years and upwards	80	4	..	..	80	4	84
Total	222	12	31	..	253	12	265

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	14	..	14	..	14
14 Years and under 17	..	..	81	5	81	5	86
17 Years and under 21	182	14	..	..	182	14	196
21 Years and under 30	209	13	..	..	209	13	222
30 Years and upwards	148	14	..	..	148	14	162
Total	539	41	100	5	639	46	685

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	79	2	11	..	90	2	92
Can Read only	47	7	10	..	57	7	64
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	82	3	9	..	91	3	94
Can Read and Write well	14	..	1	..	15	..	15
Total	222	12	31	..	253	12	265

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	183	7	29	2	212	9	221
Can Read only	139	23	41	2	180	25	205
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	169	8	27	1	196	9	205
Can Read and Write well	48	3	3	..	51	3	54
Total	539	41	100	5	639	46	685

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	448	14	30	1	478	15	493
Infirmary cases	36	..	..	..	36	..	36
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	130	4	23	..	153	4	157
Twice	67	3	3	..	70	3	73
Thrice	46	1	4	..	50	1	51
Four Times or more	77	1	4	..	81	1	82
Total	320	9	34	..	354	9	363

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	514	..	73	..	587	..	587
Employment, not being Hard Labour	119	50	24	4	143	54	197
Not Employed	247	15	40	1	287	16	303
Total	880	65	137	5	1017	70	1087

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
By Courts Martials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	6	..	15	..	21	..	21
Total	6	..	15	..	21	..	21

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	72	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	87	..	87
Solitary Cells	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	14
Stoppage of Diet	90	6	23	..	19	..	..	..	132	6	138
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	176	6	23	..	32	..	4	..	235	6	241

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No. 17.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	212	11	223
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	148¾	7½	156¼
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	11	1	12
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	6¾	⅛	6¾

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps to sick Prisoners	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts per week	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings per week	1	1	Towels (each Day Room)	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels (each Room)	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	..		
,, Male and Female Clothing, Shoes, and Bedding	504	15	3
,, Wheat and Bread	549	5	6
,, Straw	56	8	4
,, Meat	542	16	11
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon, viz., Wine, Beer, &c.	21	18	10
,, Medicines (included in Surgeon's Salary)	..		
,, Fuel, Brooms, &c.; Tea, Sugar, Mops, Soap, Coals, Cheese, Candles, Oil and Gas, Oatmeal, Whiting, Washing, Baking, Cooking, &c.	564	3	3
,, Stationery and Printing for Gaol and County, Books, Offices, &c.	129	4	2
,, Taxes	9	6	10
,, Officers' Salaries	1,003	8	6
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	12	7	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	28	6	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	96	8	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,518	9	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison and County Hall in the course of the Year	291	13	9
Grand Total	3,810	3	6

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
T. N.	20	1 year from Lent Assizes, 1843.	Sept. 30, 1842	Good	Oct. 12, 1843	1 year and 12 days.	Consumption.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence with which charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether confined separately, or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
W. C.	20	March 5, 1844	Convicted of burglary	Confined in separate cell	All retaken.
E. H.	26	,, ,,	,, of sheepstealing	,, ,,	
T. K.	23	,, ,,	,, of sheepstealing	,, ,,	
E. I.	21	,, ,,	,, of housebreaking	,, ,,	
J. B.	27	,, ,,	,, of stealing lead	,, ,,	
M. S.	22	April 1, 1844	,, of poaching	Escaped in the day time	

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No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to, Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
J. B.	55	Acquitted as Insane. Ordered to be kept in Custody, &c.	May 3, 1828	Good	Not insane on admission.	..	No	..	..
C. C.	35	12 calendar months from Michaelmas Sessions, 1843	Sept. 13, 1843.	Good	Not insane on admission, but has been insane before.	May 4, 1844	..	July 8, 1844	Peckham Lunatic Asylum.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes	Cheese.	(See Note.) Soup.*	(See Note.) Gruel.†	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
CLASS 1.—Prisoners Convicted for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Days.									
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Women	126	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Boys	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
CLASS 2.—Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Three Months. Convicted Prisoners, not at Hard Labour, for periods exceeding Fourteen Days, and Prisoners for Trial.									
Men	168	12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..
Women	126	12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..
Boys	168	12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..
CLASS 3.—Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Months.									
Men	126	16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..
Women	126	12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..
Boys	126	16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..

* Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.—Soup made of Legs, Shins, and Heads of Beef.

† State the Amount of Oatmeal or Flour for Gruel per Quart.—Gruel made of Oatmeal, about 4 oz. per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.	About 9 hours, or as long as the daylight in the different seasons of the year will permit.	Twelve.	About 8 inches.	About 48.	Cannot state correctly, but regulated according to the number of Prisoners in custody for Hard Labour.	No means of ascertaining correctly.			Pumping water.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.	The same as at the Tread-Wheel.	Twelve.	About 18 revolutions per minute.	No means of ascertaining.		Pumping water.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
James Sherriff .	Governor .	56	April 29, 1813	220 0 0	..	220 0 0	House and garden rent free, coals, candles, and bread.
Rev. Frederick Cox	Chaplain .	48	Oct. 15, 1833	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
Henry Hayward .	Surgeon .	31	July 2, 1839 .	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	
Ann Sherriff . .	Matron .	59	Feb. 5, 1819 .	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	Apartments within the prison.
Henry Sherriff .	Deputy Governor.	33	June 4, 1829	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	Ditto.
Joseph Wall . .	Turnkey .	48	Feb. 6, 1841 .	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	Ditto, and fuel.
John Lloyd . .	Ditto . .	32	Jan. 4, 1842 .	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
John Maynard .	Ditto . .	48	Feb. 15, 1840	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
Archibald Brown .	Ditto . .	51	Oct. 19, 1841	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
Thomas Peterkin .	Ditto . .	39	Dec. 26, 1840	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
John Simpson .	Ditto . .	38	Feb. 15, 1840	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
John Addicott .	Ditto . .	54	April 4, 1840	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
BenjaminShrimpton	Miller . .	28	May 8, 1840 .	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
Joseph Walker .	..	70	Dec. 5, 1818 .	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	House rent free.
John Sutton Moore	Schoolmaster and Clerk to the Chaplain.	44	Jan. 4, 1842 .	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
Charles Sherriff .	Cook . .	..	July 29, 1844	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	
Total . . 16				1,013 12 0	..	1,013 12 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	44 4 8
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	18 4 0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners and Persons who have been summarily Convicted applicable to the County Rate	194 10 10
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	32 18 9
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	39 2 1
Total . .	£329 0 4

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,518 9 9
Total Receipts of Ditto	329 0 4
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,189 9 5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	291 13 9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	3,810 3 6

BUCKINGHAM—BOROUGH GAOL.

Buckingham Borough Gaol.

THERE was only one prisoner in confinement at the date of our last inspection of this prison. We found it in good order, and in a high state of cleanliness. The Separate System is enforced, and with apparent good effect. The disorderly do not like the separation. The conduct of the prisoners has been uniformly good, as they are kept separate from each other.

The health of the prison has also been very satisfactory.

The number of prisoners committed to this prison in

1842 was 25
1843 was 29
1844 was 32

The greatest number in confinement at any one time in

1842 was 11
1843 was 7
1844 was 11

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Daily average number in

1842 was 4
1843 was 4
1844 was 6

This is an exceedingly well-constructed little prison; the general arrangements are excellent, and reflect much credit upon the borough justices.

The keeper appears to be an intelligent, attentive, and humane officer.

For statistical information we refer to the tables annexed to this Report.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Buckingham for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	4	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	1	11
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	6	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	14	1	15
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Remainder	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	9
HOW DISPOSED OF.																					
6. Of these were convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	5
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	9
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
11. For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..	3	..	4	..	4
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governers to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	..	3	..	12	..	12
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of theYear.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year . . . . . — Prisoners for Trial	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
— Summary Convictions . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . . . . — Prisoners for Trial	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
— Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
— Rendered in Court for Trial. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
— Summary Convictions . . .	9	..	3	..	12	..	12
— Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Summary Convictions . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27	1	4	..	31	1	32
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	27	1	4	..	31	1	62

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No. 5.—*See* Note.* Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	2	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	7	1	8
2. Ditto after Trial	4	1	5
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	12	..	12
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	...	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
21 Years and under 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
30 Years and upwards	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	6	1	1	..	7	1	8

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
17 Years and under 21	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 Years and under 30	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
30 Years and upwards	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	9	..	3	..	12	..	12

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Can Read only	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	1	1	..	7	1	8

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read only	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	7	..	1	..	8	..	8
Can Read and Write well	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	9	..	3	..	12	..	12

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	5	1	1	..	6	1	7
Infirmary cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	5	..	1	..	6	..	6
Twice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	..	1	..	6	..	6

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	12	1	4	..	16	1	17
Employment, not being Hard Labour	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Not Employed	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total	27	1	4	..	31	1	32

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
By Courts Martials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Solitary Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Stoppage of Diet	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	6

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	11	..	..
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	6	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	There is no regular Prison dress, but if Articles of Clothing are wanted they are supplied when required.		Shifts	..	..
Day Caps			Beds	1	1
Jackets			Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats			Rugs	..	..
Trousers			Sheets	..	..
Shirts			Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings			Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs			Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes			,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs			,, Rugs	..	..
Gown			,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats			,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel Petticoats			,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	56	19	3
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding	1	0	5
,, Straw and Sundries	4	5	8
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Insurance	1	2	6
,, Medicines and Medical Attendance	5	14	6
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	1	13	2
,, Soap, Brushes, Mops, Candles, Oil, and Gas, &c.	2	4	9
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing		..	
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture	1	6	10
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	20	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned		..	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	94	7	1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	32	10	5
Grand Total	126	17	6

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

——	Bread.	* (See Note) Soup.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	Pints.	
Men	112	14	Each Prisoner is allowed 12 oz. of meat and 1 lb. of potatoes on a Sunday, and if imprisoned for a long term meat and potatoes are allowed twice a-week exclusive of Sunday, but this Diet is further increased if deemed necessary by the Surgeon.
Women			
Boys			

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—There is no Tread-Wheel, the only Hard Labour being Oakum picking, at the rate of 3 lbs. per diem for an Adult.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
William Giles . . .	Gaoler .	53	Sept. 6, 1839 .	5 0 0	With house to live in.
Mary Giles	Matron .	53	Nov. 10, 1840 .	5 0 0	
The Rev. Thomas Silvester	Chaplain	59	Nov. 10, 1840 .	10 0 0	
William Stowe . . .	Surgeon	54	Nov. 9, 1841 .	..	1*s.* 6*d.* is allowed the Surgeon for each visit to the gaol (not exceeding three in one week) in addition to his charges for medicines, &c.
Total . . 4				20 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . .	6	2	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . .	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	6	2	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	94	7	1
Total Receipts of Ditto	6	2	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	88	4	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	32	10	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	120	15	0

ESSEX.

SPRINGFIELD—County Gaol and House of Correction.

For a detailed account of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

In both respects its material defects remain the same as we have before had occasion to describe them. Some measures conducive to the health of the prisoners have, however, been adopted, and some additional officers appointed. Our Seventh Report stated that, in consequence of the medical report made by the late Dr. Shortt, inspector of prisons, in November, 1842, which our representations had rendered necessary, an improvement in the diet had taken place, and that it was intended to provide Arnott's stoves for some of the radii,—to cover the stone seats in the cells, and to furnish the prisoners with additional clothing. These arrangements have, accordingly, been carried into effect. Four out of the seven radii, of which the prison consists, have been heated—two by Arnott's stoves, and two by furnaces, termed "Hopper's furnaces." These radii are Nos. 1 and 3, and 2 and 4. They are appropriated, as far as possible, to the prisoners who have to undergo the longest terms of imprisonment. The remaining three radii are still without the means of warmth, except what is afforded by the open fire-places in the day-rooms. Although, throughout the heated radii, a higher temperature has been obtained, it is nevertheless found that such higher temperature is neither regular nor equal, and that to insure uniformity of temperature in the middle and upper floors is impossible, owing to the great distance the heat has to traverse, the stoves being on the basement. For instance, if the required degree of temperature, whatever that may be, be attained in the upper galleries, the heat necessary to supply it is such as to raise the temperature in the lower galleries unduly high. On the other hand, if the proper temperature be insured in the lower galleries, the temperature in those above is much under what it should be.

Alterations.

Stoves.

The thermometrical register which is kept shows this to have been invariably the case. The surgeon's journal contains frequent allusion to the fact, and the following record, by one of the visiting justices, specially confirms it:—

"2nd December, 1844.—The thermometers in the different galleries show a great difference as to warmth. Some of them stand as high as 52°, and others under 40°; and I apprehend it is impossible to raise them to the temperature required by the Inspectors of Prisons."

It is thus seen that neither the Arnott stove nor the Hopper furnace is suited to the construction of this prison. Both the one and the other plan being experimental and likewise expensive, the visiting justices wished to test their efficiency as applicable to the building before extending them to the whole of the radii; and they are now the less inclined to make a further alteration which may not be permanent because of some extensive changes being about to be effected in the construction of the prison itself. To these we shall advert more particularly in the sequel.

As exemplifying what has been said, we subjoin a statement, showing, at different times, the greatest degree of heat observed in each of the passages of the seven radii, between the 6th January and 2nd March, 1845, according to the different modes in which they were warmed:—

Temperature.

—	Morning.				Evening.		
	Ward.	Open Air.	Second Floor.	Upper Floor.	Open Air.	Second Floor.	Upper Floor.
Arnott Stove, No. 1	No. 1	46	58	54	47	54	52
	,, 2	..	62	56	..	57	50
Furnace, No. 1	,, 3	30	56	54	35	54	52
	,, 4	..	48	45	..	46	45
Arnott Stove, No. 2	,, 5	27	66	58	28	67	60
	,, 6	..	58	50	..	56	50
Furnace, No. 2	,, 7	36	59	51	42	58	50
	,, 8	..	54	59	..	53	47
Original Flues	,, 9	38	50	45	40	51	46
	,, 10	30	41	..	..	50	42
Ditto	,, 11	36	46	36	36	50	45
	,, 12	..	50	45	..	49	46
Ditto	,, 13	42	50	45	43	49	42
	,, 14	..	51	44	..	49	44

The following are extracts from the surgeon's journal, exhibiting the results of his inspections as regards the prison temperature:—

"16th November, 1844.—The walls in various parts of the prison are damp, owing to continued rains."

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"26th November, 1844.—The thermometers in the different buildings are below temperate."
"30th November, 1844.—The thermometers are below temperate."
"2nd December, 1844.—The thermometers are below temperate."
"7th December, 1844.—Many of the thermometers are still too low."

[On December 9th, 14th, 16th, 21st, 26th, 28th, 30th, it is similarly recorded that some of the thermometers are low.]

"25th January, 1845.—The heat is unhealthy, and of a disagreeable odour."
"February 8th, February 10th, } The thermometers are low."

On February 22nd, 25th, March 1st, 4th, 8th, 15th, are likewise entries to the effect that some of the thermometers were low. Within the foregoing period the variations of the thermometers in the different radii ranged from 63° to 33°, being a difference of 30 degrees.

The following are extracts on this head, from the governor's journal:—

Temperature.

"21st February, 1845.—The weather has been continually very cold, and the prison not being warmed in the same degree in any two radii, or in the same radius, at different hours in the day or night, many of the prisoners cough and seem to be affected wtth the cold."

"14th March, 1845.—The intense frost continues, and large fires are still made in the day-rooms. The consumption of coals very great, but the prison not properly warmed."

An entry in the visiting justices' book, also of the 14th March, shows that on that day the highest range of temperature in radii Nos. 6 and 7 was 45°, and the lowest 35°. At this time there were 176 prisoners in custody.

Prisoners in custody.

On the principal day of inspection we found in this prison 150 male prisoners of the following descriptions:—

For trial at the Assizes	5
For trial at the Sessions	3
Under sentence of imprisonment for felony	72
Under sentence of imprisonment for misdemeanors	15
Summarily convicted	45
Committed for want of sureties	9
Acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity	1
Total	150

Yards.

They were thus distributed in the different yards, viz.:—

Yard, No. 1.—Untried prisoners, 5. One of them had been twice, and another once in prison before. The charges were—burglary, assault and robbery, stealing money—a sheep skin—and bread. The ages of these prisoners varied from 12 to 30 years.

Yard, No. 2.—Convicted felons. Number of prisoners, 18. Only four of them had been in prison once before. The worst case was one of housebreaking by a lad aged 17. The rest were cases of stealing, viz., money, 1; goods, 16. The ages of these prisoners varied from 17 to 55.

Yard, No. 3.—Convicted felons. Number of prisoners, 14. Two had been in prison once, one twice, and one (aged 20) six times before. The offences were—stealing money, 3; goods, 11. The ages of these prisoners varied from 17 to 46.

Yard, No. 4.—Convicted felons. Number of prisoners, 14. Three had been in prison once, and one twice before. The offences were—housebreaking, 1; highway robbery, 1; embezzlement, 1; stealing money, 1; a pony, 1; goods, 9. The ages of these prisoners varied from 18 to 53.

Yard, No. 5.—Convicted felons. Number of prisoners, 14. Three had been in prison once and two twice before. The offences were—burglary, 1; housebreaking, 1; arson, 1; night poaching, 1; stealing money, 1; goods, 9. The ages of the prisoners varied from 17 to 41.

Yard, No. 6.—Convicted felons. Number of prisoners, 12. One had been in prison once, one twice, and one three times before. The offences were—highway robbery, 1; assault and robbery, 1; housebreaking, 3; cutting underwood, 1; stealing money, 2; goods, 4.

Yard, No. 7.—Misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour. Number of prisoners, 10. Three had been in prison once, one twice, one thrice, and one (a workhouse case) seven times before. The offences were—uttering base coin, 3; night poaching, 1; poaching, 1; cutting and maiming, 1; breaking windows, 1; disobedience in Union workhouse, 2; absence without leave (a soldier), 1. The ages of these prisoners varied from 17 to 28 years.

Yard, No. 8.—Convicted misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour. Number of prisoners, 13. Three had been in prison once, and one twice before. The offences were—assault with intent, 1; assault, 1; fraud, 1; uttering base coin, 2; riding without reins, 1; obstructing a railway, 1; night poaching, 1; poaching, 2; stealing underwood, 1; absence without leave and desertion (soldiers) 2. The ages of these prisoners varied from 14 to 39 years. The two prisoners convicted of poaching were lads of 14 and 15 years respectively.

Yard No. 9. Convicted misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour. Number of prisoners 21. Four had been in prison once, one twice, and one three times before. The offences were—murder, (the prisoner acquitted on the ground of insanity), 1; fraud, 1; uttering base coin, 1; assault, 1: poaching, 11; misdemeanour in service, 1; non-payment of costs, 1;

obstructing a railway, 1; absence without leave and desertion (soldiers), 3. The ages of these prisoners varied from 16 to 54.

Yard No. 10. Vagrants. Number of prisoners, 8. Four had been committed once. The offences were—refusing to work in the Union and destroying clothes, 3; leaving their family, 3; begging, 2. The ages of these prisoners varied from 18 to 52.

Yard No. 11. Convicted misdemeanants not sentenced to hard labour. Number of prisoners, 5. Two had been in prison once, and one three times before. The offences were—assault with intent, 1; breaches of the peace, 4. The ages of these prisoners varied from 21 to 40 years.

Yard No. 12. The same class of offenders. Number of prisoners, 7. One had been in prison once, one twice, one four times, and one five times before. The offences were—breaches of the peace, 4; drunkenness, 1; assault, 1; taking Union clothes, 1.

Yard No. 13. Misdemeanants before trial. The only prisoner in this yard was one aged 19 for trial at the assizes for burglary.

Yard No. 14. Felons before trial. There were two prisoners in this yard for trial at the assizes, one, aged 40, for arson, the other, aged 26, for cutting and maiming, who had been in prison once before.

In the Infirmary were six prisoners, viz., one for stealing bread, one for destroying workhouse clothes (whose term of imprisonment had expired), one for embezzlement, one for rape on his own daughter, one for uttering base coin, and one (a soldier) for desertion. The ages of these prisoners varied from 24 years to 52.

In one of the larger cells in the third radius we found four prisoners,—one of them insane, another, a half-witted lad, who had been attempting suicide, the others being appointed to watch them. The insane prisoner was about to be removed to an asylum.

There were two prisoners in the wash-house yard together, washing.

Legal classification.

The designation here given to the yards is that of their nominal appropriation; but it will have been perceived that the legal classification of the prisoners had not been in every instance very strictly observed, more particularly in the Infirmary. It was, however, much better observed than in the ordinary state of numbers is the case. The governor states that he adheres to the legal classification as far as it is possible for him to do so; but that from the state of numbers he is constantly obliged to shift the prisoners of one class to another yard, and to insure the separation as best he can.

In justice to the active and intelligent governor, and as exemplifying the foregoing remarks, we give the following extracts from his journal:—

Excess of numbers.

"15th February, 1843. This morning there were 358 prisoners in custody, a much larger number than there are cells or even bedsteads for, so that the day-rooms and passages are occupied, and many of the prisoners have had their beds on the floor. The chapel was crowded: above 40 could not sit down, and seven were obliged to remain outside of the chapel door, on the landing at the top of the stairs. There are convenient seats for 233 prisoners in the chapel. There have been 358 prisoners in the prison as above stated; therefore, if all the prisoners could have attended chapel, 125 would have no seats. There are 272 bedsteads in the prison, which is 86 less than the number of prisoners. There are 218 cells, which is 140 less than the number required this morning, to let every prisoner have a separate cell."

"22nd February, 1843. The crowded state of the prison necessarily prevents the discipline being properly attended to, and therefore punishments have not been inflicted for several days."

Again, on the 4th April, 1843, a similar state of things occurs, the visiting justices recording:

"Mr. Neale, the governor, reported the crowded state of the prison, there being 218 single cells and 318 prisoners. There were, this morning, 20 prisoners standing in the body of the chapel on the floor, there being no room in the pews. Of the 318 prisoners, 75 were vagrants, 56 of whom were from different Union workhouses."

What precedes, as regards the cells and bedding, the violations of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, are strikingly conspicuous, the 10th section, Rule 18, providing that "Every prisoner shall be provided with suitable bedding; and every male prisoner with a separate bed, hammock, or cot, either in a separate cell, or in a cell with not less than two other male prisoners."

Juvenile prisoners.

There is no professed separation of juvenile delinquents from adults, but wherever practicable they are kept apart. We observed in Yard No. 8 two lads, aged respectively 14 and 15 years, convicted, as we understood, of slight poaching offences, associated with male adults convicted of graver offences, some of whom, there was reason to believe, had been before convicted of felony. The lads had no appearance of depravity about them, and it was their first offence. They had been only a week in the prison, but, having still seven weeks to remain, they could scarcely fail to go out worse than they came in. In Yard No. 1, a poor labouring lad, aged 12 years, charged with stealing bread, was associated in day-room intercourse with two adults charged, the one with burglary, the other with assault and robbery.

Tread-wheel.

We may notice one fact connected with the 150 prisoners above enumerated, namely, that out of 122 sentenced to hard labour, not more than 35, being less than one-third, were actually employed upon the tread-wheel. Six only are at once accounted for as being in the infirmary. The rest, with the exception of a few under punishment for prison offences, or under sentence

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of solitary confinement, had been exempted by the surgeon from the wheel permanently, or temporarily, from sufficient causes.

Nor, is this the only occasion when a similar disproportion has been observed. In August last owing to an inadequate supply of flour from the mill, the subject had specially attracted the attention of the visiting justices. The following are extracts from their minutes :—

"August 14th, 1844.—Ten sacks of flour were ordered, it appearing that a supply of flour could not be obtained in the prison. Only 31 prisoners out of 93 sentenced to hard labour could work on the wheel. Ordered, that the surgeon be called upon to report."

"August 16th, 1844.—Mr. Bramston and Captain Skinner (two of the magistrates) attended at the prison, and went through the list of prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and not upon the wheel, with Mr. Gilson (the surgeon), and satisfied themselves that the circumstance on that day was unavoidable."

The only record kept of the daily amount of tread-wheel labour performed in the prison consists of a small book in which the entries are made by the miller, and in a manner the most vague and unsatisfactory. We subjoin a verbatim copy of the entries for the fortnight immediately preceding this inspection, which show the daily numbers on the wheel to have averaged only 34; (the maximum and minimum being 38 and 28 respectively;) and correspond pretty much with the entries for a long time before.

"April 1, 1845.	Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 wheels made	537	revolutions with	30 men.
2 ,,	,,	635	,,	31 men.
3 ,,	,,	646	,,	31 men.
4 ,,	,,	590	,,	28 men.
5 ,,	,,	100	,,	28 men.
7 ,,	,,	525	,,	36 men.
8 ,,	,,	575	,,	38 men.
9 ,,	,,	620	,,	38 men.
10 ,,	,,	590	,,	36 men.
11 ,,	,,	595	,,	38 men.
12 ,,	,,	560	,,	38 men.
14 ,,	,,	620	,,	35 men."

The number of hours of work is not stated.

Considering the foregoing circumstances in connexion with the fact, as shown by the Table marked A, in the Appendix, that the number of prisoners on extra diet (without being infirmary patients) in the course of the year and a half from Michaelmas, 1843, to Lady-day, 1845, was not less than 211, or at the rate of 140 per annum, we think it sufficiently established that the majority of the prisoners confined in this prison are unfit subjects for tread-wheel labour, either from their state of health on entering, or the effects of their imprisonment, or from both causes.

Yearly committals.

The number of prisoners committed to this prison since our last Report has been as follows :—

—	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843.	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844.
For Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions	510	428
For Examination, but afterwards Discharged	25	26
Summary Convictions, viz. :—		
By Sentence of Courts-Martial	1	16
Deserters awaiting a Route	8	10
Under the Game Laws	149	91
,, Revenue Laws	4	3
,, Bastardy Laws	1	1
,, Vagrant Act	387	212
,, Malicious Trespass Act	111	83
,, Larceny Act	33	25
For Assaults	67	73
For want of Sureties	25	26
Other Summary Convictions	75	56
Total	1,396	1,050

The proportion of prisoners under 17 years of age, and number of recommittals were as under :—

Years.	Under 17 Years.	Recommittals.
1843	152	377
1844	110	315

The greatest, least, and average numbers were :—

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—	1843.	1844.
Greatest Number at any one time . .	362	208
Least	146	113
Daily Average	229	170

But in the half-year to Lady-day, 1845, the greatest number had increased to 225, and the average to 184.

As compared with 1843, the number of prisoners committed in 1844, shows, it will be seen, a decrease of 346, or nearly 25 per cent. ; of which it is satisfactory to find so large a proportion as 82 in the Assize or more serious cases.

Workhouse cases.

The diminution of commitments under the Vagrant Act was stated to us to have arisen from a less number of workhouse offenders being sent to this prison than formerly. The number was at one time so great, particularly from the Braintree Union, consisting chiefly of vagrants refusing to work after obtaining a night's lodging, destroying their clothes, breaking the windows, &c., that the magistrates felt themselves compelled to remonstrate against it, both on the ground of the expense, the over-crowding of the prison, and, above all, the inutility of the short periods of confinement, which, in the majority of cases, varied from seven to fourteen days. The probability, however, is that other prisons have been subjected to a similar inconvenience to that of which Springfield became in part relieved, there being no ground for assuming that the aggregate of these offenders has positively diminished. They have merely shifted their ground. But since Michaelmas, 1844, these commitments have again increased, as for the six months ending at Lady-day, 1845, we found them to have nearly equalled the number for the whole of the previous year, being 111 in the former to 119 in the latter period.

Short commitments.

We think this great and growing evil of commitments for short sentences, for workhouse offences, urgently requires a remedy. It is admitted on all hands, that the very short commitments exercise no restraining but rather a contrary effect, and it is stated that many magistrates, fully sensible of this, would extend the imprisonment to a month were it not that as their imprisonment involves no hard labour, the prisoners would themselves prefer it, because of the dietary for the longer being better than for the shorter term. The question arises, how far, consistently with health, the dietary prescribed for periods of fourteen days and under could be extended to periods of a month for this particular class of offenders? At all events, the matter is one demanding serious consideration with the view to remedial measures.

We subjoin an abstract of the periods of confinement to which the convicted prisoners of all kinds were sentenced, as showing a large proportion of short commitments.

—	1843.	1844.
Under 14 Days	52	36
14 Days and under 1 Month . .	271	174
1 Month and under 2 Months . .	438	283
2 Months and under 3 Months . .	164	114
3 Months and under 6 Months . .	127	113
6 Months and under 1 Year. . .	63	56
1 Year and under 2 Years . . .	23	22
2 Years and under 3 Years . . .	..	1
Unlimited	..	1

Discipline.

Since our last Report, the following additional officers have been appointed, namely, five warders, five paid labourers, and an assistant to the surgeon; but though the means of discipline have been thereby improved, the discipline itself still remains far behind what the necessity requires. Of this, we shall furnish ample proof.

The seven radii of which the prison consists contain in all forty-two separate wards or passages, and fourteen yards with eight tread-wheels, a capstan, and a pump-winch. In each of five of the seven radii a warder has been stationed, being one officer for two yards. In the other two radii there are no stationary warders, so that the prisoners in four yards (comprising the vagrants, and one-half at least of the untried prisoners), have still no officer with them. It is of course seen that the supervision of the radii in which warders have been stationed must be at best defective, from the fact of each officer being charged with the care of two yards; but, on the other hand, as two turnkeys still perambulate as formerly the area or middle yard between the radii and the governor's house, so as to exercise a sort of general supervision over the various yards, this defect is in some measure, though very inadequately remedied. In addi-

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tion, either the head turnkey or the deputy-governor is generally in the turnkey's room at the back of the governor's house, from whence also a partial inspection of the yards is commanded. But all this, as the governor very readily admits, is practically inefficient for insuring more than the suppression of positively noisy or disorderly behaviour. Conversation, if not loud, is not visited with punishment, nor, indeed, should it be, since it is not even professed to be prohibited. Hence, the work of contamination must and does go on actively. At night, there is no supervision whatever, except that a single watchman perambulates the prison, and has access to the yards, but not to the wards. The prisoners, after the galleries are finally closed for the night, are entirely removed from inspection or control; and as rarely the state of numbers is so low as to permit their individual separation, the demoralizing consequences of this unchecked night association may readily be imagined.

The subjoined statement of the number of punishments for prison offences from Michaelmas, 1842, to Lady-day, 1845, sufficiently shows how little influence the increased means of discipline have exercised in this respect:—

——	Year ending Michaelmas, 1843.	Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.	Half-Year ending Lady-day, 1845.
By Whippings	1	2	..
,, Solitary Cells. . . .	448	355	104
,, Other Punishments . .	..	3	2
	449	360	106

We found recorded the following consequences of lax discipline:—

On the 31st May, 1844, the chaplain learned from one of the elder felons that "he had been disgusted with the conversation of the younger prisoners on the wheel."

On the 5th June, 1844, a complaint was made to the chaplain by a prisoner in Yard No. 2 of the language of another prisoner three years in that yard.

On the 28th June, 1844, the men in No. 5 yard, excused from hard labour, were found by the chaplain collected together, singing and in idle conversation. The wardsman's room being in No. 6 yard, he could only occasionally inspect them.

On the 2nd July, 1844, a prisoner in No. 1 yard complained of the conversation of a prisoner, arrived a day or two before, as of a corrupting tendency.

On the 24th August, 1844, one of the officers and a prisoner employed in washing were found shut up together in the bath-house, with that appearance of familiarity which should not exist between an officer and a prisoner.

On the 26th November, 1844, the chaplain went up at the dinner hour into Ward No. 12 with a turnkey, in consequence of having heard a great noise there, as was frequently the case. Several men were out of their cells in the passages together. This is a consequence of the practice which we found pursued of not locking the cell doors during the hours of meals, but merely shooting the bolts, and these, in the absence of the warders, the prisoners can unfasten, and so let themselves out. On the retirement of the chaplain and turnkey, the disturbance recurred.

Amongst other irregularities arising from faulty arrangements is one which cannot be too strongly deprecated, namely, that prisoners separated before trial have an opportunity of holding communication whilst waiting to see the surgeon on their admission.

The foregoing statements rest upon the evidence of the chaplain's journal, and we can have the less doubt of their accuracy, inasmuch as one at least corresponding fact was verified by our own experience on the principal day of inspection; for being in the chaplain's room, and hearing a noise in the day-room of the adjoining yard, we proceeded thither with the chaplain, and ascertained that the noise had proceeded from the loud talking of four or five prisoners who were congregated there. With reference to the point alluded to of the existence of undue familiarity between an officer and a prisoner, we found it had been ascertained that three of the officers, a warder, the miller, and the baker were keepers of beer shops. The visiting justices in consequence suspended the warder, and very properly ordered that no officer of the prison, whether at Springfield or Chelmsford, should have any other employment or occupation.

Daily routine.

The hours of unlocking and locking up are regulated by the season, and the number of hours of labour varies from 6 to 10. At the time of inspection the daily routine of the prisoners was as follows:—At 6 o'clock A.M. the cells are unlocked; the prisoners hang up their blankets on the cell doors, go down into their respective yards, empty their cell-pots, wash themselves, &c. At half-past 6 they go to work on the wheels, at the pump, capstan, or other employments, and the sweepers clean the cells, passages, &c. At 8 o'clock, the prisoners go to their cells to breakfast; at 20 minutes before 9 they come down from breakfast, wash their mugs, &c. At 9 they resume work; at 10 go to chapel; at half-past 10 resume work again till 1, when they go to their cells to dine; at a quarter before 2 they come down, when those who work on the wheel go to school till 3, after which they return to work. Those who work at other labour than the wheel, and those not sentenced to hard labour, go to school from 3 to 4, resuming afterwards, like the first, their work or employment. At 6 the prisoners are released from labour, their supper is then served out to them, which they take to their cells, and at half-past 6 they are locked up for the night in separate cells, as far as practicable. It is thus seen that

they are at liberty to pass nearly 12 hours in bed: this we consider a serious evil. They are also in the cells the greater part of the day on Sundays.

The employments other than tread-wheel labour are working the crank of a new pump lately put down in Yard No. 2 for raising water into the prison, working a capstan, picking oakum, shoemaking, mending clothes and stockings. No knitting has been introduced. For prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement with hard labour, four of Richmond's or Hayes' crank machines are provided. The maximum of work required to be performed by a strong man is 1000 turns an hour. The resistance of the crank is regulated for the strong and the weak by means of a register, an index showing the number of pounds pressure. The daily amount of labour varies from 6000 to 10,000 turns. The employment of oakum-picking was introduced in April, 1844, the day-room of Yard No. 2 being set apart as a work-room for the purpose, and fitted with benches accordingly. Employments.

The ordinary proportion of prisoners on the wheel to those off is— Tread-wheel.

For felons	Three-fourths on, one-fourth off.
For misdemeanants. . .	Two-thirds on, one-third off.

The estimated number of feet of ascent is given at from 8,100 to 12,000 feet for felons; and from 7,200 to 12,000 feet for misdemeanants. But the record is not kept with precision, owing, as the governor states, to the gyrometers constantly getting out of order, to the varying degree of velocity of the wheels as affected by the number of prisoners on them, and to the varying resistance of the mill. The calculations are made by Bates' Sliding Scale of Tread-wheel Labour. The governor added, on the authority of the miller, that when the wheels are at full work, they as regularly as possible perform 100 revolutions in an hour, but that this cannot be insured in consequence of interruptions. Now, this at the usual rate of calculation would give 15,000 feet of ascent per prisoner per diem of 10 hours, 12,000 feet per diem of 8 hours, and 9000 feet per diem of 6 hours. Again, the greatest speed of the wheel is stated to be two revolutions per minute, or 120 per hour, so that the number of feet of ascent per diem of 10 hours would be 18,000 feet. Nevertheless, it is alleged, that the wheels could not be made to revolve so fast, by any effort of the prisoners, as to exceed the prescribed maximum of 12,000 feet of ascent, owing to the interruptions to their labour which take place in their going backwards and forwards to their cells in the time employed at meals, at chapel, and at school. On the other hand it is admitted, that the same causes render it difficult to register accurately the time that each prisoner actually is at work. From these conflicting statements we think, however, enough transpires to show that, at all events, each prisoner must be, upon the average, upwards of eight hours per diem upon the wheel; and this we think a degree of continuous labour which few constitutions, considering the circumstances of the prison, would be able to bear up against for any lengthened time. May not, also, its prejudicial effects serve, in some measure, to account for the very small proportion of prisoners, to which we have elsewhere adverted, as being on the wheel at different periods?

We consider that the tread-wheel sheds afford very inadequate shelter to the prisoners when at rest. In proof of this it is found necessary, in very bad weather, to allow them to seek shelter in the day-rooms, and to furnish them with capes. If walking or standing during the intervals of rest they are required to keep four or five yards distant from each other. As we before remarked, they are not punished for talking, unless loud. We noticed that many of them lolled listlessly, and turned their heads when on the wheel, this not being forbidden. In pursuance of the recommendation of the late Dr. Shortt, they have been provided with flannel-shirts. These are of different textures, suited to the season.

The prison rules have been printed in a form for hanging up in the different wards, and also in small books for the prisoners individually. A notice to prisoners sentenced to transportation, that they will have no opportunity of seeing their friends after their removal to Milbank prison, has been hung up in the prison. Rules.

The health of the prison was tolerably good at the time of our inspection. There were six prisoners in the infirmary, and three other prisoners reported sick, who were awaiting the surgeon's usual visit. Health.

The infirmary cases consisted of a patient in progress of recovery from rheumatic fever; one of a wound in the hand accidentally inflicted with a razor; one of consumption; one of irritable bladder, and two of intermittent fever. Of the three cases of reported sickness, one proved to be hemorrhoids, one fever, (the patient being ordered to the infirmary), and the third was dismissed by the medical officer as having no complaint.

The case of the prisoner who had cut his hand only supplies an additional proof to the many already adduced, of the lax discipline of the prison, insomuch as we understood from the surgeon that the wound was the result of "sky-larking" between the wounded man and a fellow-prisoner, the razor having been allowed to the former for shaving. During the past year the health of the prison cannot be said to have been satisfactory. In the year ending at Michaelmas last, there were 99 infirmary cases, and 543 cases of slight indisposition. As compared with the year ending at Michaelmas 1843, this exhibits an increase, in the one case, of 15, and in the other, of 95; the numbers in 1843 being 84 infirmary cases and 448 cases of slight indisposition. But the proportionate increase of illness is greater, because the total number of prisoners confined in the prison was less by upwards of one-fourth in 1844 than in 1843, the numbers in the first year being 1202, and in the second 1644. During, too, the past winter, the health of the prison was low; and on the 25th February last, the Surgeon's

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Journal records: "Influenza is very prevalent in the prison." We have already remarked upon the large number of extra diet cases since the end of 1843. So lately as the 2nd April last, the visiting justices ordered that all extra diet, as wine, spirits, beer, tea, sugar, butter, &c. be only considered to be in force at the utmost one week, from the date of the surgeon's order. That scurvy is not wholly eradicated from the prison, notwithstanding the improved dietary and increased means of warmth (inefficient though this be) and clothing, is shown by the following summary of cases of "spongy gums," an incipient stage of scurvy, found to be existing in the prison at the periods of the surgeon's monthly inspections from February, 1844 to March, 1845.

February 16, 1844	4
March 19, 1844	5
April 8, 1844	10*
May 23. 1844	19
June 11, 1844	10
July 8, 1844	15
August 13, 1844	13
September 10, 1844	9
October 7, 1844	5
November 5, 1844.	7
December 23, 1844	6
January 28, 1845	3
February 25, 1845	17
March 25, 1845	15

The majority of these prisoners had been in custody for periods of two months and upwards. The surgeon informed us that there had been but two or three cases approaching to virulent scurvy; also that since the introduction of the new dietary the applications to him had diminished. The records of the monthly inspections also show several cases of temporary remission of tread-wheel labour, on account of increased action of the heart. These from February 1844 to March 1845, were 66. It was mentioned to us that instances of prisoners being taken unwell whilst on the wheel, had occurred, and of the consequent respite of such prisoners by the surgeon. He himself confirmed this statement, but the cases had been omitted to be recorded in his journal. Omissions of this importance ought not to occur.

The general appearance of the prisoners whom we found in the Springfield gaol was, we thought, far from healthy. Many of them looked sallow and wasted. There is no weight-book kept. The surgeon attends daily and now sees all prisoners on admission, and before they are put to hard labour. He considers the vitiated air in the cells as rendering them quite unfit for invalids, who are nevertheless sometimes obliged to remain in them, there being only ten beds in the infirmary.

The want of proper reception cells and sufficient baths is much deplored both by the governor and surgeon.

Cleanliness.

All prisoners are bathed on admission, except the surgeon orders otherwise; there is, however, but one bath, and great inconvenience is felt in consequence. In accordance with rule 43, the prisoners bathe once a month. The different yards are taken in succession on appointed days. The prisoners strip and bathe in association. The governor states that were this not done, the work could not be got through with; though he admitted the practice to be both indelicate and filthy. A foot-bath has likewise been provided, which the prisoners use under similar regulations. Each prisoner's hair is ordered to be cut, but not cropped, once a month. The cleanliness of the wards and cells was satisfactory. The whitewashing is frequent. The prison menial service, which was before performed by twelve or more prisoners, is now done by five paid labourers. A prisoner, however, is still employed in the bakehouse. The prisoners wash their own linen in their different yards; but the bedding and heavy washing is now done by officers assisted by prisoners. We have adverted to the case of a prisoner who was shut up alone in the wash-house with an officer. In July last, it was ordered by the visiting magistrates "that convicted prisoners sentenced to hard labour, but excused working on the tread-wheel by order of the surgeon, should be employed in keeping the gaol premises in clean and decent order." It is obvious that the effect of this order, by rendering the prisoners general cleaners, must be to bring them in contact with other classes, and thus lead to a violation of the Gaol Act.

Whipping.

The Governor's Journal records a case of whipping, in which the prisoner, a boy of ten years of age, a chimney sweeper, fainted. We give an extract:—

"30th January, 1843. Privately whipped G. S. pursuant to his sentence, for felony, 18 lashes. He fainted at the end of the punishment, but was speedily restored by the surgeon, and soon afterwards set off to walk to Orsett, a distance of 20 miles from the gaol to his house. The fainting proved that the punishment was severe enough: the walking 20 miles proved that it was not injuriously severe."

We differ from the governor's conclusions. We think the fainting proved that the punishment was not only severe enough, but over severe; and that the "setting off" to walk 20 miles could not alone be the test of the punishment not being "injuriously severe." The entry does not record the state in which the boy was when he reached home, or the time he took

* One of these had been so afflicted for 20 years.

to accomplish "the twenty miles." Such a punishment on one so young ought not, in our opinion, to have been inflicted. The birch rather than the lash would have been the more appropriate and efficacious punishment for a lad of this age. We examined the whip which had been used, and found the handle to be 18 inches long, the lash 15 inches. Three or four of the strings were said, however, to have been "taken up." There were two other whips, one for "weak," the other for "strong" men. The length of the handle and lash of the former was, respectively, 17 inches and two feet: of the latter, 20 inches and two feet. The number of lashes varies from 12 to 50, and is at the discretion of the governor and surgeon. We consider that it ought, in every case, to be defined by the Court, subject only to the discretion of the surgeon. In the years ending respectively at Michaelmas, 1843, and Michaelmas, 1844, there were 34 and 20 whipping cases, and in the half year ending at Lady-day, 1845, ten, all pursuant to sentence of the Court.

Deaths.

There have been six deaths in this prison since our last Report, viz. four in 1843, and two in 1844, one of the latter arising from suicide by poison, imbibed before entering the prison; the others from natural causes. In 1844, there had been likewise three attempts at suicide, from which death did not ensue. The last Execution took place in March, 1839. There have been no Escapes.

Solitary confinement.

The object of solitary confinement is defeated in this prison in the very outset, from the necessity of relaxation, owing to the ill-adaptation of even the most commodious of the cells as day and night cells. It is the rule when prisoners are sentenced to solitary confinement for periods above fourteen days, that they shall not quit their cell for the first seven days. In this prison such prisoners are of necessity allowed an hour's exercise daily, from the first day because from the state of the cells, it is felt that their health must otherwise become impaired. In other respects solitary confinement is in this prison little more than nominal. The cells in which the prisoners are placed, are selected promiscuously in the wards, so that the prisoner's solitude is relieved by his having the opportunity of hearing, if not seeing, the other prisoners in their passage to and from their cells. Moreover, he can readily hold conversation with his immediate neighbours at the dinner-hour, and after the hour of locking up. The following singular entry as to the latitude afforded to this class of prisoners, occurs in the Chaplain's Journal:—

> "8th March, 1845.—Prisoners in solitary confinement waiting for the inspection of the surgeon before the day of their discharge, have an opportunity of conversing with other prisoners at the door of the surgery for the same purpose. The communication they can have at other times, renders this perhaps of small importance."

True; but from what precedes, the fact is not the less established, that the prison discipline is rendered subservient to the convenience of the surgeon, inasmuch as on the day previous to their discharge, it is shown that the prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement, visit the surgeon, instead of the surgeon visiting them, as he is required to do by the rules.

Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement are now placed in the larger or double cells, as far as the building will allow; while those who cannot be so accommodated are allowed the use of two cells, one during the day, and the other during the night. This is perhaps the strongest condemnation that could be pronounced upon the cells with reference to the purposes for which they are designed; but it is the only plan which the visiting justices have been able to devise, in the actual state of the prison building, for obviating the ill effects which must otherwise ensue from the use of the same cell during the day and night. The surgeon has been repeatedly obliged to have solitary prisoners thus removed from cell to cell, on account of the foul atmosphere in that they left.

Notwithstanding these precautions, and the daily exercise allowed, we find the following instances of prisoners altogether released from solitary confinement by order of the surgeon. The extracts are from his journal:—

> "July 9th, 1844.—J. P. in bed with fever, arising much, I think, from solitary confinement. I recommend his being taken out of solitude, at any rate for a time."
> "September 7th, 1844.—B. D., I have removed him from solitude, as he is very ill with fever."
> "October 28th, 1844.—B. W. R. to be removed from solitude."

Other instances might be mentioned, but these will suffice to corroborate our previous observations. In their report to the Court of Quarter Sessions in January, 1843, the visiting justices state that they "cannot conclude without calling the attention of the Court to the crowded state of the prison, and the dimensions of the cells, with the difficulty of ventilating them in such a manner as the inspectors deem requisite."

When it is considered that the number of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement in this prison, averaged for the two years 1843 and 1844, no less than 98, the importance of this subject will be manifest.

Dietary.

The dietary suggested by the Secretary of State in 1843, was adopted at this prison, as likewise at the Chelmsford Gaol on the 17th January, 1844. When first introduced, the governor states that it excited some little objection on the part of a few of the prisoners, owing to the substitution of cocoa for gruel for breakfast, and a diminution in the allowance of bread. Since that time, however, no complaints have been made of it.

Rules. Prison dress.

The general rules recommended by the Secretary of State at the same time, have, since May, 1844, been adopted as the prison rules. In pursuance thereof, a prison dress has been provided; that for convicted prisoners being a suit of drab cloth with yellow sleeves, and that for prisoners before trial, and misdemeanants of the first class who may wish to wear it, a pepper-and-salt-coloured cloth suit. The clothes are made by the prisoners themselves, instead of being pur-

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chased ready made as formerly. The subordinate officers of the prison have likewise been required to wear a uniform. It is a dress similar to that worn at the Millbank Prison, being a neat suit of blue cloth, with a cape and an oilskin, a pouch and belt, and ornaments of yellow worsted, with the county arms. Round the buttons, which are of yellow metal, are inscribed the words "Essex County Gaol." The cost of the material, the cape and oilskin, is to be defrayed by the officers themselves, that of the pouch-belt and ornaments by the county.

Officers' uniform.

The prescribed rules as to visitors, money, letters, spirits, and tobacco, are stated to be complied with; but with reference to the latter article, we found an exception noticed in an entry in the chaplain's journal, in which he states:—

Money—Letters Spirits—Tobacco.

"29th January, 1845.—Visited the infirmary. The scent of tobacco was very strong, which I mentioned to the Deputy-Governor immediately, who observed it equally with myself."

Means on discharge.

The relief afforded to the generality of prisoners on discharge, varies from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* To those, however, who have been in the prison before, only a loaf of bread is given; to vagrants 6*d.* in addition.

An accountant, to keep the books of both prisons, has been appointed since October last.

Chaplain.

The chaplain's routine of duty remains the same. The time which he devotes to the two prisons at Springfield and Chelmsford, varies from eight to nine hours, with the exception of Saturdays, when it is about five hours. From 9 to a quarter before 10, he attends at Chelmsford Gaol, to read prayers, &c. At 10 he reads prayers at Springfield. After that, and until 1, he inspects the letters to prisoners, gives interviews, and pays visits. At 1, twice in the week, he inspects part of the prison, and occasionally visits Chelmsford Gaol. At a quarter past 2, he superintends the schools at Springfield, and gives religious instruction to convicted and untried prisoners. He remains in the prison till the hour of locking up, granting interviews and paying visits, and inspecting letters from prisoners to their friends; or, if requisite, he attends at Chelmsford. On Saturdays, after interviews and visits, the chaplain instructs the most ignorant classes. On Sundays he performs, in the morning, a full service, with sermon, at each prison, and in the afternoon reads prayers. He likewise frequently visits and inspects the whole of one or the other prison.

School instruction.

A schoolmaster has been appointed at Springfield, whose operations are under the direction of the chaplain. Reading and writing are taught in the school. Prisoners are assembled for instruction one hour in each day, except the most ignorant class, which is called from labour each Saturday, four prisoners at a time, a quarter of an hour being given to each set. This we think much too limited, both as to duration and frequency, for this class of prisoners. On Mondays, the prisoners are instructed in writing. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the schoolmaster, with the occasional voluntary assistance of the turnkeys, instructs them in reading, from the alphabet to the Testament upwards, and in the Lord's Prayer, Creed, &c. The prisoners who can read sufficiently, read by themselves, or receive religious instruction from the chaplain during the first half hour; and during the last are employed in transcribing sentences, &c. upon slates, according to their degrees of capacity. On Thursdays, the schoolmaster attends exclusively to the spelling-class, exercising by dictation such as can write. On Saturdays, he teaches arithmetic, and on Sundays catechises for an hour.

Untried prisoners are instructed daily in their yards both by the chaplain and schoolmaster, at separate hours, about half an hour being devoted to each yard. The school-books in use are: Sunday-school Union, adult reading; Gospel of St. Matthew (large print); Varty's Sheet Lessons. The slate lessons are, Bishop Wilson's Maxims; Stade's Sunday-school Lessons; Chambers' Moral Class Book; Chambers' Rudiments of Knowledge; MS. Moral Lessons. The schoolmaster is actively engaged from 10 o'clock to the hour of locking up. The chaplain keeps a character book and statistical registers, recording information of a valuable kind. He is very zealous and indefatigable, and makes, we think, the most of the means placed at his disposal for improving the religious and moral condition of the prisoners. The chapel is used as a school-room, but is very ill adapted for the purpose. The room assigned to the chaplain is incommodiously situated, being the day-room of yard 2, in the midst of much noise and interruption.

The degrees of instruction possessed by prisoners on their admission were as follow:—

	Year ending Michaelmas, 1843.	Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.	Half-Year ending Lady-Day, 1845.
Neither read nor write	621	427	240
Read imperfectly	374	286	171
Read and write imperfectly	347	267	180
Read and write well	16	27	26
Received a superior education	3	6	1
Not ascertained	..	..	10
Total committed	1,361	1,013	628

In 1844 the monthly proportion per cent. of those who, being able, attended the schools, was 65·39; and in the half year ending at Lady-day last, it was 52·42. For the first period the proportion per cent. advanced in reading was 36·52, and for the last 44·58. The average monthly number attending the school was—

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
1843 . .	58	..	..
1844 . .	78	..	..
1845 . .	84	13	19

On the day of inspection the number of prisoners at school was 84, out of 141 who were able to attend; therefore the proportion per cent. was 59·87.

The behaviour of the prisoners attending school is stated to be good.

The professed religion of the prisoners committed was—

	To Michaelmas, 1844.	To Lady-Day, 1845.
Church of England . .	941	605
Other Protestants . .	59	15
Church of Rome . .	10	8
Jews	2	..
Mahomedan	1	..
Total . . .	1,013	628

In the Appendix will be found a list of the prison books. They are not wholly confined to religious subjects. Books.

We subjoin an extract from the intelligent chaplain's report, as conveying much that is interesting respecting the prisoners, and as fully confirming, with reference to the defects of the prison construction and discipline, many of the views which we have expressed. Chaplain's Report.

"That the conduct of the prisoners in the gaol at Springfield did not appear to him to have been as orderly during the last year as in that preceding. That new evils had presented themselves since January, when it was expected that a great improvement would follow the new appointment of wardens. That those prisoners who, on account of long sentences or weak health, had been indulged by some remission of labour, had exhibited a very lawless and impudent demeanor, among whom were some sick convicts, now, to the great advantage of the prison, removed. That others had been observed too familiar with the officer superintending them, or, if he had carried himself before them in a becoming manner, apt to perplex him in his duties. That these observations extended chiefly to the conduct of the prisoners in the yards; in their cells they had been frequently observed quiet and well occupied, especially on Sundays. That the conversation both of the untried and convicted men had been represented, in some instances, as very offensive to the quieter sort, who had, however, at the same time admitted that the evil was counterbalanced by a prevalence of an opposite tendency. That the sentence of solitary confinement could not be effectively carried out in the gaol at Springfield. That when a greater number than six were so sentenced at the same time (there had been 40, and last year 18) a communication inevitably takes place with other prisoners, and the new custom (the new regulations being literally observed) of such prisoners assembling with their old associates in the open chapel on Sundays, appeared entirely to contradict the sentence, and must be calculated as rendering whatever benefits were expected from it nugatory. That the rules appeared in this instance to the chaplain to imply that a suitable chapel should be constructed, or a part partitioned off for prisoners in solitary confinement. That the elderly men seem to suffer more than others from this species of punishment. That the class of prisoners who might be considered as affording the least hope of amendment were found to be those between 17 and 21 years of age. Of these a decrease in the year ending with the summer assize 1844, had taken place of 2 per cent.

"That the unfavourable domestic circumstances and associations pertaining to the majority of these young men, as well as their great profligacy, rendered it doubtful how far any system of mere imprisonment, unaccompanied by ulterior advantages, would reclaim them from the criminal life they had entered upon. That at the same time present impressions were made; that they were not found in every case unreasonable or 'past feeling;' they admitted and often regretted their circumstances; they would be found to form only a fifth of those committed for serious offences against the person, and one-fourth for burglary and housebreaking. The same table which showed these particulars (Table 1), showed 30 of a still younger age, and 19 under 14 years of age committed for various offences; and Table 2 showed that in both these classes there had been an increase in the year; but that it had been ascertained that not more than a third of those between 17 and 14 years belong to a criminal class of society, nor more than one-sixth of those under 14 years; while those previously convicted gave a far smaller proportion.

"That instances of very favourable impressions on the elder class of prisoners had occurred, which, from their continuing under the adverse circumstances of bad prison association and corruption, were likely to be permanent.

"That a remarkable evidence of the poor chance a discharged felon has to recover himself in the opinion of his superiors, had appeared in the case of a young man committed for a misdemeanor, at a time when he had been three weeks without work in the month of May. He had been discharged from prison three years, and had never found a place of constant employment since."

From all that precedes, no less than from what has been stated in our Report on the Chelmsford gaol, and in our previous Reports on both prisons, it will be abundantly manifest how great is the necessity for the enlargement, on which the county magistrates have, at length resolved, of the prison buildings. The prison, in its present state, consists of seven radii, converging towards the governor's house situated in the centre (and the upper part of which forms the chapel), three of the radii being in the rear, one on either side and two at angles in the front, an open space which forms the approach thereto serving to divide them. The central radius in the rear is to be entirely removed, and two additional buildings erected parallel with each of the two radii which flank it, airing-yards being formed in the intermediate

I. Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

Alterations of prison building.

space. The space occupied by the present passages in the two old radii is to be added to the cells, and a corridor made outside along the length of the building, and the day-rooms are to be converted into cells. The two side and the two front radii are to remain for the present unaltered. The whole of the upper part of the governor's house, together with the existing chapel is to be removed, and a new chapel built upon the basement, this being extended frontwards. The inner circle between the governor's house and the radii is to be covered over all round, to a level with the chapel, and galleries formed so as to connect the centre building with the radii in the same manner as at the Pentonville prison, by which means all the radii will, as there, be brought under inspection. The basement of the centre building, is to be appropriated for offices. The inner boundary walls are to be lowered to admit a free circulation of air.

There is, however, a serious defect in the position of the building which is to be appropriated to female prisoners. The windows of this wing on one side command the front gate, and also the two upper ranges of cell windows of wing No. 1, which will be occupied by men, as the wall at present intervening will be taken down.

The windows in wing No. 12 (to be also occupied by men) command a view of the airing yards for the women, and the distance from the lower cells of the men to the iron railing of the women's yards is only 16 feet. Hence blinds of some kind, which will necessarily darken the cells, must be attached to the windows, in order to prevent the men and women seeing each other, in violation of the law (4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, rule 6) which enacts that "male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate buildings, or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other; and also in disregard to sec. 49 of the same Act, which requires that in the altering, enlarging, repairing, or rebuilding of any gaol or house of correction, "it shall be considered a primary and invariable rule that the male prisoners shall in all cases be separated from the female, so as to prevent any communication between them." No expedients, such as affixing blinds, &c., will remove the evils arising from the close proximity of the buildings occupied by the men and women. In such cases there is uniformly in both parties a restless desire, and constant attempts, to communicate.

A new building for debtors is to be erected at a short distance from the extremity of one of the two front radii, and a residence for the governor upon the site of the present bakehouse, at a similar distance from the extremity of the other. These two new buildings will therefore stand on the left and right hand respectively, on entering the prison gates. Between them and on either side of the entrance, will be erected some new reception cells and a bathhouse. The whole of the new cells are to be of the required dimensions for the separate system. The plan contemplates that there shall be ten exercising yards for females, twelve airing-rooms or yards for males, and six reception cells. These constitute the whole of the present changes so far as they have been settled. It is thought that they cannot be completed in less than three years, owing to the alleged impossibility of carrying on the whole of the works at the same time. Considering the defective state of the prison, it is to be lamented that the alterations cannot be completed within a less period than that stated; but the alternative of transferring the Springfield prisoners to Chelmsford would be a still greater evil than the delay which must take place in adapting the gaol at Springfield for the reception of the Chelmsford prisoners.

Statistics.

For general statistical information respecting this prison, we refer to the returns constituting the Appendix to the present Report.

Appendix A.

(A.)

A Return of the Prisoners who received Extra Diet, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844, and the Half-Year ending Lady Day, 1845, (not being Infirmary Cases).

Initials of Name.	Nature of Extra Diet.	Initials of Name.	Nature of Extra Diet.	Initials of Name.	Nature of Extra Diet.
T. F. .	Meat and beer.	T. B. .	Tea.	H. P. .	Tea, beer, and wine.
C. T. .	Tea and arrow root.	W. B. .	Arrow root.	A. C. .	Tea, arrow root, and beer.
E. T. .	Tea.	W. R. .	Tea.		
J. F. .	Tea and arrow root.	H. R. .	Tea and arrow root.	A. G. .	Tea.
J. B. .	Tea.	J. H. .	Arrow root.	J. B. .	Ditto.
R. C. .	Ditto.	C. H. .	Ditto.	O. E. .	Ditto.
T. W. .	Ditto.	W. S. .	Tea and arrow root.	W. C. .	Tea and arrow root.
F. G. .	Ditto.	B. B. .	Arrow root.	W. B. .	Arrow root.
E. C. .	Tea, arrow root, and beer.	S. J. .	Ditto.	S. S. .	Ditto.
		J. S. .	Ditto.	W. G. .	Tea, arrow root, and beer.
G. S. .	Arrow root.	J. G. .	Tea.		
I. H. .	Tea.	J. B. .	Tea and arrow root.	J. W. .	Tea.
W. L.	Ditto.	J. B. .	Tea.	T. D. .	Arrow root.
J. W. .	Tea and an egg.	W. C. .	Tea and beer.	D. B. .	Ditto.
R. S. .	Tea and arrow root.	W. C. .	Tea.	W. A. .	Tea and arrow root.
W. S. .	Ditto.	W. F. .	Ditto.	G. J. P.	Tea.
R. K. .	Tea.	L. M. .	Ditto.	A. W. .	Ditto.
S. B. .	Arrow root.	W. R. .	Ditto.	G. S. .	Ditto.
G. L. .	Tea.	J. A. .	Ditto.	G. R. .	Ditto.
J. L. .	Ditto.	T. S. .	Ditto.	W. W.	Ditto.
G. H. .	Tea and arrow root.	G. T. .	Ditto.	W. W.	Ditto.
S. H. .	Ditto.	W. S. .	Arrow root.	J. R. .	Ditto.
W. W.	Tea.	G. W. .	Ditto.	J. S. .	Ditto.
S. R. .	Arrow root.	W. S. .	Tea.	J. J. .	Ditto.

A Return of the Prisoners who received Extra Diet—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Essex.
Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

Initials of Name.	Nature of Extra Diet.	Initials of Name.	Nature of Extra Diet.	Initials of Name.	Nature of Extra Diet.
J. G. .	Tea and meat.	D. C. .	Meat and beer.	C. W. .	Tea and arrow root.
J. C. .	Meat and arrow root.	J. F. .	Tea.	G. M. .	Tea and meat.
A. C. .	Tea and meat.	C. B. .	Ditto.	M. D. .	Tea.
W. A..	Tea.	T. K. .	Arrow root.	G. P. .	Ditto.
J. B. .	Meat.	J. D. .	Ditto.	W. Y. .	Arrow root.
J. S. .	Meat and arrow root.	H. V. .	Tea.	B. C. .	Tea.
J. E. .	Tea and arrow root.	J. C. .	Ditto.	T. S. .	Ditto.
J. H. .	Tea and meat.	G. A. .	Arrow root.	J. S. .	Ditto.
W. P. .	Arrow root.	G. B. .	Tea and meat.	W. C. .	Ditto.
J. W. .	Tea.	J. G. .	Tea and arrow root.	J. W. .	Tea, meat, and arrow root.
W. H.	Tea and meat.	C. W. .	Tea.		
N. R. .	Meat.	T. W. .	Ditto.	J. E. .	Meat.
J. S. .	Arrow root.	R. T. .	Ditto.	J. R. .	Tea.
T. E. .	Tea.	J. H. .	Tea and arrow root.	J. T. .	Ditto.
S. P. .	Ditto.	J. E. .	Tea and meat.	J. W. .	Tea and meat.
W. C. .	Arrow root.	W. N.	Tea.	W. C. .	Ditto.
R. F. .	Tea and meat.	E. G. .	Ditto.	P. H. .	Tea and arrow root.
J. N. .	Tea.	J. T. B.	Meat, beer, and wine.	R. H. .	Ditto.
J. B. .	Arrow root.			D. B. .	Arrow root.
J. P. .	Tea.	J. W. .	Tea and meat.	J. J. .	Meat.
C. P. .	Ditto.	T. G. .	Tea.	G. H. .	Tea.
J. B. .	Arrow root.	J. B. .	Arrow root.	J. B. .	Tea and meat.
R. F. .	Ditto.	C. C. .	Tea.	J. C. .	Tea.
H. R. .	Tea.	C. N. S.	Arrow root.	N. J. S.	Ditto.
W. T. .	Tea and meat.	T. N. .	Tea, meat, and arrow root.	T. H. .	Ditto.
J. R. .	Meat and arrow root.			J. K. .	Ditto.
W. M.	Tea.	J. C. .	Arrow root.	W. P. .	Ditto.
T. H. .	Ditto.	J. O'D.	Tea.	T. H. .	Tea and arrow root.
C. H. .	Tea, meat, beer, and arrow root.	W. P. M.	Ditto.	C. B. .	Ditto.
		J. M. .	Tea and arrow root.	W. S. .	Tea and meat.
J. P. .	Meat and beer.	W. J. .	Arrow root.	J. R. .	Ditto.
J. B. .	Arrow root.	G. B. .	Tea, meat, and arrow root.	J. H. .	Tea and arrow root.
R. J. .	Arrow root and meat.			W. T. .	Meat and tea.
T. H. .	Tea.	E. Y. .	Tea.	E. D. .	Tea.
C. B. .	Arrow root.	D. L. .	Ditto.	J. E. .	Arrow root.
W. O.	Tea and meat.	C. T. .	Ditto.	G. R. .	Ditto.
T. G. .	Tea, meat, rice, and arrow root.	C. C. .	Ditto.	W. G. .	Ditto.
		W. P. .	Ditto.	W. K.	Ditto.
J. T. .	Tea.	W. R. .	Meat and arrow root.	C. T. .	Tea.
S. J. .	Arrow root.	G. K. .	Tea.	J. P. .	Tea and arrow root.
J. C. .	Tea.	J. L. .	Meat.	W. H.	Ditto.
D. R. .	Ditto.	J. W. .	Tea.	J. S. .	Ditto.
T. H. .	Ditto.	W. M'G.	Ditto.	T. K. .	Arrow root.
T. G. .	Tea and arrow root.	H. P. .	Ditto.	G. H. .	Ditto.
J. B. .	Tea, meat, and beer.	C. H. .	Ditto.	R. H. .	Tea.
H. U. .	Meat, arrow root, and beer.	T. W. .	Ditto.	J. M. .	Ditto.
		W. C. .	Arrow root.	J. H. .	Arrow root.
H. B. .	Tea.	W. W.	Tea.	H. S. .	Tea, rice, and arrow root.
C. B. .	Tea and arrow root.	J. C. .	Arrow root.		
J. J. .	Tea.	T. P. .	Tea.	T. H. .	Tea and arrow root.

(B.)

Books approved for Prison Use.

Authors or Publishers.	Works.	Authors or Publishers.	Works.
	The Holy Scriptures.	Baxter	Saints' Everlasting Rest.
	The Psalter and Liturgy of the Church of England.	Becon	Christmas Banquet.
		Berens, Archdeacon	Advice to a Young Man.
	Whole Duty of Man.	Bunyan . . .	Pilgrim's Progress.
	Companion to the Prisoner.	British and Foreign School.	Daily Lesson Book, Nos. 2 and 3.
	Adult Reading Book (Sunday-School Union.)		
Abbot	Young Christian.	Carson	History of Providence.
Abercrombie . .	Elements of Sacred Truth.	Chambers, Messrs.	Moral Class Book.
,,	Think on these Things.	,,	Rudiments of Knowledge.
,,	The Contest and the Armour.	,,	Miscellany, Select Tracts from.
Baxter	Call to the Unconverted.	Clarke	Scripture Promises.
,,	Fifty Reasons to Return to God.	Doddridge . . .	Ten Sermons.
,,	Counsel to Young Men.	,,	Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.

Books approved for Prison Use—*continued.*

Authors or Publishers.	Works.	Authors or Publishers.	Works.
De Foe	Complete English Tradesman.	Paley, Archdeacon .	Natural Theology.
,,	Robinson Crusoe.	,,	On the Terrors of the Lord.
Dwight. . . .	On Drunkenness (Tract).	Porteus, Bishop .	Evidences.
Green	Discourses on Four Last Things.	Religious Tract Society.	Ancient History.
Hale	Christ Crucified.	,,	Parables Explained; Tracts, &c.—The Sinners' Friend, On the Atonement, Young Man from Home.
Harte	Lectures on St. Matthew.		
Hall, Bishop . .	Prevailing Intercessor.		
,,	Comfort for the Afflicted.		
Herrick . . .	On Salvation.		
Hopkins, Bishop .	On the Two Covenants.	Robinson . . .	On the Works of the Spirit in Regeneration.
,,	Ten Commandments.		
Jewell	Plain Truth.	Scougal . . .	Life of God in the Soul of Man.
Johes	Book of Nature.	Sellow	Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures.
Keith	Evidences, &c.		
Knowledge, Society for Promoting Christian.	Instructor; Plates on Natural History.	Slade	Sunday-School Lessons.
		Steele	Religious Tradesman.
		Stevenson . . .	Warning Voice (Tract).
,,	Tracts—On Drunkenness, Sabbath-breaking, Lying, and Inattention at Church; History of the Miracles and Parables of Christ.	Todd	Lectures to Children.
		Trimmer . . .	Abridgment of Sacred Scriptures, and Catechism.
		Varty	Sheet Lessons, various.
Leighton, Archbishop	On Christ the Saviour.	Wilson . . .	Knowledge and Practice of Christianity.
,,	Short Catechism.	,,	Principles and Duties.
Marks	Sea Sermons.	,,	Sermons.
Martineau . . .	Rioters.	,,	Maxims.
Nicholls . . .	Help to Reading the Scriptures.	,,	Prayers.

(C.)

Return from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Springfield, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile,		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencemeet of the Year	60	..	7	..	67	..	67

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	8	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	63	..	4	..	229	..	20	..	316	..	14	..	34	..	..	..	48	..	364	..	364
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	8	..	..	..	21	..	5	..	34	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	38	..	38
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	4	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	16	..	16
Total	83	..	5	..	291	..	25	..	404	..	14	..	40	..	..	..	54	..	458	..	458
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	83	..	5	..	291	..	25	..	404	..	14	..	04	..	..	..	45	..	458	..	458

No. 1.—*continued.*

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
How disposed of.																					
5. Of these were convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	34	..	4	..	126	..	9	..	173	..	4	..	20	..	..	..	24	..	197	..	197
Sentenced to Transportation	25	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	70	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	78	..	78
Sentences deferred	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	7
7. Acquitted at the Bar	15	..	..	..	69	..	1	..	85	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	10	..	95	..	95
8. No Bills found	6	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	19	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	25	..	25
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
0. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
4. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	2	..	..	..	36	..	10	..	48	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	52	..	52
Total	83	..	5	..	291	..	25	..	404	..	14	..	40	..	..	..	54	..	458	..	458
7. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..	..	..	17	..	2	..	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	22

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	45	..	..	..	45	..	45
1. By Courts Martial	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
3. Under the Game Laws	84	..	7	..	91	..	91
4. Under the Revenue Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Under the Vagrant Act	198	..	14	..	212	..	212
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	70	..	13	..	83	..	83
8. Under the Larceny Act	19	..	6	..	25	..	25
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	67	..	6	..	73	..	73
11. For want of Sureties	25	..	1	..	26	..	26
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	47	..	9	..	56	..	56
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	540	..	56	..	596	..	596
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	40	..	..	..	40	..	40
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	60	..	7	..	67	..	67
Summary Convictions	45	..	..	..	45	..	45
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	316	..	48	..	364	..	364
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial	14	..	2	..	16	..	16
Summary Convictions	537	..	56	..	593	..	593
Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	34	..	4	..	38	..	38
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Summary Convictions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	25	..	1	..	26	..	26
Total	1084	..	118	..	1202	..	1202
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	1084	..	118	..	1202	..	1202

No. 5. *See* Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	48	..	4	..	52	..	52
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	46	..	1	..	47	..	47
3. Summary Convictions	60	..	3	..	63	..	63
4. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	155	..	8	..	163	..	163
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	155	..	8	..	163	..	163

NOTE.*—Table 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																					
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Transferred to other Governors.		Sentences deferred.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	148	..	93	..	49	..	28	..	20	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	..
2. Ditto after Trial	3	..	27	..	34	..	19	..	40	..	39	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	186	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	20	..	112	..	232	..	90	..	65	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	540	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	20	..	31	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	70	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																					
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Transferred to other Governors.		Sentences deferred.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . .	22	..	15	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
2. Ditto after Trial . .	10	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	26	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	3	..	26	..	17	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	390	..	390
2. Ditto after Trial	212	..	212
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	596	..	596
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	78	..	78
5. Ditto received from other Governors	3	..	3

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of age	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	14	..	14	..	14
14 Years and under 17	..	..	35	..	35	..	35
17 Years and under 21	105	..	..	..	105	..	105
21 Years and under 30	122	..	..	..	122	..	122
30 Years and upwards	136	..	..	..	136	..	136
Total	363	..	54	..	417	..	417

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
14 Years and under 17	..	..	44	..	44	..	44
17 Years and under 21	178	..	..	..	178	..	178
21 Years and under 30	206	..	..	..	206	..	206
30 Years and upwards	156	..	..	..	156	..	156
Total	540	..	56	..	596	..	596

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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	150	..	23	..	173	..	173
Can Read only	99	..	19	..	118	..	118
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	98	..	11	..	109	..	109
Can Read and Write well	16	..	1	..	17	..	17
Total	363	..	54	..	417	..	417

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	231	..	23	..	254	..	254
Can Read only	153	..	15	..	168	..	168
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	140	..	18	..	158	..	158
Can Read and Write well	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total	540	..	56	..	596	..	596

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	490	..	53	..	543	..	543
Infirmary Cases	93	..	6	..	99	..	99
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	28	..	3	..	31	..	31
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Year of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	159	..	11	..	170	..	170
Twice	72	..	2	..	74	..	74
Thrice	24	..	6	..	40	..	40
Four times or more	38	..	3	..	31	..	31
Total	293	..	22	..	315	..	315

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed..

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	554	..	56	..	610	..	610
Employment, not being Hard Labour	106	..	7	..	113	..	113
Not Employed	424	..	55	..	479	..	479
Total	1,084	..	118	..	1,202	..	1,202

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No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	59	..	18	..	77	..	77
By Courts Martial	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	63	..	18	..	81	..	81

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	6	..	14	..	20	..	20
Total	6	..	14	..	20	..	20

No. 16—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	43	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	49	..	49
Solitary Cells	266	..	26	..	13	..	1	..	306	..	306
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	313	..	29	..	16	..	2	..	360	..	360

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	208	..	208
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	170	..	170
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	..
Day Caps	1	..	Beds	1	..
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	..
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	..
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	2	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1 pr	..	Towels	1	..
Handkerchiefs	1	..	Infirmary Beds	1	..
Shoes	1	..	,, Blankets	2	..
Clogs	1	..	,, Rugs	1	..
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	2	..
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	1	..

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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	996	17	8
,, Male and Female Clothing	368	16	6
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	18	3	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	50	3	3
,, Medicines	107	4	3
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	26	15	7½
,, Fuel	218	17	11
,, Soap	20	6	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	60	18	11½
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	6	10	0
,, Stationery and Printing	18	5	9
,, Books	40	15	5
,, Furniture	10	2	1
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	16	4	9
,, Officers' Salaries	1,803	2	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of Lunatics	101	15	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Conveyance	7	17	6
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	27	6	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	64	13	1
,, Sundries not mentioned	188	5	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,153	0	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	270	0	2
Grand Total	4,423	1	1
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	5	17	3½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	2	5	0

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
T. O. .	64	Re-examination	9 Mar. 1844	Labouring under the effects of poison.	10 Mar. 1844	11 hours . .	Having taken arsenic previous to his coming to prison.
J. C. .	55	14 days . . .	1 June, 1844	Bad . .	13 June,1844	13 days . . .	Consumption.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so, previous to Admission.	If Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
G. R. .	52	Acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity.	7 Aug. 1834	Good .	No.	No.	No.	Remains.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding Three Days:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast . . .	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week—*continued.*

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CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this Class employed at Hard Labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of Soup per week.

CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, and not more than Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday and Thursday.*—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
	Tuesday and Saturday.—3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.
	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—8 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel, when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Breakfast	*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*—1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa-nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa-nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*—1 pint of soup; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Supper, the seven days	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—

Males.—The ordinary diet of their Class. | Females.—The ordinary diet of their Class.

CLASS 7.—Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves.

Males.—The same as Class 4. | Females.—The same as Class 4.

CLASS 8.—Destitute Debtors.

Males.—The same as Class 4. | Females.—The same as Class 4.

CLASS 9.—Prisoners under punishment for Prison Offences for terms not exceeding Three Days: 1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

NOTE.—*Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.*—The Soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints to contain 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 24.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.		How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
							Felons.	Misdemeanants		
January	6	123	7½ in.	2 Revolutions or 30 feet.	Felons, ¼ off, ¾ on. Misdemeanants ⅓ off, ⅔ on.	10,800	8,100	7,200	Not recorded with precision. The calculations are made from Bates's sliding scale of treadwheel labour, occasionally tested by gyrometers.	Grinding Wheat and turning two Flys.
February	7					12,800	9,450	8,400		
March	8					14,400	10,800	9,600		
April	9					16,200	12,000	10,800		
May	10					18,000	12,000	12,000		
June	10					18,000	12,000	12,000		
July	10					18,000	12,000	12,000		
August	10					18,000	12,000	12,000		
September	9					16,200	12,000	10,800		
October	8					14,400	10,800	9,600		
November	7					12,800	9,450	8,400		
December	6					10,800	8,100	7,200		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	6	Four.	16 two-thirds revolutions per minute, or 1000 per hour.	6,000	By gyrometers.	Not applied to any useful purpose, but as healthy exercise, and to keep the prisoners apart when let out of their cells into the yards in the day-time.
February	7			7,000		
March	8			8,000		
April	9			9,000		
May	10			10,000		
June	10			10,000		
July	10			10,000		
August	10			10,000		
September	9			9,000		
October	8			8,000		
November	7			7,000		
December	6			6,000		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
Thomas Clarkson Neale	Governor	57	October 1, 1825	500 0 0	The Governor has a house, garden, and field outside the prison, firing and candles.
George Burton Hamilton	Chaplain	40	Easter Session, 1832	300 0 0	
George Asser Gepp	Surgeon	73	Easter Session, 1793	100 0 0	
James Dean	Deputy Governor	34	Easter Session, 1836	75 0 0	
James Parchment	Turnkey	55	October 1, 1825	75 0 0	
Richard Clark	Ditto	47	Summer Session, 1841	60 0 0	
George Howard	Schoolmaster	61	Easter Session, 1838	52 0 0	
John Rayner	Baker	49	Michaelmas, 1834	52 0 0	
Henry James	Shoemaker	38	Ditto	52 0 0	
Robert Cottee	Miller	50	July 10, 1844	52 0 0	
Robert Dennis	Warder	37	January 11, 1844	46 16 0	
Edward Alger	Ditto	34	Ditto	46 16 0	
Ebenezer Clark	Ditto	34	Ditto	46 16 0	
Samuel Hoy	Porter	68	Easter Session, 1836	40 0 0	Resides in the Prison.
Joseph Gutteridge	Turnkey	62	Michaelmas, 1837	39 0 0	
William Lewis	Ditto	25	August 13, 1840	39 0 0	
Robert Fitch	Ditto	24	August 22, 1840	39 0 0	
Philip French	Warder	22	January 11, 1844	39 0 0	
John Clark	Ditto	21	Ditto	39 0 0	
William Aldred	Ditto	22	January 27, 1844	39 0 0	
Thomas Pledger	Watchman	52	Michaelmas, 1837	36 8 0	
John Butcher	Ditto	49	May 31, 1841	36 8 0	
James French	Labourer	25	November 12, 1842	31 4 0	
John Rayner, jun.	Ditto	22	January 12, 1844	31 4 0	
Henry Griggs	Ditto	29	Ditto	31 4 0	
John Quilter	Ditto	35	Ditto	31 4 0	
George Gutteridge	Ditto	24	Ditto	31 4 0	
Thomas Hawes	Nurse	55	February 18, 1845	26 0 0	Rations and 1 pint of beer daily.
				1,987 4 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	55	5	1½
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	16	13	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	124	10	10
Amount of Fines paid by the Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	64	13	1
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	1	8	7½
Total	262	10	8

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,153	0	11
Total Receipts of Ditto	262	10	8
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,890	10	3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	270	0	2
Total expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	4,160	10	5

NOTE.—This Sum, divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives 1*s.* $3\frac{3}{4}\frac{54709}{62529}$*d.*, as the daily cost of each Prisoner.

CHELMSFORD.—COUNTY GAOL.

Chelmsford County Gaol.

FOR a full account of the construction and discipline of this gaol, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

It remains, in both respects, in precisely the same defective state as at the date of our last Report.

We have on former occasions referred to the expressed intention of the county magistrates to abolish this gaol altogether, and shown the imperative necessity which existed for their doing so, in the utter unfitness of the prison for the purposes to which it is appropriated, while at each succeeding visit we have found increased reason to deplore that such intention remained unfulfilled. Proposed abolition.

It was, therefore, with great satisfaction that we learned, at the date of our last inspection, that the expediency of abolishing the gaol being at length fully recognized, measures were in contemplation the execution of which would admit, at no very distant period, of the transfer from this most improper prison of the classes of prisoners usually committed to it,—namely, female criminals and debtors of both—sexes to the gaol at Springfield.

The plan resolved upon is that suggested in our Sixth Report; that is, of so enlarging the gaol at Springfield as to consolidate the two prisons into one, a measure at once the most effectual and economical. The site and materials of the old gaol are to be sold, and the proceeds applied in diminution of the cost of the new buildings. In our Report on the Springfield gaol we advert more particularly to the details of the proposed alterations.

Under these circumstances we do not feel ourselves called upon, as we otherwise should have done, to recur in detail to the inherent defects of this prison. We content ourselves with reiterating in general terms the opinion which we have never ceased to entertain or to express, that, apart from other considerations, those defects are of a nature absolutely to preclude the observance of anything like proper discipline, and thus to defeat the very end and object of imprisonment—the correction and reform of those who are subjected to it.

We found most of the women's apartments in the gaol in so damp a state as to be quite unfit for occupation. The privy of Yard No. 3 was very offensive. Ward No. 5 is used as a cooking-house, the cooking being done by the male porter; and also as a sleeping-room for the male night watchmen, of whom there are two. Ward No. 4 is used as a reception room. Damp cells.

The old house of correction part of the Chelmsford gaol, now altogether disused for its former purposes, is in a dilapidated state and fast falling to decay. It is frequently used by the police for the lodgment of their prisoners, and they have access to it through the side entrance of the gaol, in the rear of the females' wards. This we consider a very objectionable arrangement. The deputy governor stated that, on a recent occasion, a female prisoner lodged by the police in the old building for the night, had created so much noise whilst there that she quite disturbed the prison. The cells of the old building are entirely unfit even for the purposes of police cells. Police prisoners.

The criminal population of this gaol was less by 34, in 1844, than the annual average of the

I. HOME DISTRICT.

three years preceding, and less by 49 than in 1841. The numbers in those different years were as under :—

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Chelmsford County Gaol.

Yearly committals.

Year ending at Michaelmas.	Committed in the Year.	Proportion under 17 Years.	Re-committals.
1841	204	22	32
1842	172	16	33
1843	193	38	29
1844	155	24	30

State of instruction :—

Year ending at Michaelmas.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read only.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write well.
1841 . . .	58	60	51	1
1842 . . .	60	66	38	2
1843 . . .	57	86	40	2
1844 . . .	58	47	39	3
Average . .	58	65	42	2

In 1843 and 1844 the greatest and least numbers at any one time, and the daily average number, were :—

	1843.	1844.
Greatest	38	25
Least	11	6
Average	20	13

Prisoners at time of inspection.

At our recent inspection we found in this prison, on the criminal side, 13 females; and on the debtors' side, 8 male debtors; in all 21 prisoners. The female prisoners were of the following descriptions :—

For trial at the sessions on a charge of stealing	1
Convicted of felony (all cases of stealing)	6
Under sentence of transportation (for stealing a watch) . .	1
Acquitted of the murder of her child on the ground of insanity at the time, and sentenced to imprisonment during the Royal pleasure	1
Committed for want of sureties for assaults in a workhouse .	2
Vagrants deserting their families	2
	13

Classification.

We found the legal classification in regard to these prisoners violated in more than one instance. In one ward (No. 3) were two young women committed for want of sureties, and the untried prisoner, a girl of 15, charged with stealing. The two former had been in prison before, the one no less than ten times, the other four. The untried prisoner had likewise been in prison twice. This girl was said to be incorrigible. Her two fellow prisoners accused her before us of having stolen their bread that morning, and complained of her using habitually the most foul and disgusting language. They themselves bore but an indifferent character, so that both the governor and matron concurred in remarking that the behaviour complained of must have been bad indeed if it shocked *them*. In the day-room of wards Nos. 6 and 7 (which properly constitute but one) were associated the woman acquitted as insane; the prisoner sentenced to transportation, and two of the six prisoners convicted of felony. These last two were children of the respective ages of 11 and 9 years, but, children as they were, they were said to be already accomplished thieves. The countenances and whole appearance of these unhappy children exhibited unmistakeable signs of premature depravity. Their history forms another melancholy addition to the long catalogue of juvenile delinquency induced by parental neglect or criminality. They had, it seems, been brought down from London by their father and their step-mother, the latter of whom had sent them out into the streets of Chelmsford to steal, and they had obeyed these directions by purloining a cloak and various other articles from shops. From consideration for their tender years, and the circumstances of their case, the judge who had tried them had deferred passing sentence, hoping that something might be done by the visiting justices in the way of procuring them admission into an asylum. We did not learn, however, that this object was likely to be attained. Meanwhile, their presence in the gaol was a source of great embarrassment. They had been there already some weeks, having been tried at the Lent assizes, and would remain a

Depraved children.

considerable time longer; that is, until the next assize, when they would be called up for judgment, unless some provision could, in the interim, be made for them. The want of a proper provision for criminal children in which to secure and reclaim such very young offenders, whether male or female, was never more forcibly impressed upon our minds than in this distressing case. The neglect, by their parents, of the two little girls referred to had been most criminal, as when they came into the gaol they barely knew their letters. Since then, under such occasional instruction as the matron could give them, they had made some little progress, and the younger one was beginning to be able to put letters together. They had been placed in the ward where we found them because, as they could not safely be left alone, it was very properly wished to avoid the still worse alternative which must have been otherwise resorted to, of allowing them to associate with the depraved young girl committed for trial who was then for the third time in prison. The reason of the presence of the prisoner under sentence of transportation in this ward was stated to be, that the prisoner acquitted as insane required companionship.

Prisoner acquitted as insane.

From what we noticed of the apparent state of health and mind of the latter prisoner we should consider the Chelmsford Gaol a most unfit place for her much longer confinement. Its low damp situation and monotonous character are calculated, we think, to produce a very injurious effect; the one upon the physical, the other upon the moral, constitution of this woman, and their combined influence seemed to be fast inducing in her a state of settled melancholy. We found an entry concerning her in the chaplain's journal, and we give it as confirmatory of our actual observation:—

"10th August, 1844. E. H. acquitted at the winter assize of a charge of child murder (one of her own children) on the ground of insanity at the time, and waiting in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure, has conducted herself generally in a quiet and rational manner, but manifesting some little excitement at the periods of the sessions' and gaol delivery, seeming then to expect to be called up and delivered. This excitement has appeared in an increased degree since the acquittal of another prisoner committed under a similar charge at the late assize, which circumstance, added to the light conversation of the woman (but of which no complaint was made by E. H. at the time), appears to have caused the greater intensity of feeling under which she at present seems to be labouring. The feeling is very natural. She is comparing her own condition, separated from her husband and children, with that of the other: she is conscious she possesses a far higher moral principle, and concludes, that she is neglected and her lot hard."

We likewise find our observation further confirmed by the surgeon. The following are extracts on the subject from his journal:—

"9th August, 1844. E. H. has irritative fever. This woman has been confined in the prison a long time. I consider the confinement materially injures her general health."
"8th February, 1845. E. H. has fever."
"31st March, 1845. E. H. is in a low weak state."

In the actual state of the criminal side of this gaol we consider a lengthened imprisonment in it as calculated to prove detrimental to the general health of almost any prisoner. How much more so then must it be in a peculiar case of extreme mental sensitiveness such as that we have adduced!

The two vagrants were together in ward No. 1; three more of the felons (one of whom had an infant with her) in ward No. 2; and the remaining felon, a girl of 17, was in solitary confinement by sentence of the Court,—the room used for the purpose being the infirmary. This girl had been placed there on the 11th of April, but had received no visit from the surgeon until the 15th, an interval of four days. Although the girl's health was good, the surgeon was not the less bound by the regulations to satisfy himself of the fact by a daily visit.

Discipline.

In these different day-rooms, which admit of inspection only by going into them, the prisoners were without any supervision whatsoever. They are visited frequently during the day by the matron and the sub-matron, who is the only additional officer that has been appointed since our last Report. These visits can, of course, have no effect in checking improper conversation or proceedings. The matron's apartments, which are situated in the house formerly the governor's, are at too great a distance from the nearest ward to enable her to exercise anything like an effectual supervision. The under-matron lodges at the opposite end of the entrance court, between the debtors' and the criminals' side, and is, consequently, somewhat nearer to the prisoners; but she is not amongst them, and cannot, therefore, know immediately what is going on. According to the state of numbers the prisoners sleep more or less together, and are still more free from observation than during the day. The effect of this unchecked day and night association cannot but be of the most demoralizing nature, and we have already cited instances illustrative of the fact. In February last, the governor's journal records the case of a female prisoner being put into a yard by herself because "her conduct was too bad to allow her to associate with other prisoners."

When it is considered that many untried prisoners are in this gaol for months together, the good and the bad, the young and the old, the hardened and the offender for the first time being brought together in indiscriminate association, it will be readily understood how serious is the evil we have pointed out. The returns for 1843 show that two untried prisoners were in the gaol, the one upwards of six months, the other above a year!

I. Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Chelmsford County Gaol.

Punishments.

Subjoined is a statement of the prison offences and punishments during the last two years and a half:—

Punishments.

Offences.	Dark Cells.	Solitary Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Other Punishments.
Michaelmas, 1842, to Michaelmas, 1843.				
Not completing work	..	..	28	..
Refusing to work and bad language	1	..	..	..
Refusing to work, making loud noises, and general misconduct	3	..	..	..
Indecently exposing the person	1	..	..	..
Damaging the prison clothing	..	1	..	..
Michaelmas, 1843, to Michaelmas, 1844.				
Not completing work	..	..	13	..
Refusing to work	..	..	..	6
Damaging prison clothing	1	..	..	..
Refusing to work and general bad behaviour	1	..	..	..
General bad behaviour	..	2	..	..
Michaelmas, 1844, to Lady-day, 1845.				
Refusing to work	..	1	..	..
Refusing to work and general misconduct	..	1	..	..
	7	5	41	6

Of 59 cases of punishment there are 41 of stoppage of diet for the non-disorderly offence of not completing work, so that the punishments for disorderly offences become reduced to 18, or only 7 per annum; a proof not of the good moral condition of the prison, but the direct converse, as showing the licence which must have prevailed owing to the absence of means of detection or control. Amongst the offences recorded is one of indecent exposure of the person. In the "Gaol Returns" for 1844, (p. 56) the following offences are mentioned in the enumeration of the offences punishable by the rules of the Chelmsford Gaol, viz.:— "Fighting, indecent behaviour, quarrelling, defrauding another prisoner, and convicted prisoners holding intercourse with prisoners in another ward."

It is needless to remark, that the mere provision against offences of the nature of those above stated bespeaks at once the lax discipline which prevails; for were the management in the least effective no such offences could be committed. In proof of the utter want of discipline the chaplain says in his journal, 27th January, 1844:—

"Instructed in No. 2. Visited No. 1 building, having been interrupted by a loud noise of singing and laughing from the latter."

An entry by one of the visiting justices, in their journal, also testifies to this effect in the following words:—

"8th December, 1843. Remarked, as I have done frequently before, the entire want of inspection of the prisoners in their day-rooms in which they pass the entire day."

Governor. This gaol is still nominally governed by the governor of the Springfield Prison, who visits it about every alternate day, unless something of a special character should require his attendance oftener. His deputy resides upon the spot.

Rules. The rules and regulations recommended by the Secretary of State in 1843 have been adopted as the prison rules; but the state of the building causes many of them to be practically unobserved.

Employment. The women sentenced to hard labour are set to turn Richmond's crank machines, of which

there are three in use, and they are worked by the prisoners in turn. The daily amount of such labour required to be performed by each prisoner is 3000 revolutions, and she can complete the task in an hour and a half. During the remainder of the prescribed working hours she is employed at needlework, or washing. There is no employment provided on the gaol side. The working hours vary according to the length of the day at different seasons, two hours only being deducted for meals, prayers, and teaching.

There is no school in this prison, nor any teaching, beyond what the matron has time to afford, and this she admits is little enough. It is confined to reading and scriptural history. No writing has been taught for many years past. The matron has no class, nor any fixed hour for teaching, but goes from ward to ward, devoting as much time to each as the state of numbers, and her other occupations permit. She thinks she could teach better if she had a class-room, but there is none available. She says that many of the prisoners refuse to learn at all, alleging that having done without reading so long, they can do without it still. The generality, however, evince a desire to learn. The books in use are such as are suggested by the chaplain, and consist of Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgement and the Scriptural Catechism.

Instruction.

The chaplain reads morning prayers daily, and performs a full service on Sundays and other prescribed days. He administers the sacrament to those whom he may deem proper to receive the same four times a year. He sees every prisoner apart at stated periods, and on admission and discharge. He generally inspects the whole of the gaol on Saturdays, and visits occasionally to give religious instruction and catechise. The greater part of his time is, however, of necessity, devoted to Springfield.

Amidst the moral contamination going on in this prison it is all but hopeless to look for signs of reformation. Nevertheless they sometimes occur, and the following extract from the chaplain's journal affords a gratifying instance :—

Reformation.

"28th July, 1844. F. C. discharged 5th March, 1844, after suffering sentence for felony, called at the prison this day to see and thank me for the religious instruction she had received, and to state that she was married and living respectably."

Health.

The health of the prison was good on inspection, there being no patients either in the infirmary or on the sick list. The last case on the sick list was on the 9th March last, or five weeks before our visit. The surgeon states the health of the prison to have been good upon the whole within the last two years. The greatest number on the sick list at one time occurred in 1844, when there were eight. The chief complaint prevailing has been bilious fever; the cases however being slight. There were no deaths. The improved state of the prison health is, without doubt, mainly attributable to a better diet; the dietary recommended by the Secretary of State in 1843 having been adopted, and in use as well here as at Springfield for some time past. That this must have been the case is apparent from the fact, that the pre-disposing causes to disease presented by the prison itself remain unchanged; that is the low situation of the building, and the dampness and defective ventilation of the wards and cells. It has been shown, too, that cases of bilious fever—a disorder clearly traceable to such causes —occurred. We found not a single thermometer in this prison. The surgeon does not always attend daily unless required. He makes a general half-weekly inspection of the prison, but not a monthly one; at least such appears by his journal to be the case.

Dietary.

Debtors.

Of the eight male debtors in custody, as stated, on the day of our inspection, six had been committed since the 9th August, 1844, the date of the passing of the new Insolvent Act; and the other two did not come within the application of its 58th section. The description given of these debtors was—two gentlemen, one carpenter, one publican, one blacksmith, one builder, one jobber, one labourer; six of them were married (four having children); one was a widower and one single. The widower, an old man bordering upon 70, a carpenter by trade, formerly clerk of the parish, and who had been in the prison since November, 1842, declared that he had no wish to leave it, as he was deprived of all means of subsistence, and would, if discharged, have no asylum but the workhouse.

The collective liabilities for which the whole of the debtors were detained amounted to 928*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, the sums varying from 347*l.* to 41*l.*; three only of the eight maintained themselves.

The number of debtors committed to this gaol, since our last inspection, has been as under, viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Year ending Michaelmas, 1843 . .	50	4	54
Year ending Michaelmas, 1844 . .	73	1	74
Half-year ending Lady-day, 1845 . .	14	..	14

I. HOME DISTRICT.

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The following were the greatest and least numbers at any one time, and the average daily numbers within the same periods, respectively:—

	Greatest.	Least.	Average.
Year ending Michaelmas, 1843 . .	20	8	13
Year ending Michaelmas, 1844 . .	34	6	18
Half-year ending Lady-day, 1845 . .	11	5	8

Estimating the whole number for the latter year at 28, and comparing this with the annual average number of the two preceding years, the result shows a diminution of upwards of 56 per cent. in the annual number of imprisoned debtors, consequent, it may be inferred, on the operation of the late Insolvent Act. At the date of its enactment, viz., 9th August, 1844, there were in custody in this gaol 21 male debtors. On the 1st September these were reduced to 11, or nearly one half; between which time and the 1st March, 1845, the monthly fluctuations were from 7, when they reached their minimum, to 11, viz.—

1st October, 1844	7
1st November, 1844	11
1st December, 1844	9
1st January, 1845	8
1st February, 1845	9
1st March, 1845	10

It is seen that no female debtors have been committed since Michaelmas last.

Debtors.

A debtor is paid 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, as yardsman, to keep clean the debtors' prison. Nevertheless we found, as usual, the debtors' prison in a very dirty slovenly state, more especially the room termed the "long room," in which five of the prisoners were together, idling. This room is also used as a dormitory, and had four beds in it. Four of the debtors had separate rooms, one of which was rented in the governor's house, at a weekly payment, this objectionable practice being still adhered to. Some of the rooms in the debtors' prison were, from the dampness of their walls and ceilings, unfit for occupation, and the whitewash peeled off from the walls in many places, both there and on the staircases. There was a strong smell of smoking in the debtors' prison. It was denied that any smoking had taken place, but we are satisfied of the contrary. Some of the debtors appeared to have great latitude allowed them. The gate of the passage leading from their yard to the entrance yard, into which the several females' yards open, was unclosed; and we observed from a window of the governor's house one of the debtors walking in the entrance yard, so that had any female prisoners been then brought in, or the doors of the females' yards been opened by the matron to admit either them or herself, he and the female prisoners might readily have seen each other. The debtors ought to be kept to their own side of the prison, and on no account allowed to pass the gate to which we have alluded. The propriety of this will be the more apparent when it is considered that the female prisoners are sometimes allowed to take exercise in the entrance yard; as, for instance, the woman who was in confinement for an unlimited period, was allowed that privilege on account of her health. It is bad enough that debtors are lodged in the house, inasmuch, as from the balcony thereof, to which balcony they have free access, they can command a complete view of the females' yards, and the position is such as to render it no difficult matter to carry on a conversation from thence, or to effect an interchange of written communications. One of the debtors had applied for leave for his wife to remain with him in the prison every evening till eight o'clock, a request which the visiting justices at first refused, but upon his renewing his application, on the plea that he had been attacked with paralysis of the face whilst in bed, they relaxed the prison rule in his favour, and gave permission that his wife should remain with him until nine o'clock.

The state of order and discipline on the debtors' side of the prison may be readily inferred from what has been said in regard to the want of discipline on the criminal side. It is recorded in the chaplain's journal, on the 22d November, 1844, that a debtor complained that a new debtor's meat had been stolen, and also of the noise made by those sleeping in the "long room." From the 14th to the 17th April last none of the debtors attended chapel.

Statistics.

For general statistical information respecting this prison we refer to the tables in the Appendix.

Return from the County Gaol at Chelmsford, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	12	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	41	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	14	..	55	55
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	11	11
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	10	10
Total	..	13	..	..	..	52	..	1	..	66	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	19	..	85	85
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	..	13	..	..	..	52	..	1	..	66	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	19	..	85	85
How disposed of.																					
6. Of these were Convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	21	21
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	7
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	4	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	27	27
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
8. No Bills found	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	6
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	7	7
Total	..	13	..	..	..	52	..	1	..	66	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	19	..	85	85
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	5	..	..	..	5	5
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	23	..	..	..	23	23
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act. . .	..	10	..	..	..	10	10
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	10	..	1	..	11	11
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	8	..	1	..	9	9
11. For want of Sureties	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	14	..	3	..	17	17
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	66	..	5	..	71	71
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	10	2	12
1. On Mesne Process	1	..	1
2. In Execution	66	1	67
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	5	..	5
Total	73	1	74

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . — Prisoners for Trial	..	9	..	..	..	9	9
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
— Summary Convictions	..	5	..	..	..	5	5
— For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial . . .	..	41	..	14	..	55	55
— Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Rendered in Court for Trial	..	7	..	3	..	10	10
— Summary Convictions . .	..	64	..	5	..	69	69
— Ditto transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	9	..	2	..	11	11
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
— Summary Convictions	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	..	7	..	..	..	7	7
Total . . .	..	146	..	24	..	170	170
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	10	2	..	..	10	2	12
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	73	1	..	..	73	1	74
Total of Debtors and Criminals	83	149	..	24	83	173	256

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No. 5. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	3	..	4	..	7	7
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	2	..	3	..	5	5
3. Summary Convictions	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	9	..	7	..	16	16
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total of Debtors and Criminals	12	9	..	7	12	16	28

* NOTE.—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	29	..	11	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
2. Ditto after Trial	..	2	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	36
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	5	..	27	..	25	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
2. Ditto after Trial	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	12
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	68	68
2. Ditto after Trial	..	48	48
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	71	71
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	7	7
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	1	1

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	7	..	7	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	11	..	11	11
17 Years and under 21	..	19	..	..	..	19	19
21 Years and under 30	..	20	..	..	..	20	20
30 Years and upwards	..	18	..	..	..	18	18
Total	..	57	..	19	..	76	76

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	5	..	5	5
17 Years and under 21	..	27	..	..	..	27	27
21 Years and under 30	..	16	..	..	..	16	16
30 Years and upwards	..	23	..	..	..	23	23
Total	..	66	..	5	..	71	71

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	18	..	9	..	27	27
Can Read only	..	19	..	5	..	24	24
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	17	..	5	..	22	22
Can Read and Write well	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Total	..	57	..	19	..	76	76

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	29	..	2	..	31	31
Can Read only	..	22	..	1	..	23	23
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	15	..	2	..	17	17
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	66	..	5	..	71	71

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	31	24	..	..	31	24	55
Infirmary Cases	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	5	3	..	..	..	..	8
Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	..	17	..	2	..	19	19
Twice	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Thrice	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Four Times or more	..	5	..	..	..	5	5
Total	..	28	..	2	..	30	30

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	95	..	16	..	111	111
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Not Employed	..	51	..	7	..	58	58
Total	..	146	..	24	..	170	170

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	..	6	..	1	..	7	7
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	6	..	1	..	7	7

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Solitary Cells	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Stoppage of Diet	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
Other Punishments	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Total	..	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	23

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	..	25	25
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	13	13
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	34	..	34
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	18	..	18

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	..	1	Beds	..	1
Jackets	..	1	Blankets	..	2
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	..	1
Trousers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	..	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	1 pair	Towels	..	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Infirmary Beds	..	2
Shoes	..	1 pair	,, Blankets	..	4
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	..	2

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	215	2	11½
,, Male and Female Clothing	28	15	3
,, Bedding	18	1	2
,, Straw	4	8	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	16	5	10½
,, Medicines	20	8	8
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	3	18	6
,, Fuel	71	1	0
,, Soap	12	16	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	41	13	11
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	10	19	0
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	11	9	4
,, Officers' Salaries	290	17	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Conveyance	1	1	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	80	11	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	827	9	6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	155	8	2
Grand Total	982	17	8
*See Note.**—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	6	15	6¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	13	0¾

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If Removed Date of Removal.	Where sent.
E. H.	50	Acquitted on the ground of insanity.	27 July, 1842.	Good	Insane on admission.	..	No.	Removed 28 Mar., 1843, brought back 30 Nov., 1843, and now remains in prison.	Hoxton House Lunatic Asylum.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

CLASS 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding Three Days:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week—*continued.*

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CLASS 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.

CLASS 3.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners, not employed at Hard Labour, for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, and not more than Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday and Thursday.*—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
	Tuesday and Saturday.—3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.
	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—8 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel, when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

CLASS 4.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
Supper	Same as breakfast.	Same as breakfast.

CLASS 5.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of pototoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Breakfast	*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*—1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa-nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*—1 pint of soup; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Supper, the seven days	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—

Males.—The ordinary diet of their class. | Females.—The ordinary diet of their class.

CLASS 7.—Prisoners for examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves:—

Males.—The same as Class 4. | Females.—The same as Class 4.

CLASS 8.—Destitute Debtors.

Males.—The same as Class 4. | Females.—The same as Class 4.

CLASS 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for terms not exceeding Three Days:—
1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in close confinement for Prison Offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

NOTE.—*Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.*—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

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No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	6	Three. The prisoners work at the crank machines in turns; each woman completes her task in 1½ hour, and the rest of the day is occupied at needlework.	Three and one-third revolutions; the radius is 13 inches.	3000 revolutions.	By gyrometers.	As healthy exercise; but otherwise to no useful purpose.
February .	7					
March . .	8					
April . .	9					
May . .	10					
June . .	10					
July . .	10					
August .	10					
September.	9					
October .	8					
November .	7					
December .	6					

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Clarkson Neale	Governor. .	57	February, 1835. . .	..	6 2 6	6 2 6	For copies of debtors' Warrants and conduct money of insolvent debtors.
George Burton Hamilton	Chaplain . .	39	Easter Session, 1842 .	..	..	..	The chaplain and surgeon's salaries are charged on Springfield Gaol Return.
George Asser Gepp .	Surgeon . .	73	Easter Session, 1793 .	..	..	..	
Benjamin Turner . .	Deputy . .	29	Michaelmas Session, 1841	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	Lodging, firing, and candles.
James Waskett . . .	Turnkey . .	43	Easter Session, 1836 .	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	Ditto.
Frances Halls . . .	Matron . .	59	Summer Session, 1824	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	Ditto.
Hannah Hurrell . .	Under Matron	50	January, 1844 . . .	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	Ditto.
Joseph Copsey . . .	Porter . .	26	Ditto	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	Ditto,
William Copsey . .	Watchman .	32	Easter Session, 1836 .	27 9 0	..	27 9 0	
James Alefounder . .	Same . . .	46	November, 1840 . .	27 9 0	..	27 9 0	
				291 2 0	6 2 6	297 4 6	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	2	6	8
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	0	10	0
Total	2	16	8

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	827	9	6
Total Receipts of Ditto.	2	16	8
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	824	12	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	155	8	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	980	1	0

NOTE.—This sum, divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives 1*s.* $8\frac{6848}{11675}$*d.* as the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

COLCHESTER.—County House of Correction.

For a detailed account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

There have been no alterations in its construction since the date of our last Report. It continues to be appropriated to the same classes of prisoners as heretofore.

On the day of inspection we found in custody in this prison 20 male and 10 female prisoners, viz.:—

——	Males.	Females.
For Trial at the Sessions	1	..
Convicted Felons	2	6
Misdemeanants, convicted by Court . .	5	3
Summary Convictions	6	1
Vagrants	4	..
Committed for want of Sureties . . .	2	..
Total . .	20	10

They were thus distributed:—

Males' Side.

Classification.

Yard No. 1.—One prisoner, a lad of 16, waiting examination on a charge of stealing bread, and already fully committed on two indictments. Not in prison before.

Yard No. 2. One prisoner, aged 23, convicted of an assault. Not in prison before.

Yard No. 3.—One prisoner, aged 20, convicted under the bastardy laws. Not in prison before.

Yard No. 4.—Seven prisoners. Four had been in prison once before, and one transported. The offences were—assault, 4, (two of the cases being for want of sureties); fraud, 1; vagrancy, 1; absconding from Union, 1. The ages of these prisoners varied from 28 to 62 years.

Yard No. 5.—Eight prisoners. One had been in prison once, two twice, and two repeatedly before. The offences were—stealing corn, 2; uttering base coin, 2; obtaining money under false pretences, 2; misdemeanor in service, 2. The ages of these prisoners varied from 16 to 32 years.

Yard No. 6.—A prisoner, aged 16, convicted of an assault, and twice in prison before.

Females' Side.

Yard No. 7.—Two prisoners, aged 18 and 20 years, convicted of stealing. Not in prison before.

Yard No. 8.—Two prisoners, each aged 24 years, convicted, one of uttering base coin, the other of an assault. Not in prison before. One had her infant with her.

Yard No. 9.—Two prisoners aged 17 and 24 years. The former convicted of concealing the birth of her child, the latter of stealing wine. Neither in prison before.

Yard No. 10.—Two prisoners, aged 18 and 21 years, the latter charged with shop-lifting, the other with uttering base coin.

Infirmaries.

Females' Infirmary.—Two prisoners, aged 20 and 51 years, the former charged with robbing her master, the latter with robbing a shop. Neither in prison before. The elder prisoner was not ill, but acting as nurse to the other.

Males' Infirmary.—A vagrant, aged 23, whose term of imprisonment had expired, but who could not be removed owing to a severe attack of rheumatism. He was attended by a prisoner from Yard 4.

Of the other male prisoners, four were on the tread-wheel; six picking oakum, or pumping water; two whitewashing; three sick in their cells; one was cleaning, one at carpentry, and one (the untried prisoner) unemployed. Seven of the women were employed at needlework.

The two prisoners whitewashing were together in one of the furthermost cells of Yard 6, and wholly beyond inspection at the time. The two prisoners in the Males', as also those in the Females' Infirmary, were shut in together, and equally beyond inspection. We remarked to the governor upon the impropriety of two male prisoners being left together alone under any circumstances, but he did not seem to consider it of any consequence, being, as he said, merely for "short intervals."

Discipline.

Since February, 1844, an additional warder has been appointed, so that the means of discipline are slightly increased. This warder is charged with the supervision of the two tread-wheel yards. When both the wheels are manned, he remains outside the yards, in the circle, so as to overlook them alternately; but when there is only a sufficient number to man one wheel (as was the case at the time of our visit) the prisoners of both yards, of different classes, are brought together, and the warder takes his station in that yard, being then locked in by another warder.

The prisoners in the pump-yard and the other yards are subject to the supervision afforded from the windows of the turnkeys', or, as it is termed, "Central Room," and an officer stationed

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in the central yard. Contaminating conversation, so long as it be conducted in a low tone of voice, must of course prevail more or less in all the yards, but particularly so in those having no special warder, while moreover the day-rooms to which the prisoners can retire in bad weather (though these are now nominally disused as day-rooms, and converted into sleeping-rooms) when needed, admit of no inspection from without.

In the tread-wheel yards alone silence has been better enforced than formerly, but prisoners can and do still communicate whilst on the wheel. To counteract this, measures were about being taken to divide the wheels into compartments, as likewise the crank pump. In chapel, a turnkey now sits in front of the prisoners, so as to see them all. The male prisoners still continue to take their meals in their cells. Their association is during the hours of labour, at chapel, and when taking exercise.

Punishments.

Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, or those incapable of it, are set to work at the pump, or to pick oakum; there is however no regular work-room, the oakum-pickers working in their yards or day-rooms. The knitting of stockings has not been introduced.

The severe discipline kept up in this prison is manifest from the following marked results: the punishments for prison offences were,—

——	1843.	1844.	Half-Year to Lady-Day, 1845.
Stoppage of Diet . . .	120	98	12
Locking up	50	43	3
Total . .	170	141	15

This diminution dates from the appointment of the additional warder. It presents a singular contrast to the case of Springfield, where, notwithstanding the appointment of several additional warders, the relatively small number of punishments was clearly referrable to the laxity, and not, as here, to the severity of the discipline.

There is no night-watch kept up, the whole of the Prison officers being in bed after half-past ten o'clock.

The prisoners do not now perform the menial offices of the prison, but merely clean their respective wards in turn. The second turnkey acts as baker and a paid labourer as cook and general assistant. The washing is done by the females; the matron states that she allows only one prisoner to be in the wash-house at a time. The wash-house also serves as the females' bath-room.

Yearly Committals.

The number of prisoners confined in this prison since our last Report has been as follows, viz.:—

——	Year to Michaelmas, 1843.	Year to Michaelmas, 1844.
For Trial, or Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	87	63
Summarily Convicted	213	168
For Examination, but afterwards discharged .	12	10
Total . . .	312	241

Of the above prisoners, the proportion under 17 years of age and the number of recommittals were—

——	1843	1844
Under 17 Years of Age . .	26	15
Re-committals	67	54

The greatest and least numbers at any one time, and the daily average number, were—

——	1843	1844
Greatest	79	68
Least	21	18
Average	49	37

From the foregoing statements, it is satisfactory to find a considerable improvement in the latter as compared with the former year. At this prison, as at Springfield, a large proportion of the prisoners summarily convicted consisted of vagrants and workhouse offenders; and the remarks on this subject in our Springfield Report are equally applicable to them. There are seldom many poachers in this house of correction. In 1843 the number was 16; in 1844, 9; and for the half-year to Lady-day last 2, showing a considerable decrease.

The borough magistrates, both of Colchester and Harwich, still send some of their prisoners to this prison, and contract for their maintenance.

We have shown in our Seventh Report that, owing to the usually low state of numbers in this prison, a better plan of separation can, in general, be carried out than in the other prisons of the county, it rarely or never happening that each prisoner cannot be provided with a separate cell; and this is especially the case in regard to females, although it is frequently requisite to appropriate one of the yards on the females' side to the use of males, because the number of yards originally set apart for females bears an undue proportion to those for the other sex. The governor states that he always contrives to keep boys who are under 17 years of age apart from adults. As regards, indeed, the female prisoners, there is a good deal of separation; since, excepting the time they are in chapel, and that they are allowed to exercise in their yards when the weather permits, they are confined to their cells during the day, work, take their meals, and receive instruction in them. The cell-doors are left open to allow the prisoners to go down into the yards for necessary purposes, so that if they please they can hold communication together in the passages, or visit each other; but it is said this scarcely ever happens, the certainty of punishment, if detected, serving effectually to deter them. Whilst in the yards, where, when exercising, they are required to keep at a certain distance apart, they are well overlooked from the windows of the matron's house, but otherwise they are beyond the reach of inspection, unless by entering the wards. The matron visits the wards at frequent intervals, but having no assistant she cannot, of course, exercise that constant supervision which the circumstances require. This separation of the prisoners, defective as it is, is said, and we can readily believe it, to have produced a great improvement in them, as evinced in their general conduct and a decrease of recommittals. But the drawback to this arrangement is, that the cells thus used as day and night-cells do not meet in any respect the requirements of the Act 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, sec. 4; for which reasons their fitness has not been, nor can it be certified by us in the manner prescribed by the same section of that Act. We have, in former Reports, recorded our opinion that the far greater part of the cells in this prison are unfit for the separation of prisoners by day, and we now desire to repeat it. We learned that, during the late inclement weather, it had been found absolutely necessary to heat the women's cells, but the means employed were such as appeared to us of a very objectionable nature—close stoves, termed "Cabin Stoves," being placed either in the narrow passages or in the small ill-ventilated cells themselves. In one cell, occupied by a prisoner, we saw one of these stoves, the pipe of which was carried through the window over the door, and thence across the passage into the yard, the consequence being, that the window could not be opened to admit air. In another cell, also occupied, in yard No. 10, one stove heated that and the adjoining cell, the pipe passing through the wall and through the window of the second cell in the same manner as in the former instance. It is obvious that, if the heat in the second of these two cells was sufficient, it must have been positively oppressive in the first, to say nothing of the possibility of the respective occupants of the cells communicating by means of the aperture in the wall. On the score of health alone we cannot but consider this mode of affording warmth as most defective, however well intended. The chapel being used as a school-room it had been necessary to place a stove there likewise, but to this there seemed to us no ground of objection. On the males' side of the prison no stoves had been placed; but to afford the prisoners some degree of warmth, fires had been made in one or more of the day-rooms, to which they were allowed access a few at a time, so that a partial association necessarily followed. They were provided, too, with thick cloth capes on coming off the wheels, and allowed to take these with them to their cells at meal and bed-time: they likewise had an extra blanket. On the males' side of the prison we found, by the thermometrical register, the temperature in the passages to have been as low as 33° and 32° in December, 1844, and to have averaged 36° and 37° in March last. On the day of inspection the thermometer stood at 54° in the passages and at 60° in the infirmary. The measures adopted for affording means of warmth were in consequence of complaints from the prisoners.

Vagrants.

Borough prisoners.

Classification.

Separate system.

Cells.

Means of warmth.

We adverted, in our Seventh Report, to the magistrates of the county having at times had under discussion the propriety of abolishing this gaol. We found that this had continued to be the case up to the period when the enlargement of Springfield was resolved on, but that the intention is now abandoned. The present proposed changes at Springfield Gaol will not be on a sufficient scale to admit of the gaol at Colchester being dispensed with. Being retained, this prison might be rendered much more commodious than it is, as the cells are susceptible of enlargement and improvement, and the day-rooms of being converted into cells.

Under any circumstances, considering the miserable state of the gaol at Chelmsford, humanity and morality alike suggest the expediency of removing thence the whole, if possible, of the female prisoners confined there to the Colchester House of Correction, until the alterations at Springfield are completed, or at all events, the greatest portion of those prisoners which it might be possible, consistently with discipline, for the Colchester House of Correction to receive. The majority sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are already sent, and the governor thinks that the whole of those tried at the assizes and sessions might be received, but not, perhaps, the prisoners under summary convictions.

Chelmsford prisoners.

This prison exhibited the usual cleanliness and good order which we have had occa-

Cleanliness.

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sion to commend in former Reports. At the period of our visit it was in progress of being whitewashed. Many of the cells smelt close and offensive. Others, too, which had been occupied the night before, and the windows of which had been omitted to be opened, showed signs at once of their defective ventilation.

The larger cells are used for the prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, who are now allowed to attend chapel regularly, where, however, there are no means of effectually separating them. They take exercise from the period of their first entering the cells. In 1843 there were 20 prisoners so sentenced, and in 1844, 19. They are visited daily by the governor and the chaplain, but not by the surgeon. They have no means of communicating with the officers, in case of emergency, otherwise than by tapping at their windows, or knocking at their doors.

Solitary confinement.

Daily routine.

The following is the daily routine to which the male prisoners are subjected. From the 1st of April to the 30th September the cells are unlocked at 6 o'clock, and at sunrise during the rest of the year. The prisoners then empty their cell pots, wash, and walk round the yards, till half-past 6, when they go to work for two hours, and then to their cells to breakfast. At 9 they go to chapel, and at half-past 9 resume work till 1, when they go to dinner in their cells. From 2 to 3, they work again; then attend school for an hour, afterwards resume work till half-past 6, when they take their suppers and are locked up. The same routine is observed by the women, except that their hour of schooling is in the morning instead of the afternoon. The male prisoners who do not attend school are locked up in their cells during the school hour.

Tread-wheel.

The tread-wheel labour in this prison varies from six to ten hours, according to the season, and from 8,100 to 12,000 feet of ascent for felons, and from 7,200 to 12,000 for misdemeanants. The proportion is three-fourths on, and one-fourth off, for felons; two-thirds on, and one-third off, for misdemeanants. The prisoners, in the intervals of rest, are required to walk, or stand, at a certain distance apart, but no seats are provided. The surgeon, inasmuch as he does not visit the prison daily, does not examine each prisoner before he is put upon the wheel. If the governor have any doubt of the prisoner's fitness he keeps him back until the surgeon's visit; but, otherwise, sets him at once to work. This practice we consider very objectionable. No weight book is kept. The dietary suggested by the Secretary of State has been adopted as the prison dietary since February, 1844, and has, with the following exception, given satisfaction.

Dietary.

Complaints have been made by the prisoners, (and both the governor and surgeon think them just,) that the allowance of bread for breakfast and supper, viz., six ounces at each meal is insufficient for the sustenance of prisoners sentenced to hard labour for periods exceeding three months, and that two ounces additional at each meal should be given. These complaints have formed the subject of records by the visiting justices. We subjoin extracts:—

"22nd March, 1844. It may be as well to notice that several complaints were made with reference to the alteration in the diet, which the prisoners stated was not so satisfying, and that their health was not so good as under the old dietary. A diminution in the quantity of bread at breakfast appeared to be the grievance complained of."

"25th February, 1845. Three prisoners, all in the 5th class, complained that the allowance of bread for supper was too small for them to work on the wheel, and that they felt faint in the morning before their breakfast; but as they were not ill I did not direct any alteration in the diet."

"18th April, 1845. The prisoners of the 5th class complained that six ounces of bread for breakfast, and the same for supper, was not sufficient to keep up their strength for work, and the governor confirmed their statement, observing that the prisoners in this class had shown symptoms of considerable weakness since the alteration of diet was established."

The same prisoners preferred a similar complaint to us, and certainly their appearance gave a sanction to it. One man had been released from tread-wheel labour for a week, by order of the surgeon, and was on extra diet, receiving a pint of soup daily, and taking tonic medicines. Another man, afflicted with boils, was also on extra diet. The governor stated that the majority of the prisoners sent to this prison are countrymen, who being accustomed to an active out-door life require a greater portion of bread than the prisoners used to live in towns; an observation, however, which equally applies to all rural prisons. He also confirmed an observation which we have ourselves not unfrequently made, that countrymen prefer generally tread-wheel labour to solitude, whereas, townsmen would mostly select the latter. We consider the amount of tread-wheel labour, rather than the dietary, to be the responsible cause of the effects above mentioned.

The bread is made in the prison, and we found it of good quality and flavour.

Prison dress.

The prisoners are now clothed in the same kind of prison dress as at Springfield, but no uniforms have been provided for the officers.

Rules.

The rules issued by the Secretary of State in 1843 have been adopted in this prison since 1844, but are not yet fully acted on, owing, as both the governor and the chaplain alleged, to the uncertainty which had until lately prevailed as to whether the prison would be continued or not.

Medical officer.

The former medical officer of this prison, Dr. Nunn, (deceased,) has been succeeded by his son, who likewise attends the Colchester Borough Gaol. He attends the prison, upon the average,

Health.

every other day, and daily in cases of emergency. He makes no monthly or other periodical inspection of the prison, but stated to us his intention to do so. He keeps but a scanty journal, and we found no record of importance in it. He does not, as a rule, see the prisoners before they are passed into their wards. If the governor discovers that they have any complaint, they are placed apart in Yard, No. 1, until the surgeon sees them. Each prisoner is bathed on admission only, if found dirty. They are bathed subsequently once a week, and then furnished with a change of linen. The surgeon represented the general health of the

prison to have been good during the last two years, the open situation of the building and the ordinarily low numbers essentially conducing to this result. There had been no death since 1843, and then only one. The number of cases of illness in the two years was as follows :—

	1843.	1844.
Infirmary cases	8	1
Cases of slight indisposition	59	50
Greatest number of sick at any one time .	10	7

On the 9th March last there were seven prisoners under the surgeon's care, out of 40.

Health. The surgeon attends all whipping cases, but they are few, only five having occurred since our last Report, Boys are whipped with the cat, four strings being taken up for those under 14. The length of the handle is 20 inches, and of the lash 24. The number of lashes is at the governor's and surgeon's discretion. The birch should be substituted in the case of boys.

Whipping.

Religious and school instruction. The chaplain generally attends between 8 and 9 in the morning; reads prayers daily at 9, which he varies at discretion, and combines with frequent exposition, and performs two full services on Sundays. He does not administer the Sacrament, the prisoners never having manifested an inclination to receive it. He visits the sick and the prisoners in solitary confinement daily, giving books to those who can read, and instructing others orally. He admits that, owing to the uncertainty which existed respecting the continuance of the prison, he has not so fully carried out the rules prescribed for him as he otherwise should have done, but in future he shall endeavour to conform more strictly to them. He keeps no character-book. We submit that the use of a character-book is highly important.

A vagrant, in custody at the time of our inspection, openly reviled the chaplain's exhortations. Such a man as this would contaminate a whole prison, and affords a striking example of the necessity of separate confinement.

The chaplain signified his intention to hold a class in the chapel three times a week, to examine the prisoners as to their progress in school teaching. A schoolmaster has been appointed since January, 1844, the person so officiating being the under-turnkey, who is likewise the prison baker.

School. Each prisoner is allowed an hour a day for school instruction, whether it interferes with labour or not. Elementary reading is alone taught, but the schoolmaster is competent to teach writing and the first rules of arithmetic. No record of school progress is kept. On the day of inspection, 18 out of the 20 male prisoners were attending school. Of the 20 no less than 11 could neither read nor write. In 1843 and 1844, the degree of instruction possessed by prisoners admitted into this prison was as follows :—

	1843.	1844.
Neither read nor write . .	82	49
Read only	55	47
Read and write imperfectly .	56	64
Read and write well . . .	24	8

Prisoners in solitary confinement are instructed by the schoolmaster in their cells.

The only instructress of the female prisoners is the matron. Those who can read she teaches in classes; those who cannot, in their cells, devoting 20 or 25 minutes to each. It is obvious that when the matron is engaged in the separate tuition, the other prisoners must be left entirely without inspection. With her best endeavours the matron cannot, as she herself admits, do justice to the instruction of the female prisoners, consistently with the efficient performance of her other duties; and it is therefore in every respect desirable that she should be relieved of the charge of teaching, and a regular schoolmistress appointed.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the books in use in this prison. They are few, and altogether of a religious character.

Now that it has been determined to retain this prison, we would strongly impress upon the magistracy the importance of their strictly enforcing the rules which have been certified by the Secretary of State, especially with reference to the duties required from the officers.

Assistance on discharge. The same laudable anxiety, to which we adverted in our Seventh Report, continues to be evinced in providing the means of subsistence for prisoners discharged from this prison, who have conducted themselves satisfactorily, particularly young females; and we were informed that funds in aid of this praiseworthy object are contributed as readily as heretofore by benevolent persons in Colchester and its vicinity.

Reformation. Proofs of reformation were stated to us both by the governor and the chaplain..

Statistics. For general statistical information respecting this prison, we refer to the Appendix hereto.

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A CATALOGUE of all BOOKS and PRINTED PAPERS used in the Colchester House of Correction.

Bibles.
Testaments.
Prayer Books.
Miracles. Parables.
Exhortation of Holy Scripture.
Happiness and Misery.
Unfruitful Fig Tree.
Resurrection of our Saviour.
Homily for Good Friday.
Universal Remedy.
Abridgment of the Bible.
Church Catechism.
Image of God.
Homily of Repentance.
The Sin of Lying.
Faith and Duty.
Poor-house Penitant.
Apostles' Creed.
Case of Drunkards.
Cottager's Daughters.
The Way to Peace.
Advice to Young Women.
Profane Swearers.
The Judgment Day.
The Sin of Drunkenness.

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Colchester, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	5	..	..	6	5	11

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	2	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	3	9
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	2	7	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	4	12
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	1	..	..	..	17	1	1	..	19	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	23	1	24
Remainder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOW DISPOSED OF.																					
6. Of these were Convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	27	2	..	..	27	2	29
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Under the Game Laws	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
4. Under the Revenue Laws	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Under the Vagrant Act	41	5	..	..	41	5	46
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	11	2	8	..	19	2	21
8. Under the Larceny Act	5	..	1	..	6	..	6
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	23	2	..	..	23	2	25
11. For want of Sureties	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	36	3	5	1	41	4	45
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	141	12	14	1	155	13	168
15. Prisoners for examination at the commencement of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for examination in the course of the year, on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by magistrates	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	5	3	1	..	6	3	9
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	5	..	..	6	5	11
Summary Convictions	27	2	..	..	27	2	29
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	19	1	4	..	23	1	24
Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	83	4	5	1	88	5	93
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	10	17	4	5	14	22	36
Summary Convictions	58	8	9	..	67	8	75
4. Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	220	41	23	6	243	47	290
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	220	41	23	6	243	47	290

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No. 5.—See Note*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	4	..	..	1	4	5
3. Summary Convictions	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	14	4	..	..	14	4	18
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	14	4	..	..	14	4	18

* Table No. 5 contains the number of prisoners in the prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	..	4	..	3	..	..	10	17
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	10	..	61	6	32	5	18	1	9	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	141	12

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month und under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors		Total Juvenile.	
	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	5	1	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	14	22	36
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	155	13	168
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	1	..	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	13	1	13	1	14
17 Years and under 21	47	4	..	..	47	4	51
21 Years and under 30	48	7	..	..	48	7	55
30 Years and upwards	46	1	..	..	46	1	47
Total	141	12	14	1	155	13	168

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	45	2	2	..	47	2	49
Can Read only	36	7	4	..	40	7	47
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	52	3	8	1	60	4	64
Can Read and Write well	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	141	12	14	1	155	13	168

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	42	8	..	..	42	8	50
Infirmary cases	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	
Once	25	2	2	..	27	2	29
Twice	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
Thrice	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Four times or more	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Total	47	5	2	..	49	5	54

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	154	32	19	6	173	38	211
Employment, not being Hard Labour	37	4	..	..	37	4	41
Not Employed	29	5	4	..	33	5	38
Total	220	41	23	6	243	47	290

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No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice, or Magistrates	10	4	4	1	14	5	19
By Courts Martials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	4	4	1	14	5	19

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Total	..	..	2	..	2	..	2

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	36	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	42	1	43
Stoppage of Diet	82	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	96	2	98
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	118	3	..	..	20	..	..	..	138	3	141

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	57	11	68
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	32	5	37
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Towels (yard)	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes (pairs)	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	1	1

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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	208	0	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	35	12	4
,, Bedding	10	0	0
,, Straw	4	4	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	6	18	9
,, Medicines	7	12	3
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	47	9	0
,, Soap	5	0	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	15	11	1
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	18	2	9
,, Books	3	16	3
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	21	16	1
,, Officer's Salaries	411	6	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	31	5	10
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	2	9	4
,, Sundries not mentioned	58	2	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	887	5	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	96	11	11
Grand Total	983	17	7
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	5	6	5½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	4	6

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.—The Dietary List in use in this Prison, is the one recommended by Sir James Graham, Secretary of State.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.		How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
							Felons.	Misdemeanants		
January	6	24	7½ in.	48	Felons, ¼ off, ¾ on. Misdemeanors. ⅓ off, ⅔ on.	10,800	8,100	7,200	Richmond's gyrometer.	Nothing.
February	7					12,600	9,450	8,400		
March	8					14,400	11,800	9,600		
April	9					16,000	12,000	10,800		
May	10					16,000	12,000	12,000		
June	10					16,000	12,000	12,000		
July	10					16,000	12,000	12,000		
August	10					16,000	12,000	12,000		
September	9					16,000	12,000	10,800		
October	8					14,400	11,800	9,600		
November	7					12,600	9,450	8,400		
December	6					10,800	8,100	7,200		

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No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . . } February . . March . . . April . . . May . . . June . . . July . . . August . . September. . October . . November . . December . . }	..	..	20 times.	..	Not.	Pumping water.*

* It is only occasionally used for pumping water.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
William Marson . .	Governor . .	45	January Session, 1838 .	150	0	0	150	0	0	House, garden, field, fire and candles.
J. W. Morgan . . .	Chaplain . .	50	Michaelmas Session, 1817	70	0	0	70	0	0	
R. S. Nunn . . .	Surgeon . .	30	Michaelmas Session, 1843	25	0	0	25	0	0	
Charles Harvey . .	First Turnkey .	39	Easter Session, 1835 . .	52	0	0	52	0	0	
Joseph P. Tracy . .	Second Turnkey	31	Easter Session, 1839 . .	40	0	0	40	0	0	
John Eady	Labourer . .	27	September 1, 1840 . .	31	4	0	31	4	0	
William Reeves . .	Warder . . .	58	February 10, 1844 . .	36	8	0	23	2	0	
Sarah Smith . . .	Matron . . .	56	January, 1835 . . .	20	0	0	20	0	0	
			Total	424	12	0	411	6	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	9	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	186	0	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	29	19	6
Other Receipts	..		
Total	216	8	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	887	5	8
Total Receipts of ditto	216	8	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	670	17	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	96	11	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	767	9	1

NOTE.—This Sum, divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives 1*s.* 2*d.* as the daily cost of each Prisoner.

COLCHESTER—Borough Gaol.

For full particulars respecting the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

It is, in both respects, in a worse state even than we have before had occasion to describe it.

The Colchester Town Hall, in the rear of which this prison stands, has lately been rebuilt. In order to carry out the plan of reconstruction, it was found necessary to remove a portion of that part of the prison (constituting the old gaol) allotted to male criminals; so that, while on the one hand, a projection of the town hall now encroaches on the prison space, on the other, the effect has been to leave the remaining portion of the old gaol in a state of the greatest dilapidation and insecurity, inasmuch as the roof and wall at the point where the demolition has been suspended, are not proof against the admission of wet; and the boundary wall, still standing, which formed the back wall of the demolished cells, is built of very frail materials that are tumbling to pieces. The old gaol, as it originally stood, consisted of seven rooms or cells: these are now reduced to three—one on the basement and two above, the space under one of which, separated from the lower cell by a narrow passage, is open, and used only as a shed. The approach to the upper cells is by a crazy ladder, railed, certainly, but to ascend or descend which is, from the angle and state of the steps, a matter of no small peril. We are very far from regretting the demolition of the four cells; on the contrary, we think they had already existed too long, and that the three which remain ought to have been demolished with them, seeing how little claim they have to be preserved. They are very confined; without the means of warmth; badly lighted and ventilated; and, being built almost entirely of wood, afford no security against fire. The two upper rooms are divided by a narrow passage into which they open. Two privies, one for each room, extend across the upper end of this passage, and are separated only by some boarding, the seats being back to back; so that nothing could be more easy than communication by this medium. The end wall and contiguous part of the ceiling of the furthermost of these two rooms were saturated with wet, from the cause before mentioned. One of the upper rooms contains three frames for beds, slightly raised from the floor; each of the others, one. The straw in one of the latter, we found without a tick. But what is to be regretted is, that the cells demolished have not been replaced by any of a better kind; so that, whilst the number and description of prisoners committed to this gaol continue the same as formerly, the means of accommodating them, such as they were, have been decreased; and the consequence has been, as we shall hereafter show, that male prisoners have been of necessity placed in the females' prison, and, in one instance, have escaped from it. It is true that the basement of the projecting part of the new Town Hall, a space 17 feet 2 by 13 feet, has been reserved for cells; but at the time of our inspection, it remained unfitted, as the particular mode of fitting had not been determined. This reserved space is on a level with the basement story of the new Town Hall, and one end of it abuts on the side wall of the wash-house, forming part of the new residence assigned to the keeper. To give light to this wash-house, a large sash window has been constructed in the wall which separates it from the cell, so that if the object had been to supply the means of communication between the prisoners and washerwomen, it could scarcely have been more effectually accomplished than by the plan adopted.

Construction. Alterations.

The approach to the gaol was formerly through the Town Hall entrance from the main street, and this is again the case since the new building has been completed. During the progress of the works the entrance had been, and, at the time of our visit, still was, through a side door in the narrow lane running at right angles with the main street, and opening into the little yard of the old gaol. Thence, a passage was formed to the debtors' prison by partitioning off a space 16 feet wide across the upper end of the area which intervenes between the males' and the females' divisions of the gaol, so that the area for the use of the prisoners was curtailed to ten yards by nine and a half. The walls of this end of the area, having been weakened by the alterations, were bound with iron braces in various parts. The area itself was filled with rubbish, and workmen's implements were scattered about. During the greater part of the same interval, that is, since June, 1843, the governor having been dislodged from his apartments in the old Town Hall, had the debtors' prison assigned to him as a residence, and this he still occupied, but was about shortly to vacate it, his new apartments being ready. They present the same inconvenience as before, of placing the keeper at too great a distance from the gaol. Within the space partitioned off from the area, a temporary wooden kitchen had been built for the keeper's use, so that his female servant was, as it were, in the midst of the prison, and communication with the male prisoners when these were exercising in the area, or passing to and from their cells across the passage, a door from which led into the area, was by no means impossible. No alterations of construction have taken place either in the females' division of the prison, or in the part occupied by debtors'; except that in the latter, a moveable wooden porch, for the purpose of shelter, has been affixed outside the door opening into the airing-yard. The debtors' prison consists of a common room and three sleeping-rooms. These were in a tolerable state of repair; being, indeed, those only fit for habitation; but the wet had penetrated through a part of the roof over the staircase, and some of the stone steps were in a mouldy state from dampness.

On the principal day of inspection, this gaol contained three male and three female prisoners, five being untried and one convicted, but no debtors. Of the males, two were lads, aged respectively 18 and 15 years, jointly charged with stealing a gown and a piece of beef, and who had both been in prison once before for a joint assault in "bonnetting" an old man. One of them could read and write a little; the other read a little only. On questioning the youngest, we

Number of prisoners.

I. Home District.

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elicited enough to prove, that the neglect of a drunken father had been the cause of the boy's falling into evil ways. The third male prisoner, aged 21, was charged with stealing two thermometers, and had been in prison once before for neglect of work. He could read a little. Of the female prisoners, two girls, aged respectively 18 and 19 years, were jointly charged with stealing blankets from their lodging. One had been in prison once before, the other not. The former could read and write; the latter read only. The third female prisoner, a married woman, aged 31, convicted of stealing, had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, but this part of her sentence could not be carried into effect, owing to her being in an advanced state of pregnancy, otherwise she would have been sent to the Colchester House of Correction. She was hourly expecting to be delivered, and had a hired nurse with her. Her term of imprisonment would expire in a week. She had not been in prison before.

Association.

Owing to the small number in custody, the governor had been able to give to each prisoner a separate sleeping cell; but he stated that he was frequently obliged to put three or more male prisoners in a cell together, nay even sometimes to transfer them, as already mentioned, to the females' prison. The evil practice, too, adverted to in our former reports, still obtains of allowing the prisoners to sleep together in the same bed, in direct violation of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, sec. 10, rule 8. The debtors' side could not be made available even for debtors, because it was occupied by the keeper and his family. In effect, we found that, on the 3rd February, 1844, two debtors were, from this cause, placed together in the day-room, at other times occupied by females, and shared the same bed. Fortunately, there had been no debtors in confinement for some time previous, nor any since. The greatest number of prisoners of all kinds in confinement at any one time in 1844 was 21, viz.: 15 males and 6 females. On the 26th of February last, there were 13 male and 4 female prisoners. As the whole number of sleeping cells does not exceed nine, of which three only, with but five beds, are in the males' prison, the contaminating intercourse which must have ensued may be better imagined than described. The cells in the females' prison are only separated by a five-inch boarding, so that conversation from the one to the other may be carried on with the greatest facility.

Yearly Committals.

Since our last Report, the annual number of prisoners committed to this gaol has been as follows:—

—	1843	1844
For trial	40	30
Summarily convicted	29	11
Transferred to other prisons	159	80
For examination, but afterwards discharged	74	167
Debtors	3	1
Total	305	289

The number of recommittals was four in 1843 and seven in 1844.

Day-rooms and cells.

We made both a night and a day inspection. The sleeping cells were close and offensive, having no other means of ventilation than by the windows, which were of course closed at night. In the daytime, the elder male prisoner was transferred to the males' day-room, the two boys being confined to the rooms in which they had slept. The two girls were walking together in the gallery of the raised screened platform, into which the females' sleeping cells open. The woman who was pregnant occupied, as well by day as by night, the females' day-room. All the prisoners were unemployed. The boys only had some books. The prisoners, male and female, are stated to be allowed an hour's exercise in turn, either in the area or the debtors' yard, according to the weather. The two so-called day-rooms are situated underneath the platform and open into the area. In that appropriated to males is, as we have shown in former Reports, a most offensive privy. The stench from this privy at the time we entered was intolerable. The room is without any means of ventilation except by the chimney. There are some open iron bars facing a small window in a little narrow space beyond, which at first appears to be a passage, but it is walled at either end, so that the window cannot be approached to be opened, and thus, the room is, as it were, almost hermetically sealed. We unhesitatingly pronounce it an unfit place for a human being to be confined in. The adjoining females' day-room has a window looking into the yard of the debtors' prison, and admitting of communication with prisoners who might happen to be walking there. Conversation might be carried on, without any particular elevation of the voice, between the inmates of the respective day-rooms, while prisoners exercising in the area can approach close to the doors of both and readily converse through them with the prisoners inside.

Discipline.

That communication between the male and the female prisoners is the rule rather than the exception, the following extracts from the governor's journal prove.

"6th March, 1843.—Locked up Caroline C. for singing, and calling to the male prisoners."
"4th May, 1844.—Locked up M. R. and E. D. two days, for calling to the male prisoners."
"5th July, 1844.—Locked up E. P. one day, and stopped gruel, for calling to the male prisoners."
"12th September, 1844.—Locked up M. H. two days, and stopped cheese and butter, for talking to the female prisoners."

We further cite a few instances showing fighting, striking, and biting to be prevalent amongst the associated male prisoners. The moral contamination which must be going on is too obvious to need any illustration.

" 3rd September, 1842.—Locked up W. K. for striking a fellow prisoner."
" 31st October, 1842.—Locked up W. O. for fighting and creating a disturbance."
" 23rd November, 1842.—Locked up W. I. two days for biting a fellow-prisoner."
" 27th February, 1843.—Locked up W. H. and W. H. one day for fighting."
" 16th March, 1843.—Locked up T. W. and J. W. two days for fighting."
" 25th March, 1843.—Locked up W. H. and W. H. one day for fighting."

The number of punishments was 28 in 1843, and 14 in 1844. The circumstances of the prison show abundantly that this small number is the result of bad, not of good management.

Discipline.

The governor, who is an active and benevolent man, does, we have every reason to believe, the best he can under the circumstances to preserve something like discipline, but how ineffectually, is sufficiently attested by what we have stated. Holding other employments under the Corporation, he is unavoidably much absent from the prison, and is then represented only by his wife, who acts as matron; for although he is allowed the assistance of his son as turnkey, at a small salary, the latter, having a situation in the town, is in the prison only at his hours of meals and at night. The governor frequently goes round the prison late at night. On four successive nights in March, 1843, he found the whole prison disturbed by the noise created by a female lunatic, who was then in confinement. The matron visits the female prisoners at frequent intervals.

Escape.

It by no means surprised us to learn—for, indeed, our surprise would have been the other way—that an escape had, as elsewhere mentioned, taken place from this prison. It appears that, on the 1st August, 1843, the keeper, on rising in the morning, discovered that two male prisoners, who had been placed in separate cells in the females' prison, had effected their escape from them by cutting away, by means of a chisel which they had contrived to secrete from the workmen's tools scattered about the area, the wood-work of the respective window-sills, then wrenching out some of the iron-bars, and tying their blankets to the remaining ones. They let themselves down on to some slates in the new market, just beneath the windows, descended thence, and got away. It was further discovered that a third male prisoner, in the same part of the building, had been making a similar attempt, but had not succeeded. He was forthwith placed in irons. The two who escaped had neither shoes nor hat. One was recaptured on the 3rd, and the other surrendered himself on the 4th, both being in a miserable state of destitution. The keeper observes in his journal:—

" I, of course, instantly apprized the mayor and other magistrates of the circumstance, who attributed not the slightest fault to me, as the prison was in a state of confusion from the pulling down of the old town-hall; and in spite of my exertions to be with the prisoners all the time I possibly could, they contrived to steal a chisel from the basket of one of the workmen."

It was ascertained that this plan of escape had been concerted by the three prisoners when together in the day room.

Classification.

The legal classification of the prisoners is not professed to be observed; indeed, the profession would be futile. The governor regulates this as well as the state of the numbers, with reference to the prison accommodation, will permit. As a rule, he places the best characters together, but he cannot always do that. Prisoners for trial, if for serious offences, are mostly sent to the county gaol; as also convicted prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment to the Colchester House of Correction, the borough magistrates contracting, as formerly for their support. Three of the prisoners whom we found in this gaol would have to remain there until their trial at the next Midsummer Assizes. The returns in the Appendix show that in the past year this also was the case, and that a convicted prisoner remained for a period somewhere between three and six months. When prisoners sentenced to hard labour undergo their sentence in this gaol they pick oakum. For all others, who form the bulk, no employment is provided.

Solitary confinement.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement are sometimes confined in this gaol, but it is admitted that (the fact, however, being sufficiently obvious without the admission), that such sentences cannot be carried into effect, the solitary confinement becoming, in most cases, merely nominal. In 1843 there were six, and in 1844 three prisoners so sentenced. The prison rules (but not the dietary), issued by the Secretary of State in 1843, have been nominally adopted " as far as applicable." They are not hung up in any part of the prison, but the rules concerning prisoners are printed in little books for their use, the same as at the Colchester House of Correction. Neither the governor's, chaplain's, or surgeon's journals contain any magistrate's signature, as having been exhibited at the proper periods. Entries of magistrates' visits occur about twice a month, but it is said they frequently attend without recording their visits. Prisoners on their discharge are afforded assistance, varying from 6*d.* to 1*s.*

Dietary.

The dietary still continues to be furnished by the keeper, who contracts for it at 7*d.* per diem for each prisoner. We repeat our objection to this practice, as being not only in itself improper, but at direct variance with the provisions of the Gaol Acts, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, sec. 10, rule 1; and 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, sec. 6. The dietary is as follows:—Breakfast—bread, 10 oz.; cheese, 1 oz., and onions; oatmeal gruel, 1 pint. Dinner—bread, 10 oz.; meat, 4 oz.; and potatoes, 3 oz., twice a-week; soup, 1 pint, twice a-week; bacon and onions on remaining days. Supper—bread, 4 oz.; butter, 2 oz.; tea or coffee, 1 pint. The food is served out three times a day instead of once as formerly. We do not imagine that the keeper can derive much if any profit from the foregoing dietary at the rate prescribed, but we do not the less think the practice of his supplying it at all, objectionable in principle.

We found the prison in a dirty and slovenly state. Some allowance, however, is to be made for this, considering the confusion which the rebuilding of the town hall had occasioned.

I. Home District. — County and Borough Gaols. — *Essex.* — Colchester Borough Gaol.

We stated in our Report on the Colchester House of Correction that the same medical officer attends both that prison and the borough gaol. Either he, or his assistant, but mostly the latter, attends at the gaol on the average every other day, and oftener if requisite. There is no monthly, or other periodical medical inspection, as required by the rules. The surgeon visits occasionally, but not regularly, prisoners in solitary confinement. He does not examine prisoners on admission before they are passed into their wards. This is done by the governor, who causes them to be well washed, and their clothes to be fumigated, in an oven for the purpose when necessary. There are no reception cells. The surgeon keeps but a scanty journal.

Surgeon.

Health.

The general health of the prison since our last Report is stated to have been good. The cases of illness were 43 in 1843, and 36 in 1844, all of a slight nature. There were 15 cases of illness during the past winter, all of slight indisposition except one, a prisoner who came in with diseased lungs. There have been no deaths. Within the latter period there were two prisoners on extra diet on account of debility. The surgeon attends the whipping of prisoners so sentenced. The length of the handle of the whip in use is 18 inches, and that of the lash, which is of the usual number of strings and diameter, 20 inches. The greatest number of lashes inflicted is 50, at the discretion of the governor and surgeon. Boys are sometimes birched by the keeper, with the sanction of the magistrates, at the express desire of their parents.

Chaplain.

The same chaplain as formerly, the Rev. Mr. Carr, continues to officiate. There has been no change in his routine duties. He attends regularly once a week, (on Saturdays,) when he assembles the prisoners for religious service, consisting of the Litany, the second lesson for the day, and exposition. The Sacrament is never administered. Afterwards, he sees and admonishes the prisoners separately; visits those in solitary confinement, and the sick. He observes

Books.

the prescribed rules as to the admission of books. Those in use are few in number, and wholly of a religious character. Sometimes the Governor lends his own books to well-behaved

School instruction.

prisoners. No provision whatever has been made for affording the prisoners school instruction, unless indeed, we may reckon such, the occasional voluntary teaching of boys to read, by a lad in the service of the governor.

The subjoined abstract shows the necessity of school instruction being afforded, even if the provisions of the Gaol Act did not require it:—

	1843	1844
Number of prisoners who could—		
Neither Read nor Write	21	7
Read only	14	7
Read or Write, or both imperfectly .	29	25
Read and Write well	6	2

It is almost needless to observe that the rules regarding the duties of the chaplain are but little observed in this prison. The chaplain, whilst fully admitting the propriety of those rules, very candidly informed us that the enforcement of their strict observance on him would oblige him to relinquish his office, as the salary attached to it would not compensate him for the devotion of a greater portion of his time than at present. He thinks, however, that he now sees the prisoners in solitary confinement a little more frequently than he used to do.

Chaplain.

In our earlier reports we did credit to the praiseworthy motives which had induced the Rev. Mr. Carr to take upon himself and discharge gratuitously, for a long time before he was appointed at a salary, the office of chaplain to the borough gaol. We think that adequate remuneration should be afforded to him, or to some other clergyman, for ensuring the chaplain's attendance daily at least.

Re-construction of the Gaol.

Our recent inspection has, more than ever, confirmed us in the opinion which we have again and again expressed, that, whether as regards morality, health, or security, the Colchester Borough Gaol in its present state, is an unfit place for the confinement of any class of prisoners, and our conviction is that no merely partial alterations will suffice to remedy its defects. We submit that it should be either entirely abolished as a gaol and house of correction, or entirely rebuilt upon a proper plan. We had a long interview at the gaol with the Mayor, who received us with much courtesy and polite attention. On our representing to him the urgent necessity of remedying the many and serious defects of the gaol, he expressed his entire concurrence in the justice of our remarks, assuring us that the subject had not been lost sight of, though its consideration had been unavoidably deferred in consequence of the measures incident to the re-construction of the town hall. He added that that matter being now disposed of, the whole case of the gaol would be taken into serious consideration by the Town Council, with the view to measures of improvement.

Statistics.

For general statistical information respecting this gaol we refer to the tables in the Appendix hereto annexed.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Colchester, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1841.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	1	..	..	1	..	1

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	12	3	1	..	13	3	..	..	8	4	..	..	8	4	21	7	28
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	17	4	1	..	18	4	..	..	8	4	..	..	8	4	26	8	34
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Remainder	..	..	..	..	14	3	1	..	15	3	..	..	8	4	..	..	8	4	23	7	30
HOW DISPOSED OF.																					
6. Of these were convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	4	2	6
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction to the House of Correction at Colchester in and for the County of Essex	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	2	10
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	5
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	3
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14. Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	14	3	1	..	15	3	..	..	8	4	..	..	8	4	23	7	30
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	29	2	..	..	29	2	..	..	21	4	..	..	21	4	50	6	56

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Essex.
Colchester Borough Gaol.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	2	3	2	3	5
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
11. For want of Sureties	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of the Governor of the House of Correction at Colchester, in and for the County of Essex, to undergo their Sentences	56	8	12	..	68	8	76
Total	59	9	16	3	75	12	87
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	60	8	38	5	98	13	111

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	Males.	Females.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	1	..	1
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	1	..	1

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year. — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Sessions	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	13	3	8	4	21	7	28
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Rendered in Court for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Summary Convictions	3	1	4	3	7	4	11
Transferred to other Governors	56	8	12	..	68	8	76
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	89	10	59	9	148	19	167
Total	167	24	84	16	251	40	291
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	168	24	84	16	252	40	292

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No. 5.—See Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	1	2	..	3	1	5	6
Total	1	2	..	3	1	5	6
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	1	2	..	3	1	5	6

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	5	1	2	..	4	1	4	1	..	..	15	3
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	4
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	23	7	30
2. Ditto after Trial	4	2	6
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	7	4	11
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	2	..	2
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	2	5	2	7
17 Years and under 21	4	3	..	1	4	4	8
21 Years and under 30	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
30 Years and upwards	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	15	3	8	4	23	7	30

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	3	1	3	4
17 Years and under 21	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
21 Years and under 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	1	4	3	7	4	11

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	..	1	1	4	1	5
Can Read only	4	..	..	1	4	1	5
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	8	2	6	2	14	4	18
Can Read and Write well	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Total	15	3	8	4	23	7	30

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Can Read only	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	3	1	..	3	3	4	7
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	1	4	3	7	4	11

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	26	10	..	..	26	10	36
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	3	..	4	..	7	..	7
Twice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	4	..	7	..	7

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	6	2	5	4	11	6	17
Not employed	161	22	79	12	240	34	274
Total	167	24	84	16	251	40	291

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	1	1	1	..	2	1	3
By Courts Martials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	..	2	1	3

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately Whipped	1	..	4	..	5	..	5
Total	1	..	4	..	5	..	5

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	1	..	4	2	..	..	3	4	8	6	14
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	4	2	..	..	3	4	8	6	14

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No. 17.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	15	6	21
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	..
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	3	3
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	..	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel Petticoats	..	..	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	67	8	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	1	2	9
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	4	0	0
,, Extra allowances, by order of the Surgeon	2	3	0
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	4	19	6
,, Soap	1	11	5
,, Candles	2	2	9
,, Washing	0	16	0
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	..		
,, Officers' Salaries	131	16	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentence in other Prisons	215	6	4
,, Removal of Prisoners to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	10	5	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	2	2	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	4	14	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	448	6	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	2	7	8
Total	450	14	7
See NOTE. Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	..		
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	..		

NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	† (See Note.) Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	pints.	pints.	
Men	168	3 3 times a week	8 3 times a week	6	1 3 times a week	1½	½ oz. butter, and sometimes 1 pint of coffee or tea, instead of gruel for supper.
Women	168	..	..	..	..	..	
Boys	168	..	..	..	..	..	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.							
Men	168	3 3 times a week	8 3 times a week	6	1 3 times a week	1½	Ditto.
Women	168	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Boys	168	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Not Employed.							
Men	168	3 3 times a week	8 3 times a week	6	1 3 times a week	1½	Ditto.
Women	168	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Boys	168	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
† State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Christopher Harvey.	Gaoler	62	June 28, 1828	80 0 0	
Harriet Harvey	Matron	63	June, 1835	8 8 0	
Henry Harvey	Turnkey	22	March, 1838	8 8 0	
Roger Sturley Nunn	Surgeon	33	Feb. 4, 1839	15 0 0	
Rev. Samuel Carr	Chaplain	..	Feb. 4, 1839	20 0 0	
Total 5				131 16 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the Borough Rate	30	14	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	30	14	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	448	6	11
Total Receipts of ditto	30	14	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	417	12	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2	7	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	420	0	7

NOTE.—This Sum divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, gives 1*s.* 2¾*d.* as the daily cost of each Prisoner.

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Ilford County House of Correction.

Changes since last Report.
1. Construction.

ILFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

FOR a detailed account of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

Numerous alterations of a minor kind have taken place, in both respects, since the date of our last Report. They may be thus enumerated.

1. As regards construction :—

Hopper blinds have been affixed to various windows, and other windows darkened, so as to prevent communication between the prisoners of two different yards. The windows of both infirmaries have been painted to prevent prisoners from looking through. The punishment cells have been ventilated in the same manner as the other cells, which is, however, saying but little for them, considering how very defective the ventilation still is, notwithstanding the attempts made to improve it, by the formation of an aperture with a wire grating, in the lower part of the door. The water-closets have been thoroughly cleansed, and the drainage of such of them as required it improved. The insides have been coated with a preparation of pitch. One or two of them, however, still smelt offensively. The prison has been whitewashed throughout. The side railings next to the females' infirmary have been screened with sheet iron, in order to a better separation of the prisoners. A shutter has been affixed to the visiting place so as to adapt it as a sleeping cell when needed. The airing yards have been partially paved for the better accommodation of prisoners when walking in damp weather. An extra seat and some desks have been fitted up in the chapel to adapt it as a school-room. The parts of the cell walls nearest to the bed-stones, and likewise the sides of the doorways, have been painted. "Ormstead stoves" have been placed in the yards Nos. 5, 6, and 7, and likewise in the chapel. The stoves are placed in the lower passage, a grated aperture being made in the floor above to convey the heat upwards, but this grating also admits of communication between the prisoners in the two passages. The yards Nos. 1 and 10 remain without any means of warmth; and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, have merely the grates in the day-rooms. The forcing pump and the tread-wheels have each been divided into nine compartments. The compartments of the tread-wheel are about two feet wide; but the partition is so made, being carried to the top of the shed, and closed in at the upper part, that the prisoner's head is, as it were, in a box, and he must consequently suffer much from the want of air, particularly in hot weather, when at work. On our pointing out this to the governor, he stated that the defect had not been overlooked, and that means would be devised to remedy it.* Seats have been placed within the tread-wheel compartments. Four day-rooms, or rather, one day-room and three large cells, have been converted each into two cells (making in all four additional cells) of dimensions varying as under, viz. :—

1 cell, 8 feet long	by	6 feet 3 inches	wide.
3 cells, 8 feet 6 inches long	by	6 feet 6 inches	wide.
1 cell, 12 feet 4	,,	5 feet 6	,,
1 cell, 12 feet 6	,,	6 feet 3	,,
1 cell, 12 feet 6	,,	6 feet 4	,,
1 cell, 15 feet 9	,,	6 feet 2	,,

It is seen that not one of these cells is of the dimensions proper to be certified as adapting it for a day and night cell. The stone lintels of all the cell windows have been champered off so as to admit more air without removing the window; and it is stated that, in consequence of this alteration, the breakage of windows has been small in comparison with former times. The slide in the cell doors is no longer used for inspecting, but a small hole instead. The washing trough in the wash-house has been divided into four compartments. It is proposed to lay down a new force pump to replace the one now in use, which is in a defective state.

2. Discipline, &c.

2. As regards discipline, regulations, classification, &c. :—

The prison regulations issued by the Secretary of State have been adopted as the rules of this prison, and embodied with the existing rules, and printed copies hung up in the several yards. The female who acted as the matron's assistant has been approved as such by the visiting justices. Two more hand machines have been provided for hard labour, and the whole of such machines removed from below to the large cells up stairs. This was done for the sake of better ventilation, and to prevent communication through the windows of the lower rooms with the prisoners in the yards. Printed prayer cards are hung up in each cell and day-room. The prison cooking is no longer done by a prisoner, but a hired labourer, who also acts as turnkey; and the prison baking is also done by one of the turnkeys. But, in accordance with the 11th rule of the Prison Regulations, prisoners are employed in assisting the cook and baker, as likewise in painting and whitewashing, and mending the prison clothes. They no longer work in the garden. The prisoners are occasionally bathed; generally about once a month in summer, and have a foot bath weekly, for which purpose tubs have been provided. Two straw mats, made in the prison, have been placed in each cell, one on the stone seat, and the other on the floor, for the prisoner to stand on. Daily, if the weather permits, the bedding is placed on these mats in the yards to air. Thermometers have been placed in various parts of the prison. Letters are sent to the parents or friends of all juvenile prisoners, requesting them to attend at the prison and take charge of their children on their discharge. The prisoners have been furnished with capes, for use in cold weather, in the intervals of tread-wheel labour. Iron horse-bedsteads have been provided for the better separation of

* This has since been done, by a slide to admit or exclude air at the prisoner's option, being fixed at the top of each compartment, and the opening is screened by wire-work, so as to prevent anything from being passed through.

prisoners in sleeping when placed together. Before this arrangement, prisoners, on occasions when the prison was crowded, and these were frequent, were obliged to sleep together in the same cell upon the floor. When the state of numbers will permit, each prisoner, tried or untried, sleeps and takes his meals in a separate cell. It is ordered that every prisoner kept separate be seen by the governor, or one of the turnkeys, within every hour of the day. Prisoners for trial are ordered to be kept separate from those for examination. All prison offences and punishments are recorded. Boards are affixed in the work yards inscribed with the words, "Silence, or punishment." Small wooden bowls for holding salt have been placed in each cell. Combs have also been placed in each cell. Brushes for cleaning the combs, and others for cleaning the water-closets, have been provided. Each cell has been fitted with a small shelf for holding books, &c. A jack-towel is hung up in every yard, in addition to each prisoner having a towel in his cell. The prisoners are now required to wash themselves in their cells, it having been found that the discipline of the prison suffered by their being at liberty to congregate for that purpose around the basins which stand in the middle of the yards. Their day clothes are removed from the cells at night and returned in the morning. Two turnkeys attend the prisoners in chapel, and the prisoners of one yard only leave at a time, the numbers of the yards being shown in turn upon a board. A schoolmaster has been appointed who also acts as turnkey. The prisoners attend school, in four classes, for an hour each. Each prisoner that can read is furnished with a Prayer-book and a Bible or Testament, and other books are provided. The chaplain keeps a character book. When exercising in the yards, the prisoners are required to walk in single file.

The officers visit the prisoners at an uncertain hour after they are locked up at night. They make daily reports, and are furnished with report and instruction books. They wear a uniform, consisting of a single-breasted frock coat, with gilt braiding on the collar, and gilt buttons, having on them the Essex county arms, and the words "Ilford Gaol," and of a cap and belt. The undress is a jacket. The dietary suggested by the Secretary of State has been adopted since November, 1843, and tables of the dietary have been hung up in each yard. The compartments of the tread-wheel are distinguished by three different colours, red, blue, and green, and corresponding colours are affixed to the arm of each prisoner who works upon it. The machinery is so regulated that at every 10 turns of the wheel a bell rings, upon which signal the men distinguished by one colour come off and those by another go on, there being always the prisoners of two colours on; while the colours on the wheel are alternated in such wise as to preclude two prisoners of the same colour being next to each other. The rate of labour is 10 minutes on and 5 off. The hours of labour vary from 7 to 10, and the number of feet of ascent from 7840 to 11,200 feet.

The changes above enumerated evince on the part of the visiting justices a commendable desire to amend generally the condition of the prison; but we have still to regret that the radical defects of the prison construction, and the plan of discipline, as affected by them, remain unremedied.

Prisoners at time of inspection.

At the time of this inspection we found in confinement 36 prisoners, viz., 32 males and 4 females; 18 of the number being convicted felons, and 18 misdemeanants, summarily convicted. There were no untried prisoners. The following was the appropriation of the yards:—

No. 1. One female prisoner, aged 17, for breaking workhouse windows.

No. 2. Unappropriated.

No. 3. Three male prisoners, all for misconduct in the Union Workhouse. Their ages were 17, 22, 24 years.

No. 4. Four male prisoners, all for stealing. Two of them were lads of 16; the others aged 21 and 26 years.

No. 5. Eight male prisoners; four for offences under the game laws, one for malicious damage, one for stealing, one for vagrancy, one for being unlawfully in a house. Their ages varied from 19 to 27 years.

No. 6. Six male prisoners, all for stealing. Their ages varied from 18 to 24 years.

No. 7. Three male prisoners, one for an assault, one for misconduct in the Union, one for an offence under the game laws. Their ages were 21, 25, 70 years.

No. 8. One male prisoner, aged 27, for stealing.

No. 9. Four male prisoners, all for stealing. Their ages were 15, 19, 29, 39 years.

No. 10. One male prisoner, aged 25, for an offence under the game laws.

Males' Infirmary. Two male prisoners, one, aged 22, for misconduct in the Union; the other, aged 12, for vagrancy. They were in separate rooms.

Females' Infirmary. Three female prisoners, all for stealing. Their ages were 21, 26, 40 years.

No less than 22, or two-thirds, of these prisoners had been in prison before. The degrees of instruction they possessed were:—

Neither read nor write	13
Read only	6
Read and write imperfectly . . .	17

Employments.

The male prisoners were thus employed:—Tread-wheel, 12; pump, 2; mending clothes, 1; making straw mats, 1; at school, 4; reading whilst at exercise in yard, 1; working Richmond's crank, 2; chopping wood, 1; preparing or picking oakum, 2; whitewashing, 1; painting, 1. Of the females one was picking oakum, two were making stockings, and another shirts. Three of the male prisoners had been exempted from tread-wheel labour, (one, a lad, repeatedly,) on account of their health, and were put on extra diet. The periods during which they had been upon the wheel were 4, 7, and 9 months, respectively. None of the prisoners in the infirmary were there from illness. The three females had been placed there for better separation; though, indeed, such separation must be regarded as a casual incident, for

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the females' infirmary is frequently overcrowded with female prisoners placed in it because the whole number of yards is not more than requisite for the males. The man in the males' infirmary was painting; the boy of 12 had been merely placed apart, and was picking oakum. His history is melancholy. This was the fifth time, tender as were his years, that he had been in prison. On one occasion he had been committed for stealing a half-quartern loaf, which he said he did because he was starving; on another for breaking windows; and on the third and fourth for tearing his clothes. His present offence was vagrancy. As he did not know his letters, and his term of imprisonment was only 14 days, it had been deemed useless to admit him to the school. We think, however, that some advantage might have accrued to him from being permitted to attend even for that short period; for, upon being asked if he should like to learn to read, he looked up with great feeling, and said, while the tears started to his eyes, "I'd give a *good lot*, Sir, to know how to read, *I would*."

The following extract from the chaplain's journal gives weight to our remark:—

"15th March, 1845. I am sorry to find three females, almost children, committed for wandering about, and not being able to give a good account of themselves."

Classification.

The governor states that he observes the legal classification as well as the state of numbers will permit, and effects as much separation as possible, but it is seldom the numbers are so low as to allow of the degree of separation which was the case at the time of our visit. The whole of the ten yards are usually required for the males alone, and then the females are crowded together in the infirmary. The greatest number in confinement at any one time, and the average daily number, between Michaelmas, 1842, and Lady-day, 1845, was as under:—

	Greatest.	Average.
Year ending Michaelmas, 1843	79	48
Ditto ditto 1844	63	48
Half year ending Lady-day, 1845	59	41

The former numbers greatly exceed the number of cells. On the 25th January, 1843, the chaplain remarks in his journal:—"I am sorry to say that the prison is now in a very crowded state, there being 71 prisoners." And on the 31st January, he says:—"It is very desirable that some additional seats should be fixed in the chapel, as there is not sufficient sitting for the number of prisoners." The chapel requires, in fact, much alteration, to adapt it for the required purposes; and an undue proportion of it is appropriated to females. On the 4th of July, 1844, he remarks:—"Union cases have made a large increase in our number of prisoners, which was 62 this morning." As regards the inadequate accommodation for women, though four out of the ten yards are nominally theirs, the chaplain's journal contains the following entries:—

"9th March, 1844. We have a larger number of females, viz. 17, than I have ever known here before."

"11th October, 1844. In order to separate the women, they are now put into those yards which ought to be appropriated to the men; and this is always the case when there is any number of women, in consequence of the small accommodation in the infirmary."

All this is fully confirmed by the magistrates themselves, since, in their Report at Michaelmas, 1844, they say:—

"We have only to regret that the number of cells does not enable the gaoler to separate the prisoners in the manner we consider desirable, though he has frequently been compelled to put all the women prisoners into the infirmary, in order to afford tolerable accommodation to the number of male prisoners."

The means of discipline, though improved by the appointment of two additional officers, are still behind what the necessity requires to enforce the discipline which is professed.* A comparison of the number of punishments in 1843 and 1844, shows an increase of 37 in the latter year, the numbers being respectively 106 and 143. For the half year to Lady-day 1845, the number was 68. The majority of the punishments are for talking. Whatever offence is detected is punished, but that conversation must and can be carried on without detection is evident, from the fact that no turnkey is stationary in any one yard. The principal check may be said to be the injunction "Silence or punishment" inscribed above the wheel. Amongst the untried prisoners the greatest licence prevails. On the 2nd March, 1844, an entry occurs in the minutes of the visiting justices of an untried prisoner being adjudged one month's solitary confinement for stealing from two fellow prisoners in the same ward with him, their neckerchiefs and a pair of stockings, which articles were found secreted within the ticking of his bed. On the 17th January 1845, the governor's journal records the locking up of an untried male prisoner for using threatening language to another with whom he was associated. At the time of this inspection the prisoners, after being served with their supper, were left to go up into their cells unaccompanied by an officer to lock them in.† It appeared, upon inquiry, that as the prisoners are required to place their clothes outside their cells, the officer does not go to lock them up until they have had time to do so, and it was admitted by the chief turnkey that ten minutes or a quarter of an hour might elapse between the time of the prisoners entering their cells and being locked up, so that they would have ample time to exchange communications. Another incident occurred which involved a violation of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, sec. 10, rule 6, enjoining that "male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate buildings or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other:" The male prisoner who had been at work in the carpenter's shop, in preparing oakum for picking, necessarily passed, on returning thence to his own yard, very near the yard No. 1, in which the female prisoner placed there was then walking, and

* Since this inspection, an additional officer has been appointed for the tread-wheel yards.

† This has been since altered; the officer now accompanying the prisoners to the cells, and two lockings taking place instead of one.

could distinctly see her through the railings, whilst she could equally see him. The governor expressed himself fully sensible of the evil, but said he could not remedy it so long as the yard No. 1 was occupied by females, and male prisoners required the use of the workshop. The visiting justices, in their Report at Michaelmas sessions, 1844, recommended that they be authorized "to appropriate the whole of the present cells to the reception of male prisoners, and to build a few cells for the female prisoners in the yard contiguous to the infirmary, where they would be secluded from the male prisoners and turnkeys, and under the eye of the matron." The admission here conveyed confirms all that we have stated. Separation does not admit of being properly or legally carried out in this prison, inasmuch as, in common with the other prisons of the county, it contains no cells, which we have certified or can certify as proper for the purpose, in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

The prisoners who are assigned employments other than the wheel or the pump, work in their cells, and leave them only for exercise, for school, and for chapel. The male prisoners whom we found mending clothes and turning the hand machines were in their respective cells. The prisoner plaiting straw mats was in the day-room, appropriated as a work-room. One of the two prisoners turning hand machines, a lad of 17, pleaded hard to be placed upon the wheel instead, saying he preferred it, and alleging that he suffered from the want of air. This allegation was not altogether well founded at the time; because, he being the only prisoner then in the ward, his cell door was open, and he had the range of the passage; but had the prison been fuller than it was he would have been denied this privilege. His dislike to being alone was only an argument against him, and a proof, in his case at least, of separation being the punishment most felt. The labour, too, of turning the hand machine was stated to us to be one much disliked by the prisoners. The maximum number of turns is 1000 per minute, but the pressure of the resisting power is regulated according to the strength of the individual. One-third of the time of labour is allowed for rest. The quantity of oakum required to be picked within working hours is from 2 lbs. to 3lbs.

Daily routine for prisoners.

The hour of unlocking and of locking up varies with the season. All the prisoners are allowed half an hour, from the time of unlocking, for dressing, washing themselves, and putting up their bedding. Those employed on the wheel work till breakfast time, whilst those exempted from it, or not sentenced to hard labour, are employed during the same interval in cleaning the prison and in pumping water. The prisoners are allowed from 8 to 9 o'clock to breakfast. From 9 to 10 work is resumed, those prisoners not on the wheel working at employments in their cells or in the work-room. At 10, the prisoners attend chapel, the service at which occupies about 20 minutes. Work is then resumed until dinner time at 1, the prisoners employed in their cells being allowed half an hour's exercise before dinner. An hour is allowed for dinner, after which work is resumed until the time of locking up, the prisoners employed in their cells getting, meanwhile, another hour for exercise. From the foregoing hours of labour is, however, to be deducted one hour daily, either in the morning or the evening, for the prisoners who attend school, and every prisoner whose period of imprisonment exceeds 14 days is stated to be allowed this privilege. It is alleged that prisoners for shorter terms than 14 days are at liberty to attend the school, if desirous of doing so; but if this be in effect the rule, the case of the boy found alone in the infirmary presents an exception to it. Prisoners before trial, or those not sentenced to hard labour, are allowed two hours between breakfast and dinner time, and two hours between dinner and supper time, for air and exercise. During such times they occasionally work the force-pump. On Sundays, after the usual half hour from unlocking, for washing, &c., the prisoners, except those employed in pumping and cleaning, are allowed to take air and exercise till breakfast time. They are locked in their cells from 9 till a quarter past, when they attend chapel, the service lasting till half-past 10. From that time till 11 they take air and exercise, and are then again locked up till 12. From 12 till a quarter before 1 they take further exercise; their dinner is then served, and they are again locked up till 2, when they go a second time to chapel, the service of which lasts till a quarter past 3. They then have another quarter of an hour's exercise, and are afterwards locked up till 5, from which hour till 6 they come out for exercise again. At 6 supper is served, and they are locked up for the night shortly after. Both tried and untried prisoners assist in pumping the water on Sundays.

There is no night supervision or night watch. The governor, or an officer, goes round the prison a little before 10 o'clock, and the wards are then closed for the night.

Yearly Committals.

Since our last Report, the number of prisoners confined in this prison has been as under:—

	1843	1844
For trial, or convicted at assizes and sessions	127	129
Summary convictions	374	340
For examination, but afterwards discharged .	29	32
	530	501

The proportion of females, of prisoners under 17 years of age, and of re-committals, was—

	1843	1844
Females	61	75
Prisoners under 17 years	71	57
Re-committals	136	168

The re-committals show, therefore, in the latter year, an increase as well positive as relative,

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and formed just one-third of the whole number of prisoners. It is stated, however, that since Michaelmas, 1844, the re-committals of old offenders have diminished.

Re-committals.

Workhouse offenders.

With the view, if possible, to check the number of short commitments for workhouse offences, which, as in the other prisons of the county were felt to be a growing evil, the visiting justices ordered in July 1844, under the powers given to them by the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, sec. 10, Rule 13, that, unless otherwise directed by the surgeon, all prisoners committed for such offences should be placed upon the dietary of the class next preceding that to the dietary of which they would be entitled in respect of the period of their sentence. By this means prisoners for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than six weeks or three months (according as the case might be one or not of hard labour), would get the lower dietary of prisoners for terms exceeding three days and under 14 days; whilst, in like manner, these would get the lower dietary of prisoners for terms not exceeding three days. This regulation had had the desired effect of diminishing the number of prisoners of this class. Between Michaelmas, 1844, and Lady-day, 1845, there had been 36 such committals. On the day of inspection there were six in custody. About the same date as the visiting justices' order, above mentioned, it appears, by an entry in the chaplain's journal, that no less than 10 men, discharged in a single day, whom he had admonished, had been committed for misconduct in workhouse Unions.

Surgeon. Health.

The prison is attended by the same medical officer as formerly. The health of the prison was good at the time of this inspection, and the surgeon stated it to have been so generally for some time past. There had, however, been 34 infirmary cases and 112 cases of slight indisposition in 1843, and 41 infirmary cases and 74 cases of slight indisposition in 1844. The greatest number of sick at one time in the respective years was 13 and 7. Within the six months, including the previous severe winter, there were in all 91 cases of illness, but most of them slight. One case occurred of an inflammatory attack on the lungs, but it yielded to medical treatment. The proportion of infirmary cases to the prison population, on the average of the above two years, was nearly 7 per cent., which is somewhat high. It is remarkable that very few indeed of the cases of illness were those of females; being, in fact, only 25 out of 261 in the whole two years. We cannot but consider this favourable result very likely to have been influenced by the fact of the exemption of the females from tread-wheel labour, and the exposure consequent thereon. One death occurred in 1844, that of a female from the results of child-birth, and one in 1845, of a male prisoner from malignant small pox, of which he had sickened a few days after his admission. The contagion had been prevented spreading by vaccinating all the prisoners not already vaccinated, and other precautions. The surgeon attends only every alternate day unless sent for. The fitness for hard labour of prisoners admitted in the intervals of the surgeon's visits is determined by the governor. We have before remarked that this practice is very objectionable, and we think so still.

Warmth.

The prisoners complained of suffering much from cold during the late winter, which complaints led to fires being provided in the day-rooms of the radii where there were no stoves, and to these the prisoners were allowed access to warm themselves in turn. They were allowed an extra blanket. The prisoners having likewise complained of cold whilst sitting in the boxes on the wheel, in the intervals of labour, they were allowed to walk round the yard in single file, and provided with capes. They have a woollen prison-dress the whole year round, and are sometimes supplied with Guernsey frocks.

Dietary.

As at the Colchester House of Correction, so also here, we found the opinion prevailing that the prescribed dietary for periods exceeding three months was insufficient, and that for such prisoners it was expedient to increase the quantity of bread at each meal from 6 to 8 oz. We have elsewhere shown that three prisoners for long terms were, on the day of inspection, receiving extra diet. By order of the surgeon, extra diet is allowed to the women when employed in washing, and to the male prisoners employed in painting.

The surgeon's journal is not kept in the full manner which is needed, neither does he regularly make a monthly inspection. He remarks, 11th October, 1844, "That more rooms in the female infirmary are required, as great inconvenience had been felt on this head during the time of the recent cases of lying-in." This was a consequence of the infirmary being misappropriated from its original object. The surgeon attends all whipping cases, of which, however, there are not many in the year. There are two whips, one termed "mild," the other "strong," both of the usual dimensions. The number of lashes varies from 18 to 24, according to the discretion of the governor and surgeon.

Chaplain.

The same chaplain continues to officiate. The following is his ordinary routine of duty:—He attends about half-past 9 o'clock every morning to read prayers and Scripture, frequently adding a practical exposition of the same. He examines the schoolmaster's book, to ascertain the progress of the pupils, and occasionally examines the pupils themselves, so as to form an opinion respecting the degree of improvement they have reached from the time of their coming in to their going out. He superintends the distribution of books; catechises the prisoners publicly every Saturday; frequently attends the governor in the general investigation of the prisoners, going from cell to cell, and offering admonition whenever he finds occasion and opportunity. He inquires daily for those who have been admitted to the prison; examines each separately, and admonishes each prisoner on discharge. He visits all absentees from chapel, the sick, and those under punishment. He performs the usual services on Sundays.

Degrees of instruction.

The degrees of instruction possessed by a portion of the prisoners were:—

	1843.	1844.
Neither read nor write	154	114
Read only	90	118
Read and write, or both imperfectly	126	102
Read and write well	4	6

The number of prisoners who attended school from the 30th April, 1844, to Lady-day, 1845, was 105. Of these, 54 were instructed in reading, 47 in writing, and 4 in arithmetic. Their general behaviour was—80 very good, 20 tolerable, 4 indifferent, 1 bad; 66 of the prisoners knew neither the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, nor the Ten Commandments, but 48 of the 66 learned them, and 32 the Catechism.

The chaplain remarks in his journal, 29th May, 1844:—"The school seems to be really doing good, and, generally speaking, I believe the prisoners like it very much, and esteem it as a privilege." And again, March 1, 1845, "Catechised publicly in chapel, and was pleased to hear the Catechism said so perfectly."

School.

The school consists of four classes, each class, as already stated, attending an hour daily. The first class is taught reading, writing, arithmetic; the second, reading and writing; the third, reading only; the fourth, the alphabet and spelling. Each prisoner is allowed to have his school-books with him in his cell, and supplied upon proper application with books from the prison library. A list of these (marked B.) will be found in the Appendix. The schoolmaster reads the prison rules to the prisoners once a fortnight.

Books.

Proofs of reformation.

Assistance on discharge.

The chaplain remarked that he had much to discourage him, but proofs of reformation were not wanting, as evinced in instances of the attendance of discharged prisoners at his parish-church. Pecuniary assistance is given to prisoners on their discharge, and varies from 6*d.* to 5*s.*, though occasionally as much as 10*s.* has been given under peculiar circumstances.

The prison was cleanly and in good order. Some of the old mattresses in use appeared much too narrow for an adult. Any of the cells are now used indiscriminately as punishment cells, the dark cells being discontinued; but if needed they could still be made dark. For prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement the larger cells are used; the number of such prisoners is, however, few; there were four in 1844.

Escape.

We mentioned, in our Second Report, that the bakehouse and other offices offered, from their proximity to the boundary-wall, facilities for escape, and that an instance had occurred. Since our last Report another escape has been effected by the same medium. A convicted felon, who was confined in the males' infirmary, availing himself of the door of the infirmary being left unlocked at an hour in the evening when it should have been locked, climbed over the railings of the yard, got upon the bakehouse, and scaled from thence the boundary-wall. He was not recaptured until four months afterwards,

Statistics.

For general statistical information respecting this prison, we refer to the returns in the Appendix annexed hereto.

APPENDIX (A.)

LIST of PRISONERS committed under the GAME LAWS, from Michaelmas, 1844, to Lady-day, 1845.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
J. R.	20	Using a snare to take game	3 calendar months, or 10*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
J. C.	20	Trespass in search of game	2 calendar months, or 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
C. B.	28	Ditto	1 calendar month, or 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
S. W.	20	Ditto	2 calendar months, or 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
W. B.	20	Ditto	1 calendar month, or 1*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
J. P.	19	Ditto	1 calendar month, or 1*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
W. A.	43	Ditto	1 calendar month.
S. P..	15	Ditto	1 calendar month, or 18*s.*
W. W.	21	Ditto	5 calendar months, or 10*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
J. H.	15	Ditto	14 days, or 10*s.*
J. C.	20	Ditto	ditto.
J. S.	22	Ditto	ditto.
B. M.	21	Ditto	ditto.
F. T.	16	Ditto	ditto.
G. B.	24	Ditto	21 days, or 15*s.* 6*d.*
W. B.	21	Ditto	ditto.
J. M.	23	Ditto	ditto.
W. S.	21	Using a gun to kill game	1 calendar month, or 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
G. D.	19	Using a snare to take game	14 days, or 12*s.*
J. D.	17	Trespass in search of game	ditto.
J. B.	26	Ditto	1 calendar month, or 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
W. T.	20	Ditto	1 calendar month, or 2*l.* 9*s.*
G. B.	28	Ditto	1 month, or 15*s.* 6*d.*
W. B.	21	Ditto	ditto.
G. D.	19	Ditto	2 calendar months, or 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
J. D.	17	Ditto	ditto.
J. P.	20	Ditto	ditto.
J. P.	19	Ditto	2 calendar months, or 2*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*
J. G.	20	Ditto	ditto.
M. S.	17	Using a snare to take game	3 calendar months, or 20*l.*
G. S.	16	Ditto	3 calendar months, or 10*l.*
G. H.	14	Ditto	ditto.
J. C.	26	Trespass in search of game	1 calendar month, or 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*
J. R.	26	Ditto	1 calendar month, or 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
C. H.	17	Ditto	10 days, or 14*s.*
D. C.	17	Ditto	ditto.

List of Prisoners committed under the Game Laws, &c.—*continued.*

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Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
J. T.	20	Trespass in search of game	1 calendar month, or 1*l.* 9*s.*
H. T.	22	Ditto	ditto.
C. B.	18	Buying two hares of an unlicensed person	2 calendar months, or 5*l.*
J. G.	32	Trespass in search of game	6 weeks, or 2*l.* 14*s.*
J. D.	21	Ditto	ditto.
T. M.	24	Ditto	1 calendar month, or 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
W. B.	21	Ditto	3 weeks, or 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*
A. R.	20	Using a snare to take game	21 days, or 10*l.*
W. C.	21	Trespass in search of game	1 calendar month, or 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*
J. C.	27	Ditto	2 calendar months, or 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
W. B.	20	Ditto	ditto.
G. P.	19	Ditto	ditto.
W. J. B.	21	Ditto	1 month, or 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
J. B.	25	Ditto	ditto.

(B.)

General List of Books.

Cottage Conversations.
The Beer Shop.
A Letter to One who cannot Read it.
The Widow's Son.
Way to be Healthy and Happy.
Address to Prisoners.
Several Prayers for Family Worship.
The Sabbath-breaker reclaimed.
To a Prisoner.
The Good Nurse.
The Murmurer corrected.
The New Creature.
How do you know there is a God?
Mary Williams.
Plain Words about Prayer.
A Form of Prayer.
Why are You a Churchman?
Friendly Advice from a Clergyman.
The Duties of the Poor.
Noah's Flood.
Story of Joseph.
Joseph out of Prison.
Joseph in Prison.
Explanation of the Ten Commandments.
Daniel in the Lions' Den.
Christmas Tract.
Look at Home, or the Accusers Accused.
Death of Christ.
Thoughts for the New Year.
The Harvest Home.
The Resurrection.
The Judgment-day.
(All these are bound in one book.)

Discourse on Death.
Discourse on Judgment.
Discourse on Heaven.
Discourse on Hell.
(All these are bound in one book.)

Three books of Collects.
Three books of Miracles.
Account of the Plague.
Account of the Fire of London.
(In one book.)

Our Protestant Forefathers.
Parables Explained.
The Patriarchs.
Journey of the Children of Israel.
The Workhouse Boy.
Joseph Mayling, The Life of.
The Pious Mechanic.
The Life and Death of Abel.
Duties of Christianity.
The Doctrine of Trinity.
Life of God in the Soul of Man.
Beren's Christmas Stories.
17 vols. Penny Sunday Reader.
Rose and Crown Lane.
Captivity of the Jews.
King of Judah and Israel.
Two editions of Susan Carter.
On the Liturgy.
Life of John Freeman.
Life of Richard Atkins.
On the Creator.
Loss of the Ship "Kent," East Indiaman.
Life of John Trueman.
The Two Farmers.
To Persons recovered from Illness.
Tales by Mrs. Trimmer.
History of Mary Wood.
Counsel to the Poor.
Advice to a Patient.
Churchman's Thoughts.
Honesty the best Policy.
The Employment of the Sabbath-day.
History of Tom White.
The Poor-house Penitent.
The Serpent of Brass.
Sixteen Sermons.
The Way to Ruin.
The Pest of the Village.
Debt: its Pains and Penalties.
The Two Apprentices.
Life of I. Newton.
Burder's Sermons.
Todd's Lectures.
Kind Words.
100 tracts, "To a Prisoner."
Book of Nature.
The Retrospect.
The Duty of Man.
History of the Reformation.
Life of Bruce.
Voyages of the Companions of Columbus.
Voyages of Columbus.
8 vols. Saturday Magazine.
Stories of Cottagers.
Robinson Crusoe.
Exposition of Gospels.
Exposition of Epistles.
Happiness and Misery.
The Launch.
The Cripple of the Railroad.
Lives of Two Clergymen.
Father's Gift.
Duties of the Sick.
First Steps in Evil.
4 vols. of General History.
3 vols. of Cottage Sermons.
Life of Felix Neff.
The Broken Arm.
Michael's Gang.
The Swearers Paid.
6 vols. Union Spelling Book.
History of India (2 vols.)
History of the Jews (3 vols.)
The Kildare Library, containing 78 books.

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RETURN from the County House of Correction at Ilford, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . .	5	4	1	..	6	4	10

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
How Disposed of.	All Prisoners brought to this Prison fully committed are transferred for Trial to the Governors of Newgate, Chelmsford, Springfield, or Romford Gaol, whose terms of Imprisonment, Ages, state of Instruction, &c., willl appear in their Returns.														
Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year .	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . .	17	2	..	..	17	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	20	2	22

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	18	1	2	..	20	..	21
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
3. Under the Game Laws	26	..	1	..	27	..	27
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	30	17	4	1	34	18	52
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	15	..	5	..	20	..	20
8. Under the Larceny Act	18	1	10	..	28	1	29
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Polic Acts	27	2	6	..	33	2	35
10. For Assaults	45	2	..	..	45	2	47
11. For want of Sureties	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	81	19	8	2	89	21	110
14. Transferred to the Custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	261	42	34	3	295	45	340
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	8	..	2	..	3	..	10

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	4	1	..	6	4	10
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	18	1	2	..	20	1	21
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	56	14	10	2	66	16	82
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions	261	42	34	3	295	45	340
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	33	11	3	..	36	11	47
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	25	2	5	..	30	2	32
Total	410	75	55	5	465	80	545
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	410	75	55	5	465	80	545

No. 5.—*See Note**.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial, not transferred	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	14	3	..	..	14	3	17
3. Summary Convictions	22	3	1	..	23	3	26
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	39	7	1	..	40	7	47
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	39	7	1	..	40	7	47

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	..	14	5	5	1	8	..	..	..	33	11
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	37	6	93	15	71	15	36	3	9	2	3	..	..	..	12	1	261	42

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 6 Months.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	9	1	12	..	9	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	3

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	36	11	47
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	295	45	340
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—Included in other Governors' Returns.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	29	3	29	3	32
17 Years and under 21	87	17	..	..	87	17	104
21 Years and under 30	113	10	..	..	113	10	123
30 Years and upwards	61	15	..	..	61	15	76
Total	261	42	34	3	295	45	340

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—Included in other Governors' Returns.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	95	8	11	..	106	8	114
Can Read only	68	22	12	..	80	22	102
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	92	12	11	3	103	15	118
Can Read and Write well	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	261	42	34	3	295	45	340

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	65	5	4	..	69	5	74
Infirmary Cases	38	3	..	..	38	3	41
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Criminal Lunatics	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Deaths	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	61	9	4	1	65	10	75
Twice	30	4	3	..	33	4	37
Thrice	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
Four Times or more	35	2	2	..	37	2	39
Total	143	15	9	1	152	16	168

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	253	48	40	3	293	51	344
Employment, not being Hard Labour	67	6	3	..	70	6	76
Not Employed	90	21	12	2	102	23	125
Total	410	75	55	5	465	80	545

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	4	..	..	..	4	4

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately Whipped	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Total	..	..	3	..	3	..	3

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	77	11	25	..	19	..	7	..	128	11	139
Stoppage of Diet	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Other Punishments	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	81	11	25	..	19	..	7	..	132	11	143

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—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	53	10	63
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	43	5	48
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	1	,, Rugs	2	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	1	1
Petticoats	..	2	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	2	2

Extra Bedding in severe weather, or if ill.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	319	7	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	119	10	0
,, Bedding	14	18	5
,, Straw	9	3	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon			
,, Medicines	40	5	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits			
,, Fuel	65	19	9
,, Soap	9	15	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	11	1	6
,, Washing	0	14	0
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	4	14	4
,, Books	12	15	0
,, Furniture	57	3	6
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	7	16	0
,, Officers' Salaries	481	5	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Conttact, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	26	4	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	94	11	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1275	2	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	125	4	1
Grand Total	1400	6	11
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	6	13	0¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	2	16	0

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
F. G.	20	1 Year	Feb. 14, 1844	Weak.	Sept. 21, 1844	221 days	Childbirth.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Where Sent.
T. G.	35	9 calendar months	Sept. 26, 1843	Supposed idiotic	Supposed so .	Nov. 27, 1843	Not known	Dec. 2, 1843 .	Hoxton
W. C.	26	For sureties . .	April 21, 1844	Not well . .	Yes . . .	Was so on admission.	Yes . .	May 2, 1844 .	Ditto.
J. F.	54	Ditto. . . .	June 22, 1844	Ditto . . .	Yes . . .	Ditto . . .	Yes . .	July 5, 1844 .	Ditto.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Class 1.—Convicted Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding Three Days:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast . . .	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2.—Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast . . .	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread . . .	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	12 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread . . .	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.

Class 3.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners, not employed at Hard Labour, for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, and not more than Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast . . .	1 pint of oatmeal Gruel; 8 oz. of bread . . .	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday and Thursday.*—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
	Tuesday and Saturday.—3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.
	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.—8 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel, when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

Class 4.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for Terms exceeding Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast . . .	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread . . .	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

Class 5.—Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast . . .	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Breakfast . . .	*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*—1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*—1 pint of soup; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Supper, the seven days	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week—*continued.*

CLASS 6.—Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement:—
Males.—The ordinary diet of their class. | Females.—The ordinary diet of their class.

CLASS 7.—Prisoners for examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves:—
Males.—The same as Class 4. | Females.—The same as Class 4.

CLASS 8.—Destitute Debtors.
Males.—The same as Class 4. | Females.—The same as Class 4.

CLASS 9.—Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for terms not exceeding Three Days:—
1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in close confinement for Prison Offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act:—

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

NOTE.—*Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.*—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	Twenty-eight.	Seven inches.	Forty-eight.	One-third off, and two-thirds on.	11,760	7,840	By gyrometer.	Wasted.
February	7					11,760	7,840		
March	8					13,440	8,960		
April	10					16,800	11,200		
May	10					16,800	11,200		
June	10					16,800	11,200		
July	10					16,800	11,200		
August	10					16,800	11,200		
September	10					16,800	11,200		
October	8					13,440	8,960		
November	7					11,760	7,840		
December	7					11,760	7,840		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	6	25	4666	Each machine has an index.	Wasted.
February	7			4666		
March	8			5333		
April	10			6666		
May	10			6666		
June	10			6666		
July	10			6666		
August	10			6666		
September	10			6666		
October	8			5333		
November	7			4666		
December	7			4666		

(One-third time allowed for rest, same as on the Tread-wheel.)

NOTE.—There is also a Force-pump, which will employ nine Prisoners, used when required for supplying the Gaol with water.

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No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
John Anderson	Keeper	40	June, 1841	150	0	0	150	0	0	House, garden, fuel, and candles.
Rev. T. L. Ramsden	Chaplain	40	June, 1839	100	0	0	100	0	0	
W. J. Allison, Esq.	Surgeon	47	June, 1833	40	0	0	40	0	0	
James Dixon	Chief Turnkey	49	June, 1825	67	0	0	67	0	0	Lodging, and use of ground outside the prison.
Francis Hobbs Resigned April, 1844	Assistant Turnkey and Schoolmaster	48	July, 1840	52	0	0	52	0	0	Lodging in the prison.
Robert R. Ellam	Ditto	28	April, 1844	52	0	0	52	0	0	Ditto.
William Tracy	Assistant Turnkey and Baker	27	June, 1844	52	0	0	52	0	0	Ditto.
Samuel Davis	Cook	51	Jan., 1842 25 weeks at 12*s.* 27 weeks at 15*s.*	35	5	0	35	5	0	
Eliza Anderson	Matron	38	June, 1841	20	0	0	20	0	0	Residence in the prison.
Total . . 9				568	5	0	568	5	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	5	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	61	3	4
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	25	13	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other receipts	..		
Total	88	2	4

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1275	2	10
Total Receipts of Ditto	88	2	4
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1187	0	6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	125	4	1
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1312	4	7

Note.—This Sum divided by the aggregate number of Days, for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives 1*s.* 5$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* and $\frac{7}{8}$., as the daily cost of each Prisoner.

HARWICH.—Borough Gaol and Bridewell.

Harwich Borough Gaol and Bridewell.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to our fourth and subsequent Reports.

No changes.

We regret to say that, notwithstanding the strong representations which we have felt it our duty, from time to time, to make upon the utter unfitness of these buildings for the purposes of a prison, they remain in all respects in precisely the same objectionable state, and prisoners continue to be committed to them as well before as after trial.

The Gaol. Keeper.

The Gaol.—A new keeper, James Hart, has been appointed since November, 1842, who occupies, as before, two out of the three rooms which constitute the gaol. He is a shoemaker by trade, and has a shop, where he works, at a short distance from the prison. He states that he is "frequently backwards and forwards." His salary is 20*l.*, and he receives 3*s.* as "turnkey-money" for each smuggler committed, this being paid by the Customs. Formerly 2*s.* "turnkey-money" was allowed for every prisoner, but this is no longer the case. There was no prisoner at the time of inspection. The last case of confinement, a man charged with felony, occurred about three weeks previously. He is stated to have remained but a single night, the charge against him being abandoned; otherwise, as was admitted, his stay must have been prolonged. But in the course of last winter five or six smugglers, mostly foreigners, remanded for further examination, were confined here for a whole week, and huddled together during the day in the front room, which has free communication with the street, excepting only that they were occasionally shifted to the back-room used by the keeper as a kitchen, in order to the cleansing of that they inhabited, and that they might warm themselves, there being no fire-place in the latter. The keeper described them as "decent, orderly men." They were victualled by the Custom-house, as is usual in the case of smugglers, and were at liberty to purchase what they pleased. They were allowed half an hour's exercise each morning, either

Prisoners.

together or in pairs, in the court or garden which separates the two prisons, and is common to both. A part of it is still overlooked by some houses which run parallel with a narrow lane or gulley flanking one of the walls. Communication between prisoners in the garden and persons in the houses is easy; nor would escape over the wall be a matter of any difficulty to a prisoner who might be unwatched. We did not hear, however, of an escape having occurred. "Two *or* three" the keeper said, slept in a bed in the back room, the rest in that in the front one. He admitted it to be not infrequent for two prisoners to sleep together in the same bed, in violation of the Act 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, Rule 18. The night tubs are sometimes left in the room all day. Whenever there are female prisoners they are attended by the keeper, also in violation of the same Act, s. 10, Rule 2. The keeper's wife is allowed 13*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for cleaning; nevertheless, the gaol had anything but a cleanly appearance; 1*s.* per quarter is also allowed for soap for the prisoners, but no towels. The bedding is scant and dirty.

The Bridewell.—The keeper mentioned in our former Reports is still here, and is also town serjeant and bellman, for which he has eight guineas a year. He has no salary as keeper; but receives 2*s.* as "turnkey-money" for each prisoner. He resides in the prison, occupying with his family, which consists of his wife and an adult son (a journeyman tailor,) and daughter, six of the twelve rooms, namely, three on the ground floor, and three on the first story. The rooms still used for prisoners are the same as stated in our Fourth Report; that is, the back room on the ground floor, termed the "Cage," from being, as the keeper said, sometimes used as such when he is "out with the bell;" the back room above it on the first story, and the two back rooms on the second floor. The two front rooms on this floor are no longer appropriated to prisoners. Two of the upper back rooms have hopper blinds, the third has not, but the keeper said that no prisoner had been placed in it in his time, nor is there a bed in it. It is the only one of the four in which there is a fire place. The "Cage" room still retains the wooden bedstead, having holes at the end of it, in which to fasten a prisoner's legs. The keeper said these stocks had not been lately used, but would be if necessary, and a discretionary power as to using them rests with him. In the room are two upright wooden posts, into each of which we found driven a large iron nail, capable of bearing a man's weight, or being made use of as an implement for aggressive purposes or escape. These nails the keeper extracted at our suggestion. He did not know "how they had got placed there." The "Cage" room is sometimes used as a workroom for picking oakum, if the state of numbers requires it. The "dungeons" are, happily, no longer used for the confinement of prisoners. At the time of inspection, there was no prisoner in the Bridewell. The last confined there was a man sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, with hard labour, for vagrancy, early in April this year, and who was placed in the room on the first floor, and set to pick oakum. But in the depth of the late severe winter, this room, which is wholly without the means of warmth, was occupied for a whole month by a woman sentenced to that term of imprisonment for drunkenness; while in the room above, (also devoid of means of warmth) during a week of the same time, were imprisoned two young ship apprentices, aged about 16 and 18 years, for disobedience of their captain's orders. There are two fixed wooden bedsteads, with scanty bedding, consisting of an old straw mattress, a rug, and a blanket, in each room. The two lads collected their bedding into one bed and slept together, with their clothes on, for the sake of warmth. The woman likewise collected the bedding, and slept with her clothes on, for the same object. Indeed the keeper said she remained in bed with her clothes on, both day and night, nearly the whole month. She was allowed no exercise, and her only fare was bread and water. She had neither employment nor books; her only attendant was the male keeper; and she had not been once visited by any chaplain or surgeon. The keeper said she "kept her health, and was cured of her drunkenness." We are only suprised that the alleged cure was not at the expense of her life, or permanent physical injury. She was provided with a night-bucket, which was emptied for her occasionally. The two lads emptied their own tub, and washed themselves in the yard, but had no other exercise. The keeper said they were "well-behaved boys." They were set to pick oakum. The keeper admitted that he had allowed them the use of tobacco; nay, he did not attempt to conceal that he sometimes procured tobacco for prisoners, on their giving him the money for it, and on our inquiring how it happened that they had by them the money to give, he acknowledged that they were not always very rigidly searched.

The bed in which the woman slept was used by the vagrant subsequently committed, without having been washed or even aired in the interval. It was in a most filthy condition, and amongst the straw which had escaped from the mattrass we found some mouldy crusts. The bedding is professed to be washed twice a year, and aired more frequently; but from the state in which we found it, we have great doubts whether it is ever washed or aired at all. The whole prison was in a very dirty state, reflecting the highest discredit on the keeper. The rooms, badly ventilated, smelt foul, close, and musty, and had evidently not been washed or even swept for a long time past. The keeper alleged as his excuse, and with some fairness, that nothing is provided for cleaning, and no allowance made. He observed that the prison itself had not been painted during the last fifty years, nor whitewashed during the last two or three. No soap or towels are provided for the prisoners. If they apply, the keeper sometimes lends them his own.

In direct violation of the Gaol Act, both the keepers contract for the maintenance of the prisoners, and are allowed at the rate of four pence per head per diem. For this the keeper of the gaol provides, as he alleges, 2 lbs. of bread and 2 ozs. of cheese or butter. "Sometimes," he added, "if I have soup myself I give the prisoners a little." The whole of the food he gives out at once. The untried prisoners who can provide themselves are allowed to do so, the keeper cooking for them. The keeper of the bridewell is less liberal than his colleague, as he provides

The Bridewell.
Keeper.
Cells.
Prisoners.
Bedding.
Tobacco.
Bedding.
Cleanliness.
Gaol and Bridewell.
Dietary.

I. Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Harwich Borough Gaol and Bridewell.

only the 2 lb. loaf of bread, part of which he gives out in the morning, the rest in the evening. There are no rules whatever for the government of the prison. The keeper of the gaol remembers no instance when he has been obliged to inflict punishment for a prison offence. Should the occasion arise, he would apply to a magistrate to know how to act. The bridewell keeper is less scrupulous. He admitted that he confined prisoners in the bed-stocks, and canes boys at discretion, without recording either the offence or the punishment in his journal.

There is no instruction, moral or religious, afforded; neither are there any books or employments beyond oakum picking. No chaplain ever attends the prison. If a prisoner be ill, a surgeon is sent for; but the necessity, it is alleged, rarely occurs. The bridewell prisoners are allowed no exercise.

Rules.
Punishments.
Instruction.
Surgeon.
Exercise.
Journals.
Returns.
Misuse of prison.

No journal or records of any kind are kept by either of the keepers. We are therefore unable to state the number and description of prisoners who have passed through this prison in the course of each. The keeper of the bridewell thought that he had not received more than ten prisoners during the twelvemonths anterior to our visit, and that the greatest number at one time had not exceeded three, being the cases we have mentioned. As to the keeper of the gaol, he could not hazard the least surmise about the matter. This prison is now professed to be maintained for little more than the purposes of a mere lock-up, and the majority of the prisoners committed to it, both tried and untried, are sent, it is true, to the Colchester House of Correction. Nevertheless, the cases of exception are admitted to be frequent, the borough magistrates still reserving to themselves a discretionary power (as evinced in the instances adduced) as to retaining here such of the borough prisoners as they may think proper. In regard to untried prisoners, it is the more imperative that they should not be committed to this most objectionable prison, inasmuch as the borough has not the privilege of quarter sessions; whilst in regard to those convicted, no matter whether they be sentenced to a short or a long term of imprisonment, or whether this involve hard labour or not, it is equally reprehensible to immure them in a place which does not meet the commonest requirements of the Gaol Acts.

Conclusions.

For the reasons given in our Fifth Report, superadding the facts now stated, we again submit that the borough authorities should be required, either to abandon the use of their prison altogether except for mere police purposes, and transfer the whole of their prisoners to Colchester or Chelmsford, or else to reconstruct it upon a proper plan.

Interview with mayor.

We had an interview with the mayor, and recapitulated to him the grounds of objection which we had before urged upon the attention of his predecessors, though hitherto without practical effect. He received our observations in a courteous spirit, and made notes of them. He remarked that most of their prisoners were sent to Colchester; but there were occasionally some whom it was expedient to retain. Upon our mentioning to him the circumstance of the keeper of the bridewell allowing the prisoners the use of tobacco, he expressed great indignation, stating that this was in direct contravention of positive orders which had been given. He afterwards went to the bridewell and rebuked the keeper for his conduct. Upon a subsequent visit the successor to this gentleman promised to give his especial attention to our representations.

Maldon Borough Gaol.

MALDON—Borough Gaol.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this gaol, we refer to our second and subsequent Reports.

The only alteration of construction which has taken place since our last Report, has been the raising of the walls of the yard six feet, substituting loose bricks for the spikes with which they were before surmounted, and cement for mortar in the angles all the way up. This was done in consequence of an escape which occurred in May, 1843, two boys having contrived to scale the wall, notwithstanding its previous raising and spiking, mentioned in our Sixth Report. They voluntarily came back after two days' absence.

Prisoners for trial, and convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, continue to be committed to this gaol.

Prisoners.

There was no prisoner in the gaol at the time of inspection. The last was a man committed on the 13th February this year, for trial at the next quarter sessions, on a charge of embezzlement, and who had to remain seven weeks. He was afterwards acquitted. During about a

Classification.

fortnight of this time, he was associated with a man just terminating, in default of sureties, an imprisonment of six months, under summary conviction, for an assault upon his wife. A convicted and an untried prisoner were thus placed together, contrary to the law, though this was not the only infraction of it. They occupied separate beds at night, but the same room or cell. The Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, sec. 10, r. 18, states distinctly that every male prisoner shall sleep "either in a separate cell, or in a cell with not less than two other male prisoners." The convicted prisoner was unwell during part of the period of his confinement, a circumstance we are not surprised at, considering the dampness of the place.

But, independent of the consideration of this prison not admitting of a legal classification of prisoners, it is utterly unfit for their confinement for any lengthened period; and is, in fact, like the borough gaols of Colchester and Harwich, adapted only for the purpose of a mere lock-up. The only prisoners sent to Chelmsford are those sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and debtors.

Periods of confinement.

From entries in the keeper's "receiving-book," we found other instances of lengthened confinement in this improper gaol than the two which we have mentioned. In 1842, a woman remained nine weeks, five before trial, and a month afterwards. In 1843, two lads, aged 13 and 15 years (those who escaped but returned), were (with the exception of the two days'

interval) in confinement here before trial, on a charge of stealing rabbits, from the 2nd May to the ensuing Midsummer Sessions; and a male prisoner, summarily convicted, remained a month. In 1844, another male prisoner remained from the 1st August to the 21st October, seven days only of which were after trial! The male prisoners' room, at all times cold and damp, from its low position, was particularly so on the day of inspection, in consequence of the brick floor having been recently washed, and no fire placed in the stove to dry it. In this respect it was quite unfit for the reception of a prisoner, had one then chanced to be brought in. There were besides three broken squares of glass in the window, and the frame of this did not fit with sufficient closeness. We pointed out the latter defects to the keeper, who promised to see them remedied. We think the dampness cannot be effectually overcome, otherwise than by elevating the floor, and perhaps boarding it. The small recess in the female prisoners' room used as a sleeping place, is also miserably cold and damp, having no ventilation but by the door. The room itself, being considerably raised, is not damp, but is extremely dark. The privy in the narrow passage leading from the male prisoners' room into the yard smelt very offensively, and the seat had no cover. The prison had been lately whitewashed, and, with the bedding, was in a state of cleanliness. The serious objection pointed out in our former Reports, of there being no access to the female prisoners' room, otherwise than through that of the males, continues to exist, and male prisoners, when exercising in the yard, can readily talk to the females through the door of their room which opens into it. We noticed besides, between the bottom of this door and the stone coping, a space sufficiently wide to admit of a letter or other thin article being passed through. But conversation can be carried on, with but little elevation of the voice, from one to the other of the two rooms themselves, as we ascertained by actual experiment.

Cells.

Privy.

Means of communication.

It is true that very few females are committed to this prison, and there was but one in each of the last two years; but the liability of their committal does not the less exist; and this being the case, the provisions of the law requiring the effectual separation of the sexes ought not to be infringed. When there are no females in confinement, both rooms are used indifferently for males. The greatest number of these at any one time last year was five. We have shown the nature of the classification which prevails.

The same keeper and matron continue to officiate. The former is assistant overseer. He does not reside on the premises, as required by the Gaol Act, but at a quarter of a mile from them; neither does he keep a journal, also enjoined. As no one sleeps on the premises, a prisoner, if taken ill in the night, might die before succour could reach him. Under existing circumstances, a bell, which might be heard by the neighbours, should at least be fixed in the yard, and means provided for the prisoners to ring it, in case of need, from either room. The keeper continues to provide the prisoners' dietary—a further violation of the Act. He is allowed for this, as formerly, 9*d.* per head *per diem*, and provides 2 lbs. of bread, ¼ lb. of cheese, or an equivalent, and two pints of tea or coffee. He adopts the objectionable practice of giving out the whole of the food at once, instead of at different times, this being a consequence of his non-residence.

Keeper and Matron.

Dietary.

There is a long iron chain attached to the head of the middle bed, in the male prisoners' room, which chain runs down the centre of the bed, and can be fastened at the other end, to a staple in the floor. The object of it is for refractory prisoners to be fastened to it. The keeper states, however, that it has not been used for such purpose for a long time past. He thinks the last time was about three years ago, when, by order of the mayor, two boys were fastened to it by means of handcuffs round their legs, for six hours. There is a copper washbowl in each room, and an ordinary cell-pot to each bed. Soap and towels are provided. Each bed consists of a straw mattress, two blankets, and a rug. The prisoners are supplied with books, but have no employment. The same chaplain as formerly generally visits the prisoners once a week, sometimes oftener, but there is no Sunday service. No school instruction is afforded. There is no regular medical officer. When needed, a surgeon is sent for. Cases of sickness, requiring medical attendance, are stated, however, to be of rare occurrence. There have been no deaths.

Irons.

Cell utensils.

Bedding.

Books.

Chaplain.

Surgeon.

The prisoners confined in this gaol since our last Report, were as under :—

Prisoners in 1843 and 1844.

—	1843	1844
For Trial . . .	11	12
Convicted . . .	10	7
Total . . .	21	19

We again submit that the use of this prison for any other purpose than a temporary lock-up ought to be discontinued. We had an interview with the mayor, and pointed out to him the prison defects as above enumerated. He readily undertook to submit them to his official colleagues.

Conclusions.

Interview with the mayor.

For general statistical information respecting this gaol, we refer to the tables in the Appendix annexed hereto.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Essex.
Maldon Borough Gaol.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Maldon, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	6	..	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	6	..	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	6	..	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were Convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to Springfield Gaol, Essex, after Conviction	3	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	..	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Maldon Borough Gaol.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of the Governor of the County Gaol, Springfield, Essex, to undergo their Sentences	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Total	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ditto transferred to other Governors	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18	1	..	..	18	1	19
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	18	1	..	..	18	1	19

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Maldon Borough Gaol.

No. 5. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

* NOTE.—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	9	..
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	9	..	9
2. Ditto after Trial	4	..	4
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	1
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

* All transferred to other Custody.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
21 Years and under 30	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
30 Years and upwards	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	12	..	..	..	12	..	12

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.—All transferred to other Custody.

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read only	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	12	..	..	..	12	..	12

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.—All Transferred to other Custody.

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Twice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Maldon Borough Gaol.

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	18	1	..	..	18	1	19
Total	18	1	..	..	18	1	19

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	5	..	5
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	1	..	1
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—Such articles as are found necessary are ordered from time to time by the Justice for the Prisoners generally.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	22	2	9
,, Male and Female Clothing	0	6	0
,, Bedding	1	14	0
,, Straw	0	7	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	5	0
,, Medicines	1	7	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	5	0
,, Fuel	2	6	0
,, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	10	0
,, Washing			
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	Given.		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	0	11	0
,, Officers' Salaries	18	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..*		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	6	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	0	15	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	55	8	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	..		
Grand Total	55	8	9
† SEE NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	2	18	4½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	..		

* Bills not received double rate of County Allowance.

† NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	(See Note.) Soup.*	(See Note.) Gruel.†	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women									
Boys									
Employment, not being Hard Labour.									
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women									
Boys									
Not Employed.									
Men	14	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	2 pints of coffee daily.
Women	14								
Boys	14								

* Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
† State the Amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age. M.	Age. F.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Rev. William Miall . .	Chaplain . .	41	..	January 3, 1842 . . .	6 0 0	
William Clarke . . .	Gaoler . . .	35	..	November 16, 1840 . .	8 0 0	
Rebecca Clarke . . .	Matron . . .	..	44	November 19, 1841 . .	4 0 0	
					18 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	55	8	9
Total Receipts of Ditto	..		
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	55	8	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	..		
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	55	8	9

NOTE.—This Sum divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives 2*s.* 1¾*d.* as the cost of each prisoner per day.

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Liberty Gaol of Havering-atte-Bower.

ROMFORD.—Liberty Gaol of Havering-atte-Bower.

General description. Situation.

This gaol for the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, comprising the three parishes of Havering, Hornchurch, and Romford, with a population in all of about 7000 persons, consists of four cells under the Court-house, in the town of Romford, which flanks on one side the main street, and on the other a narrower one, the entrance to it being at the end. The whole building is the property of the lord of the manor, and was erected in 1815, at an expense of about 4000*l.*, defrayed from the liberty funds. The gaol is under the jurisdiction of three justices for the liberty, one of whom is the high steward, the others being also magistrates for the county. The liberty has the privilege of quarter sessions, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The gaol is professedly a prison as well for debtors as for criminals, there being a debtors' court, termed "court of ancient demesne,' attached to the Liberty; but the prison is in no one respect adapted for the last, and has no accommodation whatever for the first, who have consequently been hitherto lodged in the gaoler's private house a quarter of a mile distant, he having no official residence assigned to him in the prison, as required by law. The gaoler, who is also crier of the court, receives for the joint offices a yearly salary of 54*l.* 12*s.* He has held the appointment during the last nineteen years, and appears to be a humane and an intelligent man. He was formerly under-bailiff of the liberty.

Jurisdiction. Sessions.

Gaoler.

Cells.

The situation of the four cells constituting the gaol is extraordinary. They are detached, two and two, at opposite ends of the building, and constructed in such wise that each has free communication with the street by means of the window. Those at the front end, the approach to which is through the court-house entrance, are raised a few feet above the level of the street; the others, on the contrary, being upon a level with it, and consequently less dry than the former. The intervening space across the entire width of the building is likewise level with the street, and opens to it on either side. A square portion, about two-thirds, of this space, is enclosed from top to bottom within an iron railing, and used on market-days as a stand for a butcher's stall, to whom it is let. The remaining portion forms an open passage running parallel with the rear cells from street to street, there being a right of way through it. The doors of these cells open directly into this passage, and are surmounted by open iron-barred windows looking into it, so that nothing is more easy than for a person walking in the street to step into the passage and converse through the door or the window with the prisoners within the cells; and this we ascertained to be a matter of common occurrence. On the other hand, the window of one of the front-end cells looks into the narrow street, and faces a baker's shop only 10 feet from it on the opposite side of the way; whilst that of the other looks into the railed square space, commanding thence a complete view of what is passing in the main street. The angle of the line of view from this window takes in a corner of the passage or causeway, which corner passers-by are in the habit of using for a necessary purpose, and as female prisoners frequently occupy the cell, gross indecencies may obviously be practised. The bars of this window are two inches apart, so that various articles can readily be passed through them whenever the gate of the enclosed space is open. The main bars of the windows of the other cells are likewise two inches apart, but they cannot be used for the same purpose as those of the first, in consequence of a screen of thin iron bars, less than an eighth of an inch apart, being placed either outside or inside, according as the construction permitted, a space equivalent to the depth of the wall intervening between the screen and the bars. Conversation, however, can be carried on with the greatest facility. In fact, the gaoler states that, frequently when he has had prisoners in custody on serious charges, he has only been able to prevent such communication by hiring a man to walk about beneath the prison windows so long as the particular prisoners remained. These screens did not originally exist, but were put up at the suggestion of the gaoler, who found it impossible otherwise to prevent the practice which prevailed of prisoners obtaining from their friends spirits, tobacco, letters, money, or other articles. But the means taken for the exclusion of these have also had the effect of excluding, to a great extent, both air and light, so that one evil has been replaced by another. None of the cells are glazed, and two only have dark shutters.

The two front-end cells open into a small passage, 6 feet by 3 feet, the entrance door of which faces the door of the main building. One of these cells is 12 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 10 feet high; the other 7 feet 7 inches long, 5 feet wide, and 9 feet high. The roofs are slightly arched at the ends. The floors are boarded. There is a privy with a covered top in each cell. That in the larger one was in a dirty state, and smelt offensively. If only one of the cells be occupied at a time, the door is left open, so that the prisoner or prisoners may have the range of the other cell and the passage. The inside of the passage door, as well as both the outside and inside of the door of the smaller cell, are carved all over with names and dates, a convincing proof of the prisoners having been allowed an improper use of knives. Each of the two cells contains an iron bedstead screwed to the floor, a straw mattress, and four blankets. Both the cells and the bedding were in a very dirty state. The two rear cells are each 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 9 feet high, and are boarded. In one, a portion of the floor, 7 feet by 3 feet 10 inches, is partitioned off as a bed, by means of a wooden framework a few inches deep. In the other, a raised wooden bench running down it along one of the walls, serves indifferently as a bedstead, seat, or table. The only bedding in either was some loose straw and a couple of blankets. The back wall of one was in a very damp state. This wall has a window with open iron bars which looks into a narrow gulley intervening between the rear of the prison and the side wall of a house fronting the main street, and is closed only by a low slight door opening upon the pavement. The space above the door being entirely open, nothing could be easier than

for a person to climb over at night and hold communication with the prisoners, so that both at back and front means of communication exist. In the day-time the gulley is merely used as a place for the shutters of the house-shop. Within the last three years these two cells have been given up as police cells to a branch of the Essex constabulary police force, and the keys are kept by them; but the gaoler admits that, should circumstances require it, he should still use them for his prisoners, so that in fact they may be used indiscriminately for both purposes. The cells were assigned to the police in order to save the expense of building a station. In one of them, between the bars above the doors, we found the bowl-ends of two tobacco pipes which had been smoked. Now, independent of the infraction of the law, the use of pipes in this cell, where the bedding is loose straw, was positively dangerous. There was no prisoner of any kind in custody at the time of inspection. The gaoler states that the only prisoners he now receives are those awaiting examination or remanded for further examination, and prisoners summarily convicted whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week. This is shown to be the case by the note affixed to Table No. 6, in the Appendix; but the gaoler states that, practically, the terms of imprisonment rarely exceed three days. Prisoners for trial at the sessions are stated to be sent to the gaol at Ilford, in the custody of the police, and brought back from thence by the governor of that prison, when, if convicted, they are again conveyed to Ilford by the police direct from the dock. If for trial at the assizes, they are still sent to Ilford, except that, should the assizes be about to commence they are sent at once to Chelmsford, in order to save expense. The liberty magistrates contract with the magistrates of these two prisons for the support of their prisoners at the rate of 1*s.* per day. Table No. 2 in the Appendix, show that 51 prisoners were thus sent to Ilford gaol in the year ending at Michaelmas last. The legal classification of prisoners is not observed, or professed to be so; indeed the profession would be futile. According to Table No. 17 in the Appendix, the greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time in the year 1843-44, was six males. Hence it is obvious that if the two police cells were not made use of, these six prisoners must have been crammed together in the two still smaller gaol cells; while, at all events, two or more must have been together in one cell. In January last, two male prisoners who were in confinement here two days, occupied the same cell and slept together in the same bed. This, we need scarcely observe, is a flagrant violation of the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, sec. 10, r. 18. The gaoler admitted, however, that the circumstance frequently occurred, and was sometimes unavoidable. In March last, a woman sentenced to three days' imprisonment, under summary conviction for drunkenness, passed that time in the cell which looks into the railed market-place. Her only attendant was the gaoler, This cell, in common with the others, is wholly without the means of warmth, and the window being unglazed, the woman must have suffered intensely from the cold. She could have put up the shutter, it is true, but then she would have been in darkness, as it is without even a bull's eye. The gaoler said that she kept herself as warm as she could by remaining in bed with her clothes on, and that he occasionally allowed her to warm herself at the court-house fire when no one was there.

Police.

Prisoners.

In the year ending at Michaelmas, 1843, the number of prisoners committed to this gaol, exclusive of those sent to Ilford and Chelmsford, was 15, of whom two were females; and in that ending at Michaelmas last, 17, of whom one was a female. Of the latter, seven could neither read nor write, four could read only, five could read imperfectly, and one could read and write well. According to the Gaoler's Committal Book,—which, with the exception of a Fine Book, is the only book he keeps,—the number of prisoners in his custody, from the 1st October, 1844, to the 10th April, 1845, was 44 males and 3 females. They were of the following descriptions, viz.,—

Refusing to work in Union workhouse	15
Destroying clothes in ditto	2
Game Laws	3
Stealing	14
Assaults	5
Deserting their families	3
Other minor offences	5
Total	47

They were thus disposed of:—

Convicted and sent to Ilford Gaol for periods varying from 10 days to 3 months	33
Sent to Chelmsford for trial at the assizes	7
Released on bail	3
Sentenced to imprisonment in Romford Gaol—two, two days; one, three days	3
Committed to Romford Gaol, and acquitted the next day	1
Total	47

"Committal Book."

The "Committal Book" records the prisoner's name—offence—in whose custody—date of examination—when committed—for what period—where to be tried—how disposed of—name and residence of prosecutor.

Debtors.

We have mentioned that it has been the practice for debtors committed to this prison to be lodged in the keeper's private house. He built a room for the purpose, and the magistrates

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Liberty Gaol of Havering-atte-Bower.

paid him 10*l.* a-year for the rent of it; but since the passing of the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 56, amending the law of insolvency, they have given it up, deeming it no longer needed, as the debtors had been practically limited to the class coming within the meaning of the 57th clause. Should, however, an exceptional case arise (and the gaoler said this was not impossible), there would be no place to confine the prisoner in. It would be, however, the business of the sheriff, not the keeper, to provide for his safe custody. The debtors committed were chiefly mechanics and labourers; and the gaoler has sometimes had a debtor of this class in his house for weeks together for a debt of a few shillings. When the debts were of small amount, and the debtors persons whom he knew, and in whom he had confidence, he put no restraint upon their conduct, allowing them to work or walk unwatched in his garden; and he states that this privilege was never abused. He admitted that he ran a great risk; but said he was willing to incur it. The one room in which the debtors lodged was over the kitchen, and approached by a staircase from the latter. The window looked into the garden, and was but a few feet from the ground. It remained for a long time without any bars, until a circumstance occurred which led the gaoler to deem it prudent to have some put up. His servant one day overheard a debtor tell his wife, who had come to visit him, that he intended to get away that night by the window, in order that he might attend Fairlop fair; but as he merely wished to enjoy himself, and not to escape, he should return in a couple of days. His intention was, of course, frustrated. Two debtors have occupied the same room and bed together.

There were three debtors committed in 1843 and two in 1844. One was in custody when the new Act came into operation, who might have been liberated under it; but his friends paid his debt and costs.

Dietary.

The gaoler contracts to supply the prisoners' food, debtors as well as criminals, at the rate of 6*d.* per head per diem; and for this he provides a two-pound loaf, a quarter of a pound of cheese, and a pint of table beer. In cold weather the prisoners are allowed something extra, at the gaoler's discretion, as warm tea or coffee, warm beer, butter, &c.; and for these he is paid in addition. Untried prisoners and debtors are allowed to provide themselves, and to receive what their friends may bring them. The prisoners are stated to be never put upon a bread-and-water diet under any circumstances; and no punishments of any kind are inflicted. There are no prison regulations. Prisoners of all kinds are allowed to see visitors daily till dark. The cleaning and prison washing are done by hired labour for the purpose, two or three times a-year. No provision is made for the prisoners to wash and clean themselves; the gaoler, however, when asked, supplies them with a bucket of water, and lends them soap and a towel. There is no chaplain, nor any means afforded of religious or moral instruction. Sometimes the gaoler lends the prisoners a Testament or Prayer-Book of his own. If a surgeon is required he is sent for, and paid accordingly; but the necessity is stated seldom to arise, and no deaths have occurred. As no one sleeps upon the premises, the prisoners are left entirely to themselves at night; they might, however, make themselves heard from the windows by the police when the latter go their rounds; and when they themselves have prisoners they are said to keep about the prison; but they have no station on the spot or elsewhere.

Punishments.

Rules.
Visitors.
Cleaning.
Personal cleanliness.
Chaplain.
Instruction.
Surgeon.
Health.
Night arrangements.

Expenses.

The total expenses of this gaol for the year ending at Michaelmas last was 163*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*;

Fines.

and the amount of fines received by the gaoler, and paid to the account of the liberty funds, 14*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Violations of legal requirements.

The foregoing statement shows the provisions of the law to be violated in the following important respects:—

That no classification of prisoners is observed.
That the prisoners have no means of exercise.
That two male prisoners sleep together in the same bed.
That female prisoners are not attended by a female officer.
That the gaoler does not reside upon the premises.
That he keeps no journal.
That he contracts for the supply of the prisoners' food.
That no instruction, religious or moral, is afforded.
That tobacco is not rigorously excluded.

Conclusions.

Considering the utter unfitness of this prison for the reception of any class of prisoners whatever, we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that it ought to be forthwith entirely abolished; that all prisoners, still liable to be committed to it, should be sent, instead, to the gaol at Ilford or at Chelmsford; and that such number of proper cells as may be deemed necessary for police prisoners should be built.

Statistics.

For details of statistical information we refer to the tables in the Appendix annexed hereto.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Essex.
Liberty Gaol of Havering-atte-Bower.

RETURN from the Gaol for the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, at Romford, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	10	1	..	..	10	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	1	12
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	5
Total	14	1	..	..	14	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	16	1	17
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were Convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	9	1	..	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	1	11
7. Acquitted at the Bar	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14	1	..	..	14	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	16	1	17
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	23	7	1	..	24	7	31
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	1	4	..	6	1	7
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	9	2	1	..	11	1	12
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	35	10	6	..	42	9	51
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	All the above were transferred to the Keeper of the House of Correction at Little Ilford.						
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates							

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	2	..	2
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Requests	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	2	..	2

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial	4	..	1	..	5	..	5
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors	35	10	6	..	41	10	51
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	10	1	1	..	11	1	12
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	49	11	8	..	57	11	68
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	51	11	8	..	59	11	70

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.—*Nil.*

No. 6.*—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Transferred to other Governors.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	2	20	5	8	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	10

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Transferred to other Governors.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	11	1	12
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	39	12	51
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

* The whole of the Prisoners enumerated in this Table, who were committed for a longer period than a week, were transferred to the House of Correction at Little Ilford.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
21 Years and under 30	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
30 Years and upwards	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	14	1	2	..	16	1	17

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
17 Years and under 21	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
21 Years and under 30	12	6	..	..	12	6	18
30 Years and upwards	17	1	..	..	17	1	18
Total	37	8	3	..	40	8	48

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	6	..	1	..	7	..	7
Can Read only	2	1	1	..	3	1	4
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	14	1	2	..	16	1	17

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	12	1	2	1	14	2	16
Can read only	8	5	2	..	10	5	15
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	11	2	1	..	12	2	14
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	34	8	5	1	39	9	48

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.—*Nil.*

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.—*Nil.*

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	6	..	6
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	..	1
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	..
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	..
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	4	..
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	..
Trowsers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	..	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	..	Towels	1	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1	15	6
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding		..	
,, Straw	0	12	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel		..	
,, Soap		..	
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	4	2	6
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	6	12	2
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	5	10	6
,, Officers' Salaries	54	12	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	68	1	8
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	10	5	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned		..	
Rent of Debtors' Prison	10	0	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	161	11	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	2	0	6
Grand Total	163	11	10
*See Note.**—Prison Diet, per head per annum		..	
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per annum		..	

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.—*Nil.*

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salary, per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
Samuel Southey	Gaoler	59	8th September, 1828	54 12 0	None.

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No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	14	9	10
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	14	9	10

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	161	11	4
Total Receipts of Ditto	14	9	10
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	147	1	6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2	0	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	149	2	0

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertfordshire.

Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT HERTFORD.

THE number of prisoners in confinement at the date of our last inspection of this prison, was 56—viz.

——	Males.	Females.
In the Gaol :—		
Criminal Prisoners	7	1
Debtors	3	..
In the House of Correction :—		
Criminal Prisoners	39	6
Total	49	7

The particulars relating to these prisoners will be seen by Return A. annexed to this Report.

The number of criminal prisoners confined in this prison—

In 1842 was 774
1843 was 778
1844 was 773

The greatest number in confinement at any one time in the course of—

1842 was 140
1843 was 146
1844 was 124

The daily average number in confinement—

In 1842 was 93
1843 was 99
1844 was 90

It is gratifying to remark this diminution in the number of criminal prisoners committed to this prison, but the following statement will show that the decrease has been still more considerable during the present year :—

NUMBER in the Gaol and House of Correction.

——	Males.	Females.
Michaelmas Session, 1842.		
In the Gaol	15	..
For Trial at the Assizes	2	..
Debtors	5	..
In the House of Correction	82	6
Total	104	6
Michaelmas Session, 1843.		
In the Gaol	5	..
For Trial at the Assizes	8	1
Debtors	4	..
In the House of Correction	64	4
Total	81	5
Michaelmas Session, 1844.		
In the Gaol	18	1
For Trial at the Assizes	4	..
Debtor	5	..
In the House of Correction	53	7
Total	80	8
Michaelmas Session, 1845.		
For Trial at the Assizes	3	..
Military Deserter	1	..
Convict under sentence of Transportation	1	..
Debtor	1	..
House of Correction	34	9
Total	40	9

The number of punishments for offences within the prison in the course of the year, ending Michaelmas, 1843, was 296; and the number of punishments in the year ending Michaelmas, 1844, was 263. The former being upon 778 prisoners, amounts to 38 per cent.; the latter, being upon 773 prisoners, amounts to 34 per cent., showing a decrease of 11·8 per cent. upon the punishments of last year. The nature of the offences and punishments will be seen by reference to Return B, annexed to this Report. In 1843, there were five cases of whipping for prison offences, four of adult prisoners, and one of a juvenile. The number of lashes given were, in one case 36, in two cases 24, in one case 18, and in one case 12. In 1844, there were six cases of whipping for prison offences, all of adult prisoners. Five of these cases relate to one and the same prisoner, who was flogged five times in the course of the year. He received 36 lashes on three occasions; he was ordered the same number on the two other, but could only receive 12 each time. The remaining case received 30 lashes. We stated in our last report that the floggings were inflicted in the presence of the governor only, and we suggested that the number of lashes to be inflicted should be defined by the sentence, that the surgeon should be required by rule to be present, as well as the governor, and that any directions the surgeon might give for preventing injury to health should be complied with. This suggestion has been attended to; the justices having made a rule to this effect, which has been certified by the Secretary of State, and is now on all occasions acted upon.

We also suggested additional and better means of affording general instruction to the prisoners should be provided. This also has been attended to. A large and convenient school-room has been fitted up, with separate boxes for 30 prisoners; all being under the eye of the schoolmaster, without any one prisoner being able to see another. Untried prisoners do not see, nor can they be seen by, convicted prisoners. The room is well warmed, ventilated, and lighted with gas. A competent schoolmaster has been appointed, who attends from 6 to 8 every evening, except Sunday; so that attendance at school does not interfere with the labour. The chaplain selects the prisoners who are to attend the school; the permission to attend is to be considered as a boon, and is so received by the prisoners. They are taught reading and writing, spelling and arithmetic. The prisoners in several cases have expressed great gratitude for the advantages they derive from attending school, and in no case has a prisoner been reported for misconduct during school time. Some interesting particulars will be found in the chaplain's reports to quarter sessions, appended to this Report.

Arrangements have also been made for teaching trades to such of the prisoners as are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Some of them are taught mat-weaving, mop-making, and knitting.

Gas has been laid on throughout the prison; in the cells, school-room, kitchen, infirmaries, and corridors; and during the months of November, December, January, February, and March, the prisoners have lights in their cells for two hours after dusk.

The magistrates have also built a good and convenient house for the chaplain, immediately

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adjoining the prison, at the west end of the boundary wall, with a sufficient quantity of land enclosed for garden, &c. We consider this as the most judicious mode of increasing the salary of a chaplain. Whilst it adds to his comfort, it also renders him a much more efficient officer, and greatly promotes and facilitates his attendance upon his important duties in the prison.

The visiting magistrates, with the sanction of quarter sessions, have made many other improvements and alterations in the construction of this prison, by which its general arrangements have been improved; extended accommodation has been afforded for prisoners, by some of which separation has been rendered more complete. The following are the particulars of these improvements:—

The male infirmary, No. 1, has been newly floored with boards over the old stone floor, and the ventilation and lighting of it have been improved.

A supply of drugs and medicines has been provided by the county, which is kept in the prison; so that the surgeon, immediately upon his visit to the sick, can make up and administer his prescriptions. A dispensary and an infirmary officers' room have been built adjoining the infirmaries, from which the infirmaries are inspected by the officer.

Four additional reception cells have been formed adjoining the old reception cells. Glass windows have been substituted for wooden shutters in Nos. 2 and 3 reception cells.

All the yards have been paved with Rock-hill stone, and most of the cells on the ground-floor have been repaved with the same material, laid hollow to keep the floor perfectly dry. The remaining cells requiring it are to repaired in the same mode.

The whole drainage of the prisons has been made perfect, by a great alteration of the level of the drains, carried for half a mile down to the river.

Baths have been constructed in No. 2, house of correction yard, for the monthly bathings, and great improvements have been made in the baths for incoming prisoners, by adding two baths, properly enclosed and divided.

Four new full-sized cells, and one large cell for misdemeanants of the first division, have been built in the borough gaol yard; and as these, and the four old cells, are used principally for refractory prisoners, each cell has been supplied with a bell-pull, and a signal for communicating with an officer at any time during the night or day.

The wall separating No. 3 yard of the house of correction from the outer area within the boundary wall has been raised in perforated brick-work, 7 feet 6 inches, making it as high as the roofs of the upper cells.

The rooms in the debtors' yard have been repaired and much improved; and the three larger rooms have been divided, to secure an increase of comfort when occupied by one debtor, or to render them available for two occupants, in case of an overplus of debtors. One of the rooms has been fitted up as a kitchen and mess-room, and another for the visits of friends or professional advisers.

The four cells on the south side of the debtors' yard, which are enclosed by iron railings, have been recently repaired suitably for the confinement of debtors committed to gaol for punishment under the 8th and 9th Vic. c. 127.

The railing which crossed No. 2 yard in the gaol has been removed, whereby the space for prisoners' exercise in that yard has been increased.

The prison kitchen has been much improved in regard to light, ventilation, and the construction of the copper furnaces, to promote cleanliness and regularity.

A store shed has been erected behind the house of correction.

Much has been done in the interior of the governor's house.

The accommodation of the turnkeys has been much improved.

Places for the visiting of male and female prisoners, with proper inspection by the officers, have been provided.

A crank, with separate compartments for 14 prisoners, (like the crank at Petworth County House of Correction,) has been added between the two yards in the house of correction, and space is left under the roof to add cranks for 14 more prisoners, if required, all of which are under the inspection of the officers.

An improvement has been made upon the means of regulating the speed of the tread-wheels, by the application of a series of levers to the break; and the controlling power is brought within the reach of one of the officers in charge of the prisoners on the wheel.

The railing which enclosed the lower part of the tread-wheel sheds has been removed, thereby giving the officer an unobstructed view of the prisoners on the wheel; and the partitions on the wheels have been continued down to the floor, so that the prisoners sitting at rest below the wheels are separated from each other, and are also screened from the side winds.

A screen has been formed over the crank shed, to prevent prisoners in the galleries from seeing each other.

An order has been made, that ruptured prisoners should not be worked upon the tread-wheel, nor upon the crank, but that some other mode of employment should be provided for them, which has been observed ever since.

The following statement exhibits the number of cells and other apartments appropriated to the use of prisoners.

MALES.

In the Gaol—

Yard No. 1	17	cells.
Yard No. 2	4	
Yard No. 3	13	
Gallery	36	
	70	

In the House of Correction—		
Yard No. 1	20	
Yard No. 2	20	
Yard No. 3	9	
Reception cells	7	
	56	
		126 cells for male prisoners.
Females.		
Yard No. 1		16 cells for females.
Total		142
In the Gaol—		
Visiting room		1
House of Correction—		
School-room		1
Kitchen		1
Infirmaries for males		2
Infirmaries for females		1
Laundry		1
Bath room		1
		150

The late governor, Lieut. Duins, R.N., resigned his office on the 31st August, 1844, in consequence of his health being much impaired by the untiring attention he paid to his duties in the prison. At the following quarter sessions, the Justices, by an unanimous vote, and accompanied by an expression of universal regret at losing his services, granted him a superannuation allowance of 75*l.* per annum, being the maximum amount they are empowered to grant. We regret to state that Lieut. Duins is since dead; he was a most excellent officer, and highly respected. The justices have appointed Mr. Samuel Hatchard, late deputy governor of Milbank Prison to succeed Mr. Duins. The justices have also appointed two additional male officers, and an assistant to the matron. The chaplain, the Rev. H. Demain, continues to pay great attention to the duties of his office. He has adopted the plan of having daily, after the chapel service, a class of prisoners for Scriptural instruction, which, he states, has been attended with highly gratifying results. We annex the chaplain's annual reports to quarter sessions, for the years 1844 and 1845:—

Chaplain's Report to the Court of Quarter Sessions, Michaelmas, 1844.

"In commencing my certificate for the present year, I shall briefly advert to the high state of discipline observable in the system of prison government, as now administered in the gaol at Hertford. During the last twelve months it has been steadily and progressively advancing towards perfection, and I speak with confidence, when I say that I can now scarcely contemplate any further improvement in the system. I am alluding, of course, to the introduction of such alterations or additions as may be fairly expected to operate beneficially on the prisoners, by their tendency to promote a moral amelioration of character. Amongst these, I will notice the religious instruction which I am now in the daily habit of imparting to the greater portion of the inmates of the gaol, who are arranged for that purpose in classes. The interest and attention shown by the generality of individuals on these occasions is strikingly visible, and I frequently receive the thanks of the prisoners when admonishing them previous to their discharge for the Scriptural explanation and illustrations which I have from time to time afforded them.

"I beg permission respectfully to subjoin that I have had no reason to change my former oft-repeated and recorded opinion of the efficiency of the Separate System. Its value, with respect to moral training, I continue to think very considerable; and I have not as yet witnessed any detrimental, physical, or mental effects fairly attributable to its influence. I believe it is one of the prevailing prejudices of the day to stigmatize it as baneful and inhuman; but only, I believe, by those who have but little or no practical experience of its working.

"I will now briefly allude to the subject of education, as carried on within the walls of the prison; feeling that on this head some few observations may, not unnaturally, be required from me. The system of instruction originally introduced into the gaol at Hertford, I may premise, was based upon the model of that adopted at the Lewes House of Correction, and has been subjected of late to some slight modifications, productive, as I think, of much improvement. During the period of about fifteen months that it has been in a free course of operation, I have closely watched what may be called the practical working of the system, and I have no hesitation in saying, that it has fully answered my most sanguine expectations. The main object, I believe I may say, which the visiting justices had in view in the introduction of the educational system, and in which I most cordially concur, was that it should operate beneficially on the character, by producing a moral and religious result, and this effect is, to me, very strikingly manifest in the generality of those who have partaken for some months of its advantages. I have remarked, with very few exceptions, a decided change of manner, indicative, as it should seem of an increased seriousness and sobriety of mind. In consequence of their intellects having been stimulated and awakened in the school-room, I have also found them pay a more earnest and interested attention to my ministerial exhortations and addresses, as well in their cells as in chapel. I have noticed likewise very few cases of punishment for infringement of prison rules amongst the number of the pupils; and, what is perhaps still more encouraging, the cases of re-committal have been very rare indeed, amountiug only to six since the first establishment of the school.

"The above mentioned consideration, taken in connexion with the express recommendation of the government inspectors, seems to me sufficient to countenance the original adoption of this measure, and the corroborative evidence of the schoolmaster, which I now beg leave to subjoin in a brief extract from his report, goes far, I think, to encourage a further continuance of the course already pursued. His words are these: 'I feel great pleasure in laying the following report before you, feeling assured that it will be gratifying both to the authorities of the gaol and yourself, to hear that the prisoners attending

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the school have, on all occasions, been very attentive, orderly, and well-behaved.' He then proceeds to particularise, by name, several of the prisoners under his tuition, whose improvement he considers very marked and decisive. With reference to this subject, I embrace the present opportunity of bearing most willing testimony to the zeal, assiduity, and efficiency of Mr. Irving, now filling the office of school-master of the gaol; and to say further, that I think his plan of instruction admirably adapted to interest the attention and inform the minds of his scholars.

"I may be excused, perhaps, for mentioning the following little circumstance, as not altogether irrelevant to the subject, affording additional proof, as I think it does, that the instruction conveyed in the school-room is far from unproductive of moral and religious benefit. On my asking a prisoner, very recently, whether he had derived advantage from the instruction he had received, he made the following reply :—'Oh, Sir! I always feel a better man when I leave the chapel and the school-room.' His conduct, which had been most exemplary (for he has never been reported, I believe, during the six months subsequent to his conviction), may be adduced in proof of his sincerity.

"In looking over the annual returns for the past and present years, I regret to find that there has been an increase during the latter of 41 on the gross number of commitments, but, on the other hand, the greatest number of prisoners under confinement at any one period has been less by 15 during this year than the preceding, and what is still more gratifying, it will be seen, that although there has been an increase of 41 in the aggregate of prisoners committed, the number of punishments for breach of prison discipline has been greatly diminished, showing a difference of 37 in favour of the current year.

"*The Gaol, October* 15, 1844." "H. DEMAIN, Chaplain."

Chaplain's Report to the Court of Quarter Sessions, Michaelmas, 1845.

"In taking a general review of the statistics (if I may so express myself) of Hertford Gaol during the past year, I find great reason for believing that much good has already resulted from the steady and consistent prosecution of the course of prison-discipline which now prevails there; and discover, also, much that is promising and encouraging as regards the future. The improvements recently suggested and introduced, appear to me to have now expanded into a full and healthy development; and, as respects those which have for their specific object the religious training and instruction of the prisoners, the effect has been, I honestly and conscientiously think, in several cases which have come under my notice, a very important moral change and amelioration of character. I am now alluding more particularly to the daily and evening instruction afforded by myself and the schoolmaster to the prisoners assembled in classes.

"I will now, if permitted, draw the attention of the county magistrates to a few particular points, which appear to me not unworthy of consideration.

"First.—With respect to prisoners committed for offences against the Game Laws, I regret to say that I can entertain but very little hope of seeing any amendment of character produced by incarceration in prisons, however much they may be brought under the influence and operation of effective moral discipline. The idea uppermost in their minds is, that they are the victims of a cruel and oppressive system; and, whilst exasperated by a continual mental irritation of this kind, every appeal to the more generous feelings and sympathies of man's moral constitution will, for the most part, be found ineffectual in producing the beneficial ends proposed. And this fatal prejudice, powerfully active in all cases, will be found to rankle with more than ordinary asperity in the breasts of fathers of large families, convicted, perhaps, for the first time, who were willing to labour, if they could but have obtained employment, and who, in all probability, would not have had recourse to poaching if they could have met with a demand for their services, or if the produce of their labour had been found fully adequate to the maintenance of their families. But it is hopeless, I repeat, to convince persons of this class of their moral delinquency; their moral sense does not—in fact is not—sufficiently sensitive to apprehend it. A poacher declared to me, not long since, that he had read and studied the Word of God most carefully, but could find no commandment forbidding poaching. And how are chaplains of prisons to wrestle with arguments of this sort? They can but reason as they would with the smuggler, and enforce the duty of obedience to the laws of the land. They can but admonish, on the general principle of a due submission to the power of all lawfully-constituted authorities; that is to say, teach their hearers to 'honour the king, and all that are put in authority under him.' But this precept, however impressively it may sound in the ears of a youthful catechumen in a Sunday-school, will generally fail to force conviction on the mind of an adult distressed labourer, who has six or eight children clamouring for food at home. Upon these grounds I should gladly hail some modification or revision of the existing Game Laws, in the hope that it might tend to lessen the numerical amount of poachers in our provincial gaols. I believe that many other chaplains of gaols agree with me in these remarks. On this subject I may add that, although there is reason to regret the commitment of many poachers to our gaol during the last twelve months—forming between one-sixth and one-seventh of the gross number of prisoners—there have been fewer by about 20 than during the preceding year, the numbers being in the proportion of 90 to 112.

"I will make a few observations, in the second place, respecting the class of prisoners committed for assaults, and for want of sureties. I am happy to say that these have formed but a small proportion (about one-nineteenth) of the whole number committed during the last year, being about 31 less than in the foregoing year. I will merely say, in passing, that I attribute the perpetration of offences of this character, in a great measure, to the vast profusion of beer-shops scattered throughout every town and village; which, from the facility and encouragement they afford to the pernicious habit of excessive drinking, form the very hotbeds, as it were, of riotous and disorderly behaviour.

"In the third place—I would briefly notice the large proportion of prisoners committed for short periods of time, for vagrancy, or ill-behaviour at the several Unions, forming about one-ninth of the whole number upon whom the operation of prison discipline but seldom produces any beneficial effects.

"The fourth point to which I would beg leave to advert, is, the large proportion of re-committed prisoners; though here, again, the comparison is somewhat in favour of the past year. But, although this is a fact, unquestionably, to be deeply lamented, and one which, on a *primâ facie* view of it, seems to offer much discouragement to those who are interested in the beneficial operation of penal and prison discipline, it can scarcely afford matter of surprise, I think, in cases where prisoners have been three or four times convicted. For how, under these circumstances, it may be fairly asked, can criminals of this class obtain a livelihood? Their characters are so entirely forfeited, that no respectable person will employ them; their choice, therefore, lies between two things,—they must either become mainly dependent on parochial relief, or again revert to their former dishonest or disorderly practices. In the former case, I need scarcely mention the general prejudice against pauper institutions, and the repugnance to seek admission at the workhouse, supposing, for argument's sake, that there were no difficulty

in gaining entrance. The alternative course, therefore, remains to be adopted, and the individual again becomes a felon, a poacher, or in some other way a breaker of the laws.

"By a reference to the annual return, I perceive that the proportion of prisoners committed five or more times, is much greater than of those committed three or four times; which seems somewhat in unison with my remarks above: as, for instance, there are 33 for the third time, 13 only for the fourth time, and 62 for the fifth time and upwards.

"In the fifth place I will briefly allude to the great rarity of sheep-stealing, an offence which, not many years since, prevailed much in the county. During the last twelve months only two prisoners have been committed to our gaol under this charge. I cannot but congratulate the county on so essential an improvement; for, from whatever cause it proceeds, whether from the vigilance of the police force, or any other countervailing influence, it affords much matter for rejoicing.

"I am happy to say that the effect of the instruction given in the school continues fully to answer my expectations; and I feel a very strong persuasion that it exercises a morally corrective influence over the conduct. Corroborative of this opinion, is the fact, that, out of 123 prisoners admitted by me into the education class, only six have been re-committed.

"The following is a short extract from the schoolmaster's last report, bearing date Oct. 4th: 'I have much pleasure in stating that the prisoners continue to conduct themselves, as heretofore, in a becoming and orderly manner; and from what I can judge of their behaviour in my presence, I am led to believe that the religious instruction has had the desired effect of leading them to repent, and turn from the errors of their past lives. This, I think, manifests itself in the conduct of J. F., in particular; and I trust the others feel and duly estimate the privileges allowed them. There are many of the men able to read and write tolerably well, who, when admitted into the school, scarcely knew their letters.'—Here follow the names of several answering to the above description. I may add that the schoolmaster, Mr. Irving, is very diligent and attentive.

"I cannot let pass the present favourable opportunity for stating that I have found the new governor of the prison, Mr. Hatchard, most ready to meet and act concurrently with me in all my views and suggestions relating to the moral and religious training of the prisoners.

"It is very satisfactory to discover, from the annual return, that the gross number of committals during the last year is less by 148 than in the preceding, and that the number of prisoners confined at Michaelmas, 1845, falls short of those in the gaol at the corresponding period of 1844 by 24.

"*The Gaol, Oct. 14th*, 1845. "H. Demain, Chaplain."

The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good. No death has occurred in the course of the last two years. During the year ending Michaelmas, 1844, there was only one case requiring removal to the infirmary, a case of modified small-pox, occurring after vaccination. All the cases of illness, except this one, were of a common and trifling nature. During the year ending Michaelmas, 1845, there were only two infirmary cases:—one, that of a man admitted in a state of delirium from drink: the other, a case of small-pox, with which disorder the prisoner was probably infected previous to his admission. The most remarkable feature connected with the health of this prison is, that during the last two years none of the prisoners have required any extra diet. There has been no case of insanity, hallucination, or mental disease of any kind. We believe that this satisfactory state of health is mainly owing to the cells being well warmed and ventilated; to the attention paid to personal cleanliness, each prisoner being bathed every month; to the regular attendance of the physician, who sees every prisoner daily; and, above all, to the sufficient diet which is provided for the prisoners. The chairman of the visiting justices was so satisfied with the beneficial results of the improved dietaries, that he informed us he would have nothing to do with the management of the prison if it were not for the dietary, which enables the prison authorities to carry out a strict and salutary discipline. The medical officer of the prison, Dr. Davies, also states that when he took charge of the medical department of the prison he found several of the prisoners with spongy gums, and a few with blotches on the skin, indicating gaol scurvy; that the visiting justices adopted his suggestion of adding a certain quantity of vegetable matter to the diet, since which time there has been no appearance of anything approaching to scurvy; that the addition of potatoes since made has been a further improvement; and that he believes no alteration need be made in the present diet table sanctioned for this prison. We annex the medical officer's annual Reports to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the years 1844 and 1845.

Medical Officer's Report to the Court of Quarter Sessions, Michaelmas, 1844.

"My Lord,—I beg leave to report to the magistrates at quarter sessions, that the health of the prisoners at the county prison has been generally good during the past year. No death has occurred within the prison. The number of cases treated has been 222, of which one only might be considered as having been treated in the infirmary; this was a case of modified small-pox, occurring after vaccination. There has been no case of insanity in the prison during the year; and none of the prisoners have required extra diet. All the cases of illness, except the one already specified, have been of a common and trifling nature, not depending in any degree upon any causes connected with the establishment of the prison.

"I have the honour to be,

"Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"*Hertford, Oct. 14th*, 1844. "John Davies, M.D., Surgeon to the Prison."

Medical Officer's Report to the Court of Quarter Sessions, Michaelmas, 1845.

"My Lord,—I beg leave to report that the prisoners at the county prison have generally experienced good health during the past year. There has not occurred any death during the year; 211 cases of slight illness have been treated, two only of which might be considered as having been treated in the infirmary. One was that of a man who was admitted in a state of delirium, from drink, and who required to be detained in the infirmary for three or four days only, at the expiration of which he was removed, cured, to his cell. The other was a young man, who had modified small-pox, and who probably brought the infection in his person, when admitted. He was kept separate from the other

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prisoners during the full period of his imprisonment, so that the infection did not extend. No case of insanity has occurred during the year. None of the prisoners have required extra diet.

"I have the honour to be,
"Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
"JOHN DAVIES, M.D."

"*Hertford*, 14*th October*, 1845.

We cannot conclude this report without expressing our satisfaction at the able manner in which Mr. Franks, and the other visiting justices, have carried on and completed the improvements of this prison. They devote much of their valuable time to the superintendence of the prison in all its departments; and we know of no prison in which the duties of visiting justices are performed in a better manner, or in which they are attended with more beneficial results.

For general statistical information, we refer to Return C., annexed to this report.

RETURN A.—RETURN of the PRISONERS confined at Hertford Gaol and House of Correction on the 28th April, 1845.

Initials.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Ward in which Confined.	Date of Admission.	If in Prison before and how often.
*W. E.	21	Unnatural crime	No. 1. Gaol	27 Mar., 1845	No.
*G. S.	25	Housebreaking	,,	22 April, 1845	No.
*B. S.	20	Ditto	,,	,,	Once.
*S. S.	47	Ditto	,,	25 April, 1845	3 times.
*J. S.	26	Ditto	,,	,,	Once.
*E. B.	18	Stealing two shirts and a handkerchief.	,,	,,	No.
*T. B.	22	Stealing part of a sheep	,,	26 April, 1845	4 times.
		No. 2. GAOL.—*Nil.*			
		No. 3. GAOL.—DEBTORS.			
J. P.	42		..	20 Aug., 1844	No.
H. C.	40		..	14 Mar., 1845	No.
L. L.	44		..	19 April, 1845	No.
T. W.	22	Disobeying an order of filiation	No. 1. House of Correction.	10 April, 1845	No.
J. B.	25	Poaching	,,	18 April, 1845	6 times.
J. R.	21	Damaging a window	,,	12 April, 1845	3 times.
J. F.	36	Stealing wearing apparel	,,	11 Mar., 1845	Once.
G. W.	22	Night poaching	,,	21 Dec., 1844	3 times.
J. D.	32	Stealing part of a fence	,,	25 April, 1845	Once.
J. W.	18	Misconduct in Hitchin Union workhouse.	,,	,,	Once.
J. N.	20	Burglary, &c.	,,	26 Oct., 1844	No.
A. L.	16	Stealing beer	,,	24 Mar., 1845	No.
T. W.	20	Night poaching	,,	8 Mar., 1845	No.
J. M.	21	Stabbing with intent, &c. &c.	,,	13 June, 1844	No.
T. A.	18	Night poaching	,,	26 Nov., 1844	No.
J. H.	21	An assault	,,	22 April, 1845	No.
G. P.	19	Uttering false coin	,,	15 Jan., 1845	No.
J. B.	21	Stabbing with intent, &c. &c.	,,	3 Mar., 1845	No.
C. D.	35	Damaging underwood	,,	15 Mar., 1845	Twice.
W. L.	46	Stealing part of a fence	,,	23 April, 1845	Once.
H. J.	35	Vagrancy	,,	18 Feb., 1845	No.
T. W.	20	Stealing two sheeps' heads, &c.	,,	14 Jan., 1845	Once.
S. B.	21	Night poaching	No. 2. House of Correction.	21 Dec., 1844	8 times.
D. P.	27	Stealing wearing apparel, &c.	,,	11 Mar., 1845	Twice.
J. N.	22	Stealing corn	,,	9 July, 1844	No.
T. B.	32	Uttering false coin	,,	26 July, 1844	No.
W. G.	29	Stealing two pigs	,,	26 Dec., 1844	No.
W. C.	17	Misconduct in Hitchin Union workhouse.	,,	25 April, 1845	4 times.
H. H.	22	Misconduct in service	,,	22 April, 1845	Once.
T. G.	23	Night poaching	,,	3 Mar., 1845	11 times.
J. T.	33	Poaching	,,	16 April, 1845	14 times.
E. B.	20	Stealing two ducks	,,	29 Mar., 1845	Once.
G. A.	24	Stabbing with intent, &c. &c.	,,	2 Nov. 1844	No.
W. W.	53	Vagrancy	,,	15 Mar., 1845	Once.
J. B.	27	Poaching	,,	18 April, 1845	5 times.
J. D.	18	Stealing part of a tree	,,	11 April, 1845	Twice.
C M	21	Vagrancy	,,	26 April, 1845	Once.
J. B.	19	Night poaching	,,	26 Nov., 1844	Once.
J. F.	22	Uttering false coin	,,	24 Oct., 1844	Twice.
R. P.	19	Ditto	,,	15 Jan., 1845	No.
S. W.	20	Night poaching	,,	26 Nov., 1844	No.
J. L.	18	Ditto	,,	27 Nov., 1844	Once.

Return of the Prisoners confined in Hertford Gaol, &c.—*continued.*

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FEMALE WARD.—In Separate Cells.

Initials.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Ward in which Confined.	Date of Admission.	If in Prison before and how often.
C. S.	44	Forging a prisoner's pass	..	20 Dec., 1843	No.
M.M'C.	25	Ditto	..	,,	No.
A. S.	47	Stealing straw plait	..	21 Dec., 1844	Once.
M. H. B.	18	Stealing two reticules, &c. &c.	..	23 Dec., 1844	No.
S. F.	14	Stealing a ham, &c.	..	29 Mar., 1845	No.
M. C.	21	Stealing a blanket and a pillow	..	13 Mar., 1845	Once.
*E. J.	41	Stealing a sovereign	..	26 April, 1845	No.

NOTE.—Prisoners marked * are awaiting trial in separate cells.

RETURN B.—RETURN of the NUMBER of PUNISHMENTS for Offences in the Prison in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844. Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Initials.	Age.	Nature of Offence.	Nature and Duration of Punishment.	Remarks.
T. R.	18	Defacing cell and inattention in chapel.	2 days' solitary confinement.	
W. F.	51	Damaging prison stockings	3 days' solitary confinement.	
A. H.	22	Disobedience	1 day's solitary confinement.	
T. W.	41	Great disrespect to the surgeon	3 days' solitary confinement.	
G. C.	22	Laughing at the officer, &c.	Ditto.	
T. G.	19	Repeated disobedience	2 days' solitary confinement.	
T. R.	11	Not picking his oakum	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. C.	19	Ditto	2 days' solitary confinement.	
W. M.	13	Very idle in picking his oakum	3 days' solitary confinement.	
Ann G.	18	Using a leaf out of her prayer-book to curl her hair.	Lose her dinner 3 days.	
J. A.	34	Inattention to orders	1 day's solitary confinement.	
G. P.	16	Talking and falsehood	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. W.	17	Talking	2 days' solitary confinement.	
T. B.	19	Ditto	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. W.	41	Filthy conduct in chapel and insolence.	Ditto.	
T. G.	18	Talking	2 days' solitary confidement.	
W. D.	17	Ditto	1 day's solitary confinement.	
A. H.	22	Making a loud noise in his cell	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. B.	24	Talking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S.	21	Ditto	Ditto.	
C. M'P.	24	Very refractory	Whipped 36 lashes	By order of visiting justices
J. W.	24	Inattention in chapel, &c. &c.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
H. R.	19	Laughing whilst at the crank	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. W.	17	Tearing his stocking	Ditto.	
T. C.	21	Talking and laughing	Ditto.	
T. G.	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. W.	31	Repeated whistling	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. C.	18	Laughing whilst at the crank	2 days' solitary confinement.	
G. K.	16	Great inattention in chapel	Ditto.	
W. Q.	23	Talking	1 day's solitary confinemeut.	
W. S.	69	Neglect and putting oakum in his pocket.	2 days' solitary confinement.	
T. B.	19	Talking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
Ann G.	18	Swearing and using indecent language.	Solitary diet 3 days.	
W. D.	23	Talking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. L.	15	Great inattention in picking oakum	Ditto.	
H. P.	20	Repeated disobedience and carelessness.	Ditto.	
T. A.	18	Loud singing and whistling in his cell.	Ditto.	
D. H.	46	Purloining six potatoes	Ditto.	
T. G.	18	General inattention	2 days' solitary confinement.	
G. C.	19	Laughing and otherwise disorderly	3 days' solitary confinment.	
T. C.	21	Disrespect	2 days' solitary confinement.	
G. O.	18	Singing in his cell	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. A.	18	Singing and talking in his cell	Ditto.	
J. T.	15	Talking	Ditto.	
T. T.	21	Ditto	2 days' solitary confinement.	
T. W.	39	Insolence to the officer on duty	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. T.	21	Secreting his fire-wood	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. C.	19	Gross inattention in chapel	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. D.	23	Laughing and otherwise disorderly	Ditto.	
W. L.	17	Talking	Ditto.	
J. M.	42	Ditto	Ditto.	
R. Y.	41	Direct disobedience	Ditto.	

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Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Nature of Offence.	Nature and Duration of Punishment.	Remarks.
R. B.	39	Disobedience and disrespect to the chief warder.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. G.	18	Leaving the yard without order	Ditto.	
T. W.	21	Laughing in the wheelhouse	2 days' solitary confinement.	
T. W.	21	Standing on his bucket to look at the females going to chapel.	The above increased to 3 days.	
J. P.	16	Great inattention in chapel	2 days' solitary confinement.	
C. M,P.	24	Repeated bad conduct	Whipped 36 lashes.	By order of visiting justices
W. P..	18	Laughing and otherwise disorderly	3 days' solitary confinement.	
G. K.	16	Great inattention	1 day's solitary confinement.	
J. T.	34	Purloining part of his oakum	2 days' solitary confinement.	
D. D.	19	Laughing in school	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. C.	19	Talking in the wheelhouse	Ditto.	
E. B.	30	Filthy conduct in his cell	2 days' solitary confinement.	
T. S.	30	Talking and laughing	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. P.	23	Ditto	Ditto.	
Susanna R.	35	Not picking her oakum	1 day's solitary confinement.	
M. H.	18	Concealing fire-wood in his bed	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. L.	17	Laughing	1 day's solitary confinement.	
C. M'P.	24	Extremely filthy in his cell	3 days' solitary confinement.	
Mary S.	26	Looking up at the male prisoners going out of chapel.	Ditto.	
D. D.	19	Disobedience	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. D.	57	Scorching his bed clothes	Ditto.	
G. H.	17	Disobedience	Ditto.	
J. A.	19	Inattention in chapel	1 day's solitary confinement.	
J. A.	19	Turning his number	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. H.	22	Direct disobedience	2 days' solitary confinement.	
W. M.	22	Talking	Ditto.	
W. P.	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. L.	43	Secreting wood in his bed.	Ditto.	
C. H.	18	Ditto	1 day's solitary confinement.	
G. H..	17	Disorderly conduct	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S.	21	Repeated disobedience	Ditto.	
J. Y.	27	Neglect in picking oakum	Ditto.	
W. D.	17	Concealing wood in his bed	Ditto.	
C. M'P.	24	Repeated dirty condnct	Whipped 36 lashes, 12 lashes 3 several times.	By order of visiting justices.
G. K.	16	Turning round in chapel to look at other prisoners.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. H.	23	Laughing	Ditto.	
W. D..	21	Stealing a fellow-prisoner's bread.	Ditto.	
J. G.	24	Whistling and singing in his cell.	2 days' solitary confinement.	
T. T.	16	Great inattention in chapel	Ditto.	
J. A.	35	Stealing a fellow-prisoner's handkerchief and secreting wood in his cell.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. B.	24	Talking on the wheel	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. H.	22	Ditto	1 day's solitary confinement.	
D. D.	19	Standing up in chapel to look at the other prisoners.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. S.	19	Talking and making signs	Ditto.	
J. S.	21	Ditto	2 day's solitary confinement.	
J. C.	21	Stealing wood	3 day's solitary confinement.	
E. S.	20	Talking and persisting in falsehood	Ditto.	
Martha W.	27	Great idleness	2 days' solitary confinement.	
B. C.	22	Talking	Ditto.	
T. T.	16	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. B.	23	Stealing wood	1 day's solitary confinement.	
T. H.	17	Direct disobedience	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. G.	17	Idleness in picking oakum	2 days' solitary confinement.	
Martha Q.	45	Disorderly conduct whilst exercising	3 days' solitary confinement.	
Martha W.	27	Ditto	Ditto.	
P. B.	33	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. M.	13	Loud whistling in his cell	1 day's solitary confinement.	
J. B.	25	Disrespect to the governor	2 days' solitary confinement.	
C. M'P.	24	Repeated dirty conduct	Whipped, 12, part of 26 lashes.	By order of visiting justices.
J. C.	28	Marked inattention in chapel	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. T.	14	Loud whistling and singing in his cell.	Ditto.	
E. B.	30	Talking	Ditto.	
W. P.	30	Laughing	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S.	22	Direct disobedience	Ditto.	
C. A.	29	Insolence to the officer on duty	Ditto.	
J. J.	20	Making motions to another prisoner	2 days' solitary confinement.	
G. K.	16	Disobedience	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. B.	23	Talking	2 days' solitary confinement	
R. Y.	41	Direct disobedience	3 days' solitary confinement.	

Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Hertfordsdire.
Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Initials.	Age.	Nature of Offence.	Nature and Duration of Punishment.	Remarks.
J. B.	24	Disobedience	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. G.	24	Lighting his fire after locking up	Ditto.	
S. B.	20	Laughing and otherwise disorderly	Ditto.	
M. K.	19	Talking	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. B.	19	Ditto	3 days' solitary confinement.	
M. C.	22	Damaging his cell	Ditto.	
J. S.	21	Talking	Ditto.	
J. A.	35	Damaging the prison blanket.	Ditto.	
W. S.	24	Not picking his oakum	2 days' solitary confinement.	
G. B.	20	Laughing and otherwise disorderly	3 day's solitary confinement.	
T. S.	19	Great inattention in chapel	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. P.	31	Stealing potatoes	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. M.	19	Making signs to other prisoners	Ditto.	
Elizabeth W.	37	Disobedience of the matron's orders	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. D.	23	Talking	Ditto.	
T. A.	18	Talking on the wheel	Ditto.	
J. B.	23	Making signs to another prisoner	1 day's solitary confinement.	
H. F.	19	Direct disobedience	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. C.	23	Talking	2 days' solitary confinement.	
Elizabeth W.	37	Burning her apron	Ditto.	
R. B.	18	Repeated disobedience	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. H.	17	Disobedience	Ditto.	
J. S.	23	Whistling and singing.	2 days' solitary confinement.	
Mary B.	21	Idleness	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. G.	20	Singing in his cell	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. H.	23	Inattention in chapel, &c.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. C.	31	Ditto	2 days' solitary confinement.	
H. G.	19	Laughing	Ditto.	
T. S.	19	Talking	Ditto.	
T. L.	17	Ditto	Ditto.	
M. C.	22	Stealing meat out of the kitchen	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. M.	56	Talking	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. B.	18	Destroying his number chain	Ditto.	
G. P.	27	Disobedience	Ditto.	
H. H.	18	Laughing	Ditto.	
J. C.	51	General inattention on the tread-wheel.	Ditto.	
J. M.	19	General inattention	3 days' solitary confinement.	
Mary S.	26	Repeated bad conduct	Ditto.	
R. B.	30	Great inattention on the tread-wheel.	1 day's solitary confinement.	
J. G.	17	Opening his pew-door in chapel to see the female prisoners.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. M.	19	Singing in his cell, &c.	Ditto.	
W. H.	17	Repeated disobedience	Ditto.	
J. H.	41	Making signs to another prisoner	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. L.	16	Speaking to another prisoner	Ditto.	
G. W.	44	Not picking his oakum	Ditto.	
J. W.	57	Ditto	Ditto.	
Elizabeth S.	40	Repeated bad conduct	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. W.	57	Disobedience of the surgeon	Ditto.	
G. G.	16	Inattention in chapel	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. M.	19	Hiding his rug and general insolence.	Ditto.	
C. M'P.	24	Dirty conduct, &c. &c.	Whipped 12 lashes, part of 36 former sentence.	By order of visiting justices.
R. B.	18	Making signals to another prisoner	2 days' solitary confinement.	
Elizabeth S.	40	Purloining oakum	3 days' solitary confinement.	
C. P.	17	Indecent conduct	Ditto.	
J. C.	30	Defacing his tin cup	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. J.	20	Defacing his cell-door	3 days' solitary confinement.	
P. B.	17	Great idleness in picking oakum	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. D.	27	Ditto	Ditto.	
Ann C.	18	Purloining ½ lb. of oakum	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. A.	11	Neglecting to pick his oakum	Ditto.	
J. D.	27	Talking from his cell	2 days' solitary confinement.	
H. W.	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. G.	20	Great inattention to the instruction in the chapel.	Ditto.	
W. C.	22	Talking from his cell	1 day's solitary confinement.	
W. H.	17	Ditto	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. A.	11	Defacing his cell	Ditto.	
E. C.	34	Laughing	Ditto.	
G. L.	17	Not picking his oakum	Ditto.	
J. D.	27	Ditto	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. B.	24	Purloining meat and pepper from the prison kitchen.	Ditto.	
W. T.	18	Damaging the window of his cell.	Ditto.	
J. S.	23	Defacing his tin cup	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S.	19	Inattention in chapel	Ditto.	

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Nature of Offence.	Nature and Duration of Punishment.	Remarks.
H. C. . .	29	Laughing	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. F. . .	24	Great idleness in picking his oakum	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S. . .	37	Feigning madness	Solitary diet 3 days.	
J. I. . .	14	Defacing in cell	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S. . .	21	Several reports of direct disobedience and insolence.	Whippped, 30 lashes.	By order of visiting justices.
J. C. . .	51	Disobedience and very contemptuous conduct.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S. . .	19	Defacing his tin cup	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. G. . .	17	Talking from his cell	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. B. . .	18	Defacing the window of his cell .	2 days' solitary confinement.	
Sarah B. .	30	Disrespect to the governor . .	Ditto.	
R. Y. .	41	Making signs to another prisoner.	Ditto.	
S. R. . .	38	Disrespect and disobedience to the officer on duty	Ditto.	
J. M. . .	15	Inattention at chapel	3 days' solitary confinement.	
Eliza D. .	22	General inattention	Ditto.	
J. S. . .	39	Repeated inattention at chapel .	Ditto.	
J. C. . .	19	Talking and laughing. . . .	Ditto.	
H. F. . .	22	Laughing, and behaving contemptuously to the officer.	Ditto.	
Eliza D. .	22	Not picking her oakum . . .	Solitary diet 3 days.	
W. M. .	13	Not picking his oakum . . .	1 day's solitary confinement.	
J. F. . .	51	Talking	2 days' solitary confinement.	
Eliza S. .	19	Loud singing in her cell . . .	3 days' solitary confinement.	
Eliza L. .	24	Ditto	Ditto.	
Mary W. .	24	Ditto	Ditto.	
Martha Q.	42	Not picking her oakum . . .	2 days' solitary confinement.	
T. W. .	42	Inattention on the wheel . . .	1 day's solitary confinement.	
F. C. . .	36	Not picking his oakum . . .	Ditto.	
S. B. . .	18	Ditto	3 days' solitary confinement.	
G. P. . .	24	Ditto	Ditto.	
Eliza L. .	24	Thorough idleness	Ditto.	
R. Y. .	41	Stealing a fellow prisoner's bread	Ditto.	
S. B. . .	18	Laughing	2 days' solitary confinement.	
Ann M. .	36	Insolence to the governor and matron.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
H. C. .	29	Laughing	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. N. . .	22	Making signs to another prisoner.	Ditto.	
Eliza L. .	24	Idleness in picking oakum . .	Ditto.	
W. D. .	47	Talking, &c.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
R. J. . .	53	Not picking his oakum . . .	2 days' solitary confinement.	
D. S. . .	27	Ditto	Ditto.	
E. M. .	35	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. W. .	57	Great idleness	Ditto.	
W. P. .	15	Inattention in chapel	3 days' solitary confinement.	
H. H. .	17	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. T. . .	16	Inattention during religious instruction.	1 day's solitary confinement.	
W. C. .	23	Repeated neglect in picking oakum	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. L. . .	61	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. B. . .	31	Ditto	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. L. . .	61	Ditto	Ditto.	
Matilda S.	35	Neglect in picking oakum. . .	Ditto.	
Eliza W.	21	Ditto	Ditto.	
Ann B. .	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. S. . .	21	Skulking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
R. Y. .	41	Disrespect to the officer	Ditto.	
Mary F. .	22	Concealing oakum	Ditto.	
Ann B. .	18	Defacing her tin cup, also her cell	Ditto.	
T. B. . .	32	Disobedience	2 days' solitary confinement.	
W. C. .	23	Laughing	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. D. . .	17	Great inattention in chapel . .	Ditto.	
W. D. .	15	Loud singing in his cell . . .	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S. . .	15	Laughing	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. H. .	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. W. .	20	Disobedience	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. T. . .	16	Great inattention on the tread-wheel.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S. . .	41	Disobedience and inattention . .	1 day's solitary confinement.	
T. B. . .	32	Ditto	Ditto.	
H. C. .	29	Repeated disobedience . . .	7 days' solitary confinement.	By order of visiting justices.
J. G. . .	17	Inattention and talking . . .	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. L. . .	61	Neglect in picking oakum . .	Ditto.	
G. G. . .	33	Skulking and evading his turn on the tread-wheel.	Ditto.	
R. Y. . .	41	Disobedience and talking . . .	Ditto.	

Appendix C.—Return from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	22	1	1	..	23	1	24

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	1	..	..	4	1	2	..	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	2
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	34	5	2	..	92	7	11	..	139	12	3	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	9	1	148	13
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	2	..	..	..	21	7	3	..	26	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	7
Total	42	6	2	..	117	15	16	..	177	21	4	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	10	1	187	22
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	42	6	2	..	117	15	16	..	177	21	4	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	10	1	187	22
How disposed of.																						
6. Of these were convicted—																						
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	12	4	1	..	43	9	8	..	64	13	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	67	14
Sentenced to Transportation	14	1	..	..	23	2	2	..	39	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	40	3
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	9	..	1	..	27	2	4	..	41	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	42	2
8. No Bills found	6	1	..	..	10	1	..	..	16	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	2
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	1
Total	42	6	2	..	117	15	16	..	177	21	4	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	10	1	187	22
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..	..	..	9	1	2	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	16	1

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	28	1	2	..	30	1	31
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
3. Under the Game Laws	112	..	10	..	122	..	122
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	62	25	4	1	66	26	92
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	76	6	24	..	100	6	106
8. Under the Larceny Act	5	..	1	..	6	..	6
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
10. For Assaults	47	7	3	..	50	7	57
11. For want of Sureties	18	..	1	..	19	..	19
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	61	2	4	..	65	2	67
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	397	40	52	1	449	41	490
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	2
1. On Mesne Process	1	..	1
2. In Execution	25	1	26
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	26	1	27

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	12	2	1	..	13	2	15
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	22	1	1	..	23	1	24
	Summary Convictions	28	1	2	..	30	1	31
	For Re-examination	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	139	12	9	1	148	13	161
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	26	7	..	..	26	7	33
	Summary Convictions	397	40	52	1	449	41	490
	Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		13	1	3	..	16	1	17
Total		639	64	68	2	707	66	773
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		26	1	..	..	26	1	27
Total of Debtors and Criminals		667	65	68	2	735	67	802

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
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Hertfordshire.
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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	13	1	1	..	14	1	15
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	13	6	..	1	13	7	20
3. Summary Convictions	35	2	4	..	39	2	41
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	61	9	5	1	66	10	76
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total of Debtors and Criminals	65	9	5	1	70	10	80

Table No. 5 contains the number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	65	4	35	3	28	2	2	3	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	13
2. Ditto after Trial	8	1	4	2	7	2	4	3	18	1	14	1	9	..	..	3	2	..	66	13
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	36	8	85	13	146	16	90	3	35	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	397	40

	7 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	21	2	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	38	3
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	6	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	10	..	22	..	14	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	147	14	161
2. Ditto, after Trial	71	14	85
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	449	41	490
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	39	3	42
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	9	1	9	1	10
17 Years and under 21	38	5	..	..	38	5	43
21 Years and under 30	72	8	..	..	72	8	80
30 Years and upwards	55	6	..	..	55	6	61
Total	165	19	9	1	174	20	194

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	43	1	43	1	44
17 Years and under 21	124	7	..	..	124	7	131
21 Years and under 30	150	14	..	..	150	14	164
30 Years and upwards	123	19	..	..	123	19	142
Total	397	40	52	1	449	41	490

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	80	5	2	..	82	5	87
Can Read only	29	7	5	1	34	8	42
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	53	7	2	..	55	7	62
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	165	19	9	1	174	20	194

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	189	18	26	1	215	19	234
Can Read only	98	15	17	..	115	15	130
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	105	7	9	..	114	7	121
Can Read and Write well	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	397	40	52	1	449	41	490

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	186	37	1	..	187	37	224
Infirmary cases	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	102	6	4	..	106	6	112
Twice	37	1	4	1	41	2	43
Thrice	20	1	1	..	21	1	22
Four Times or more	32	2	1	..	33	2	35
Total	191	10	10	1	201	11	212

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	433	49	54	2	487	51	538
Employment, not being Hard Labour	206	15	14	..	220	15	235
Not Employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	639	64	68	2	707	66	773

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts-Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice, or Magistrates	28	1	1	..	29	1	30
By Courts-Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28	1	1	..	29	1	30

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	11	..	3	..	14	..	14
Total	11	..	3	..	14	..	14

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	197	27	7	..	20	..	1	..	225	27	252
Stoppage of Diet	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	202	30	7	..	20	..	1	..	230	30	260

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No. 17.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	116	8	124
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	82	8	90
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	9	1	10
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	4	$\frac{1}{12}$	$4\frac{1}{12}$

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	1 pr.	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1 pr.	1 pr.	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1 pr.	1 pr.	,, Blankets	1	1
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	2	2
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	574	7	$11\frac{1}{2}$
,, Male and Female Clothing	42	19	$2\frac{1}{2}$
,, Bedding	4	13	0
,, Straw	1	4	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	0	1	4
,, Medicines	6	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	114	15	0
,, Soap	19	6	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	66	3	3
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	36	6	$0\frac{1}{2}$
,, Books	3	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$
,, Furniture	4	11	6
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	11	12	11
,, Officers' Salaries	1216	13	7
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	10	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	31	11	1
,, Sundries not mentioned	115	14	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	2260	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1684	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total	3944	6	0
See NOTE.*—Prison Diet per Head per Annum	5	11	7 to
	7	4	1
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per Annum	0	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	† (See Note.) Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	12 to 15	1½ to 3	..	3	8 to 12	..	5¼	None. ‡
Women	128	12 to 15	1½ to 3	..	3	8 to 12	..	5¼	
Boys	168	12 to 15	1½ to 3	..	3	8 to 12	..	5¼	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.									
Men	168	12	1½	..	3	8, 12, 14	..	5¼	None.
Women	128	12	1½	..	3	8, 12, 14	..	5¼	
Boys	168	12	1½	..	3	8, 12, 14	..	5¼	
Not Employed.									
Men	All prisoners are employed except the sick, &c.					..	..	..	‡ See annexed Dietary Table.
Women						..	..	..	
Boys						..	..	..	

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

† State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.

‡ With reference to Table No. 23, the following are the prescribed rates of diet:—

Breakfast, daily, for every Class.—1½ pint of milk porridge; ½ lb. of bread.

Supper, daily, for every Class—1 pint of gruel; ½ lb. of bread.

CLASS 1 AND 2.—Imprisoned for a term not exceeding One Month, without Hard Labour.

Dinner, every day.—1 pint of gruel; ½ lb. of bread.

CLASS 3.—For a term not exceeding One Month, with Hard Labour.

Dinner.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday—1 pint of gruel; ½ lb. of bread.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—1 pint of soup; ½ lb. of bread.

CLASS 4.—For a term exceeding One Month, but not exceeding Three Months, with Hard Labour; and for periods exceeding One Month, without Hard Labour; also for Prisoners before Trial; under Solitary Confinement by order of Court; Misdemeanants; Debtors.

Dinner.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—4 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; ½ lb. of bread.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—1 pint of soup: ½ lb. of bread.—Sunday—1 pint of gruel; ½ lb. of bread.

CLASS 5.—For a term exceeding Three Months, with Hard Labour.

Dinner.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—5 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes: ½ lb. of bread.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—1 pint of soup; ½ lb. of bread.—Sunday—1 pint of gruel; ½ lb. of bread.

Female Prisoners to have 6 ozs. of bread with each meal (18 ozs. per diem) instead of 8 ozs., otherwise their diet to be the same as that of the Males.

Soup to contain, in 1 quart of water, 6 ozs. of meat, without bone; 2 ozs. of flour; 2 ozs. of onions or leeks; salt and pepper 9 s.

Gruel to contain, in 1 quart of water, 3 ozs. of oatmeal; 2 ozs. of onions or leeks; salt.

Milk Porridge.—¾ of a pint of new milk; ¾ of a pint of water; 1 oz. of flour or oatmeal.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January, February	7	Twenty-six.	7½ inches.	48	¼	12,600	9,450	Not recorded.	Not applied.
March, April, May	8			42	⅜	12,600	7,875		
June, July, August, September	9			42	½	14,175	7,087		
October	8			42	⅜	12,600	7,875		
November, December	7			48	¼	12,600	9,450		

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No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . February . March . April . May . . June . . July . . August . September October . November December	The same as the Tread-wheel.	Fourteen. Eight parts connected to a lift pump, and six parts unconnected.	Thirty-six Revolutions.	. .	Not recorded.	A part applied to pump water to serve the prison.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Lieut. Duins, R.N.	Governor .	46	April, 1838 .	300 0 0	40 0 0	340 0 0	House, garden, fuel, &c.
Rev. H. Demain	Chaplain .	41	October, 1838	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	House and garden.
J. Davies, M.D. .	Surgeon .	48	Midsummer Sessions. 1842	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	Nil.
John Barker . .	Clerk, &c. .	34	Nov., 1836 .	65 0 0	4 16 6	69 16 6	Copies of warrants, Insolvent Debtors' Court fees; description of utterers of base coin, &c.
Arthur Bray . .	Chief Turnkey.	38	June, 1838 .	70 4 0	8 9 0	78 13 0	Apartments in the prison, ½ pint lamp oil, and 1 lb. soap per week, and the use of a fire.
Ann Bray . . .	Matron .	34	Lady-day .	20 0 0	8 9 0	28 9 0	Apartments in the prison, 1 lb. candles, and 1 lb. soap per week, and the use of a fire.
Charles Gutteridge	Second Turnkey.	34	July, 1838 .	59 16 0	5 17 0	65 13 0	The same as Chief Turnkey.
John Kimmins .	Gate Porter	40	July, 1840 .	54 12 0	5 17 0	60 9 0	Ditto.
John Bolton . .	Engineer, &c.	27	August, 1840	54 12 0	5 17 0	60 9 0	Ditto.
Emery Warnes .	Assistant Turnkey.	47	August, 1842	54 12 0	5 17 0	60 9 0	Ditto.
John Roach . .	Ditto . .	36	Dec., 1842 .	49 8 0	5 17 0	55 5 0	Ditto.
Stephen Dunning	Ditto . .	30	Oct., 1843 .	49 8 0	5 17 0	55 5 0	Ditto.
Henry Hollingdale	Ditto . .	34	August, 1844	49 8 0	5 17 0	55 5 0	Ditto.
Thomas Lawrence	Assistant Day Officer.	63	Oct. 17, 1842	31 4 0	2 10 0	33 14 0	Corporal punishments.
Mary McDonald .	Matron's Assistant.	41	Oct. 16, 1843	15 12 0	13 10 0	29 2 0	Remuneration by officers for cooking, &c.
Total . . 15				1173 16 0	118 13 6	1292 9 6	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	36	11	3
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	18	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	21	14	2
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate .	11	1	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports . . .	31	11	1
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports .	5	15	9
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . .	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	107	11	9

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2260	5	7½
Total Receipts of ditto	107	11	9
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	2252	13	10½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1684	0	4½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	3936	14	3

The cost of each Prisoner per day 2*s.* 2½*d.* $\frac{1741}{3515}$.

ST. ALBANS—LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

FOR particulars of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to the Supplement to our Third Report and our subsequent Reports.

Some trifling alterations in the construction have taken place since our last Report. The wooden slopes of the blinds outside the windows of the sleeping-rooms have been covered with zinc to prevent the prisoners destroying them, and forms, fixed against the walls in the day-rooms of the new yard, have been substituted for the loose forms before in use. This was done in consequence of it being ascertained that some prisoners meant to effect their escape by using the forms as ladders, and had been practising with them for the purpose. Construction.

There were 24 male and 1 female prisoners in confinement, viz.:— Prisoners.

Convicted of larceny	4
Convicted of uttering base coin	3
Convicted under the Malicious Trespass Act	4
Convicted under the game laws	4
Convicted of assaults	4
Prisoners for trial or remanded	4
Deserters	2
Total	25

Of this number nine had been in prison before—three repeatedly. There were but two of 17 years of age and under. The male prisoners were thus distributed:—In the old gaol yard ten of five different classes were at work upon the tread-wheel, seven at a time, or picking oakum in the intervals of rest, in the shed in front; five of three different classes were whitewashing and cleaning the day-room and cells on the ground-floor of that yard. They were without inspection other than what could be afforded by occasional visits of the turnkey, who was superintending the men on the wheel. In these two cases it is seen that the legal classification was infringed. One prisoner was scraping the floor of the prison kitchen which opens on one side into this yard, and on the other into the governor's kitchen. Kitchen. The door between the two kitchens was wide open, and the governor's female servant in his kitchen, so that communication between her and the prisoner resulted as a matter of course. In fact, at the moment of our entrance from the yard the servant was in the act of passing through the door from the prison kitchen to her own, the governor's wife being present, however, in the latter. Independently of the door, there is also a sash window opening from the one kitchen to the other. Considering the situation of the prison kitchen, we think it most objectionable that a male prisoner should be employed in it at all for any purpose whatsoever. The defect is only to be remedied by appointing a paid cook and cleaner. Two male prisoners were cleaning in separate sleeping rooms on the upper floors of the gaol and house of correction divisions of the prison. A deserter awaiting a route was alone in a room on the first-floor of the gaol; he had neither employment nor books. A man committed on suspicion of deserting was alone and unemployed in one of the reception-cells on the ground-floor in the new yard. The cell in which we found him was in an unfit state for a prisoner's reception, the back wall being quite damp, and the atmosphere moist and chill. Damp cell. In another of these cells, which had not, however, the objection of the first, was an ignorant country lad of 17, remanded on a charge of stealing bread. Together in a room on the first-floor on the gaol side were three untried prisoners, two of whom were jointly charged with stealing a pair of breeches, and the third, an elderly decent looking countryman, with attempting suicide; so that the legal classification was here again infringed. Observing that two of the four untried and remanded prisoners wore the prison dress, we questioned them as to Prison dress. whether they did so at their own desire, and they replied affirmatively, their own clothes being in a bad condition. The governor stated that the practice complained of in our former Reports of untried prisoners being required, as a matter of course, to wear the prison dress, had been, for some time past, discontinued. The only female prisoner, a girl of 19, convicted of stealing, was alone in a room in the females' prison. She was unemployed, and was lamentably ignorant. The chief turnkey's wife said she had made some vain attempts to teach her to read. At our suggestion, she promised to renew her efforts, as the girl had still three months to remain.

The prison generally was in a state of cleanliness creditable to the governor and officers. Cleanliness. Parts of it, however, were not in a good state of repair. State of repair. The pavement of the yards was not in good condition. Yards. On the house of correction side, independent of the damp cell already mentioned, the wall of a cell on the first-floor, used as a punishment-cell, was wet and damp from Damp cell. the bursting of a cistern overhead. One of the water-closets in the old gaol was without the means of ventilation; whilst another, though ventilated by an unglazed window above the seat, had no shutter to exclude the cold air at will, a matter of some importance for an invalid prisoner. Water-closets. The water-closets were not open to the same objection as that mentioned in our Seventh Report: they seemed to work well and to be in good order. The tread-wheel was not only Tread-wheel. out of order, but in a positively dangerous state for working. It works a forcing pump, which distributes water throughout the prison. When the pump is in full operation, the wheel performs about two revolutions a minute; but otherwise it turns at the rate of between four and five, there being then no sufficient means of regulating it. The latter was the case at the moment of

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inspection, the pump itself too being, as we understood, out of repair, and some of the prisoners had the greatest difficulty in preserving their footing, so much so that we fully expected to see an accident happen. To make the matter worse, the shoes worn by the prisoners are furnished with heavy iron nails, which, combined with the rapid motion, have the effect of ploughing up the steps of the wheel in such a manner that many of them are reduced to mere strips barely wide enough to stand upon, whilst the space beneath the wheel is plentifully strewed with splinters. We timed the number of revolutions, and found it to be as already stated. The speed of the wheel, the clatter of the nailed shoes upon the wood, the flying splinters, and the efforts of the men to hold on, formed together a result quite subversive of proper quietude and order. The governor promised to bring the matter at once under the notice of the visiting justices.* The ordinary rate of the tread-wheel labour is two-thirds on and one-third off. The wheel is not divided into compartments, and will hold ten prisoners at a time. The hours of labour vary from four and a-half to eight; but in the actual state of the wheel no precise record of the amount of labour can be kept. When the prisoners for hard labour are sufficiently numerous, they work on the wheel in gangs; but this not being the case on the day of inspection, the whole were formed into one gang, and the legal classification, was thus infringed.

Classification.

The mere legal classification is better observed at night, and at meal times, than during the hours of work, the prisoners of different classes working together being, in the two former instances, separated and placed in the room of their class, though, after all, this also is much regulated by the state of numbers. As a rule, all convicted prisoners, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, are professed to be placed at night on the house of correction side; but as their numbers are generally greatest, and the number of beds on that side is fewest (25 to 48), the observance of this rule cannot always be insured. On the day of inspection it was adhered to. The governor states that he keeps juvenile prisoners separated as much as possible from adults. In the years ending at Michaelmas, 1843, and Michaelmas, 1844, the greatest number in custody at any one time was 62 and 50 respectively. The whole number of beds in the prison is 73, and the number of wards, rooms, and cells in which these are distributed 19, four cells only (the reception cells) having each one bed. Be the prisoners, therefore, classified as they may, contaminating association does and must take place. The system in force may be defined—association, with silence, of prisoners of different classes during part of the day, and association, without silence, of prisoners of the same class during part of the day and at night.

Discipline.

Strict silence is enforced by punishment during the hours of associated labour on the wheel; nay, even the turning of the head is prohibited; but this is of no avail, seeing that, during meal hours and at night, the prisoners are shut, several together, in their respective rooms in unrestrained intercourse, for no officer is with them, and the rooms do not admit of being inspected from without. It were, indeed, folly in a prisoner to run the risk of punishment by talking on the wheel, when he can so amply indemnify himself with impunity at other times; since, unless the talking in the rooms prove loud and noisy, it does not constitute an offence.

The discipline of the prison must also suffer from the officers being occasionally absent with prisoners. A recent instance of two out of the three male officers being so absent, occurs in the subjoined extract from the governor's journal. "17th October, 1844. The governor and head turnkey absent from the prison this day, with prisoners for trial."

We adverted in our Seventh Report, to the fact, that on the second-floor of the gaol there was only one water-closet for two adjoining rooms, the one containing six, the other eight beds, and that, consequently, when prisoners are confined in those rooms, the respective doors were necessarily left open to admit of the prisoners having access to the closet, the consequence being that the prisoners of the two rooms could communicate. No alteration has been made, but it is said the rooms are only now used for prisoners of the same class.

Daily routine.

The daily routine of the prisoners is as follows. The hour of unlocking is at 6 and 7 o'clock, and of locking-up at 6 and 4, according to the season. The prisoners are allowed an hour to wash themselves, put their beds in order, and exercise; after which, they work till breakfast time, at 8, which they take in their rooms in the same order in which they sleep. This occupies half an hour, and from half-past 8 to 9 they attend chapel. On leaving chapel, they go to school for an hour, all classes together; resume work from 10 till 1, when they go to their rooms to dinner, remaining there an hour. They resume work from 2 till 4, or 6, as the case may be—then receive their suppers, and are locked up for the night, going to bed as early as they please. The bedding is turned up during the day, and left in the rooms. Prisoners

Employments.

unfit for tread-wheel labour, and those not sentenced to it, pick oakum, and get, at intervals, about two hours' exercise daily. By an order, dated in October last, male adults are required to pick 2½ lbs. of oakum in winter, and 3 lbs. in summer; boys, 1½ lb. and 2½ lbs. There is no special yard for females to exercise in, and they use that which may happen to be free of male prisoners, so that if all are occupied they are excluded from exercise altogether. We thus see that the prisoners of a class pass, in summer at least, 13½ hours out of the 24 in unchecked association in their rooms, and in winter more. On Sundays, the house of correction rule

Menial offices.

confines them to their cells, except during the hours of service. The menial offices in which the male prisoners are employed, are cooking, whitewashing, cleaning, and washing once a-week their own body linen. The washing of the bedding is done by the female prisoners, when any; otherwise, put out or sometimes, as we were informed, done by the men. There is, however, neither regular laundry nor drying-ground, and the place most convenient for the purpose at the time is used. The female prisoners mend the prison clothing; the males the bedding.

Stockings. Linen.

We mentioned in our Seventh Report, that many of the prisoners wore no stockings. Each man is now provided with two pairs, in addition to a check-shirt, a neck and a pocket handker-

* New steps have since been made.

chief. The prison dress is a grey cloth suit: for convicted prisoners it is stamped with the words "St. Albans Gaol;" but for others, has no mark. No prisoners for solitary confinement by sentence of court are stated to have been committed to this prison for five years past, nor is it in any way adapted for them. In the cells used as solitary cells for prison offences, there are no bedsteads; the beds being placed upon the floor, which, in some cases, is damp. In effect, we found that a male prisoner who had been several times placed in one of these cells last winter, had in the end been attacked with rheumatism, which brought him under the surgeon's hands.

Prison dress.

Solitary confinement.

The ordinary prison offences are talking and neglect of work—the ordinary punishments stoppage of diet and confinement in dark or solitary cells. As compared with 1843, the year 1844 exhibits a diminution of punishments; though under the circumstances of the prison we are at a loss whether to construe this as a proof of relaxed or increased severity of discipline. The punishments were—

Punishments.

	Year to Michaelmas, 1843.	Year to Michaelmas, 1844.
Dark and solitary cells . . .	37	51
Stoppage of diet	154	90
Irons	..	1
Total . . .	191	142

Tobacco.

On the 19th September last the governor records in his journal that he ordered three prisoners to be placed in separate sleeping cells, "having found a tobacco-pipe in their possession, and knowing them to have been smoking;" an entry which serves, at least, to prove that laxity must have prevailed in the particular instance.

Prisoners in 1843 and 1844.

The number of prisoners committed to this prison since our last Report was, in 1843, 286—of whom 23 were under 17 years of age; and in 1844, 260—of whom 29 were under 17 years. The recommittals in 1843 were 65, of whom 14 had been in prison thrice, and 7 four times or more; and in 1844, 54—of whom 13 had been four times or oftener in custody.

Debtors.

Since the operation of the recent Act for amending the law of insolvency, the St. Albans Liberty Gaol has ceased practically to be a prison for the confinement of debtors, inasmuch as it is not privileged to receive debtors for sums exceeding forty shillings. There were no debtors in confinement there when the Act took effect, the last two having been discharged shortly previous. In the year ending at Michaelmas, 1843, 29 debtors were confined in this prison, and in the succeeding year 7. The room at the top of the gaol, formerly occupied by debtors as a sleeping-room, is now converted into a school-room.

Escape.

An escape from this prison occurred on the 12th September last. Three lads, untried prisoners, who were confined in the new yard of the house of correction, got over the wall by means of a six-foot ladder, which, having been in use for the purpose of cleaning the windows of the cells, had been carelessly left in the yard by the turnkey, whose duty it was to remove it. They placed it upon the iron balustrade of the gallery in front of the upper row of cells, one end of which balustrade projects near the wall, the height from the top of the one to that of the other not much exceeding seven feet, and got over. It is remarkable that this escape took place in the middle of the day. The prisoners were recaptured about a week afterwards, were clothed in the prison dress, and placed in irons in separate cells until their trial on the 17th of October following, when being sentenced to transportation, they were again placed in irons until removed, in accordance with the prison practice.

Trees.

The trees which we mentioned in our former Reports as standing outside, near one part of the prison wall, still remain. We again suggest the propriety of their being removed.

Rules.

The rules issued by the Secretary of State in 1843 have been adopted in this prison, in so far that a set of rules based upon but not literally according with them, has been framed for observance. These rules are not printed.

New rules.

The following new regulations have been made by the visiting justices since our last Report:—

Flogging.

That the duty of flogging prisoners, so sentenced, be performed by the turnkeys alternately; and that all prisoners, of the class of the prisoner to be flogged, be present on the occasion.

That on all occasions of flogging, the governor apply to the visiting justices for directions as to the number of lashes to be inflicted.

Millbank.

That the governor give notice to convicts under sentence of transportation, that they will not be permitted to receive visits from their friends after their removal to the prison at Millbank. As regards the latter rule, we would suggest that it be printed and hung up in the ward appropriated to the prisoners interested, in the same manner as is practised at other prisons.

Whips.

There are two whips in use, one of which is a formidable instrument. The handle is elastic, and two feet long, and the lash two feet four inches. It is new, and though termed the "men's whip," was, as the governor informed us, first used upon a boy of 13, who received two dozen lashes, four of the nine strings, however, being "taken up." The handle and lash of the other whip are each about 22 inches long. The handle is not elastic.

Bath.

Foot-tubs have been provided for the use of the prisoners. The bath has been repaired and lined with zinc; but though all prisoners are bathed on their admission, there are no fixed times for their bathing afterwards.

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Visitors.

Assistance on discharge.

Chapel.

Chaplain.

Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends and to receive or send letters once only in the course of six months.

Pecuniary assistance, from sixpence upwards, according to circumstances, is afforded to prisoners on their discharge, the visiting justices determining the amount themselves.

A slight increase of chapel accommodation has been afforded by the acquisition of the pew formerly appropriated to the use of debtors. The general chapel arrangement has this defect, that female prisoners, when in their pew, can be seen by the male prisoners from the pews they occupy behind, and which are more elevated. This objection might be remedied by fixing a curtain upon brass rods around the top of the females' pew.

The same chaplain continues to officiate. He performs daily-morning service in the chapel, reading prayers from the Liturgy and a portion of Scripture, and giving explanations and short comments. On Sundays he performs two full services; preaching, however, only in the morning. He reports favourably of the general behaviour of the prisoners when in chapel. The sacrament has not been administered during the last ten years. He examines, from time to time, the progress of the prisoners in school instruction, but has no fixed time for doing so.

He visits the sick, when any, daily; but not prisoners in punishment cells. Neither does he, as a rule, see every prisoner on admission, but admonishes prisoners on discharge. He does not, in addition to the performance of the stated religious services, assemble the prisoners in classes for general religious instruction. He keeps a journal, but no character book, this not being required of him by the prison rules. The prisoners' letters are not inspected by him, but by the governor.

School instruction.

A school for the male prisoners, who all have the privilege of attending, has been established since April, 1844. The governor acts as schoolmaster, and is assisted by the two turnkeys. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught. Both the governor and chaplain consider that the school has been attended with good effects. The latter, in his last annual report, states—"That instruction in reading has been afforded to the prisoners individually, when committed, and most of them have gratefully accepted the indulgence, and, in such cases, many who did not know a letter of the alphabet previously, have been taught, in a comparatively short time, to read moderately well; and others, who could read a little, have so much improved as to read somewhat fluently."

Of the prisoners in confinement since our last Report, the following were the degrees of instruction:—

	1843	1844
Neither Read nor Write	118	92
Read only	90	58
Read and Write imperfectly . . .	94	48
Read and Write well	6	34

The following were the degrees of instruction possessed by the prisoners whom we found in custody:—

	On Admission.	At time of Inspection.
Neither Read nor Write	11	3
Read only	5	10
Read and Write imperfectly . . .	3	5
Read and Write well	6	7
Total . . .	25	25

The progress of one prisoner in particular was highly satisfactory. He was wholly ignorant on his admission, but in the course of six months he could not only read well, but write an excellent hand. These results are highly creditable to the governor and his subordinates.

Instruction to female prisoners had been afforded only within about a month, and there had been but two pupils. The teacher is the head turnkey's wife. She has likewise been appointed acting matron, since November, 1843. The acting matron has a young family to attend to which occupies much of her time, and at the period of our visit she was near her confinement.* She is, in consequence, frequently absent from her duties, and on such occasions is allowed by the visiting justices to be represented by her female servant, a practice which is objectionable, the latter not being a regular officer of the prison. The chaplain's journal shows that the attendance of the female servant in the chapel, on account of the absence of the matron, is a matter of constant occurrence. In 1843 there were 25, and in 1844 17 females committed to the prison, the greatest number (of the latter) at one time being three.

Matron.

Female prisoners.

* The acting matron has since been appointed matron. She keeps a journal.

The following is a list of the books in use in this prison:—

Books.

	Copies.		Copies.
Bowen's Companion for Prisoners	4	Diligent Dick	6
Yonge's Manuel of Instruction for Prisoners	3	Morning and Evening Prayers	12
Village Conversation on the Liturgy	4	Thoughts for the Labouring Classes	6
Admonitions against Swearing and Drunkenness	4	Vols. of Tracts, First Series	4
Black Giles, the Poacher	4	Ditto Second Series	4
Good Mother's Legacy	6	On Fraud	4
Explanation of the Ten Commandments	6	Directions for Devout Behaviour in the Public Worship of God	9
New Thoughts on the New Year	6	The Awful Case of Drunkards	5
Advice to Young Women going to Service	4	The Two Shoemakers	4
The Two Farmers	4	The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain	4
The History of Tom White	3	Bibles	40
The Servant's Friend, by Mrs. Trimmer	6	Prayers	38
The Faith and Duty of Christians	5	Testaments	6

Medical officer.

The former medical officer of this prison resigned his appointment in January last, after having officiated for 25 years. A retiring pension of 15*l.* per annum has been granted to him; and the visiting justices, in their last Epiphany Report, bear honourable testimony to the efficiency of his services. His successor is also a private practitioner in the town.

Dietary.

The dietary prescribed by the Secretary of State in 1843 has not been adopted at this prison. The dietary in force exhibits a slight improvement upon that stated in our last Report, but we still consider it decidedly insufficient. The following is the actual scale of diet:—

Prisoners for trial and convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are allowed 1½ lb. of bread and 1 pint of gruel daily, and 1 pint of soup twice a-week. Convicted prisoners sentenced to hard labour have the same allowance during the first week, after which their bread is increased to 2 lbs. per day, and the soup to 4 pints per week, the gruel not being increased.

The soup is made of leg of beef, in the proportion of about 2½ ounces of meat to a pint of soup,—peas, carrots, and onions.

Deserters, awaiting a route, have 6*d.* per day with which to provide themselves.

Half the allowance of bread is served out at breakfast with the gruel, the remainder at dinner. When it is considered that many of the commitments to this prison are for long periods,—for instance, in 1844, 25 were for 3 and under 6 months; 13 for 6 months and under 1 year; 6 for 1 year and under 2 years; and that most of the sentences involve hard labour; it must be obvious how inadequate is the nutriment which the prisoners receive—how severe too is the practice which deprives them of any portion of it as a punishment for prison offences. We object to this dietary on the ground of its inequality both as to time and different classes of prisoners, and that it comprises an insufficiency of animal and vegetable food.

Extra diet.

On looking over the surgeon's journal for some time back, we were struck with the remarkable fact that, up to the time of the former medical officer's retirement, cases of extra diet, including meat, broth, and potatoes, for debility, were of almost daily occurrence; whereas, subsequently to the present medical officer's appointment, although the ordinary dietary remained the same, but one case of extra diet, including meat and potatoes, for the same cause is recorded; there being, nevertheless, numerous cases of release by him from tread-wheel labour.

We subjoin corroborative extracts from the former surgeon's journal:—

"January 30th, 1844.—J. K. is considerably reduced by his confinement, and is recommended to have four meat dinners on the last four days of his imprisonment, each dinner consisting of 6 oz. of meat and 12 oz. of potatoes.

"February 26th, 1844.—J. B. is suffering from debility, and requires four meat dinners, each 6 oz. of meat and 12 oz. of potatoes."

March 1st, 4th, 7th, 12th, 14th, 23rd, 27th, and April 9th, 1844, similar entries occur as to F. W., J. S., R. M., S. W., J. P., J. H., T. S. W., J. S., J. S., and J. B.—ten different prisoners. In regard to two of them, it is observed that "they have each lost 5 lbs. weight in six weeks;" and to another, that it is "recommended he be excused half the tread-wheel labour, as it induces such a violent state of perspiration as greatly to reduce his strength and injure his health."

"May 4th, 1844.—J. F. is considerably reduced in strength and health, and requires six dinners, each consisting of 6 oz. of meat and 12 oz. of potatoes daily.

"May 15th, 1844.—J. P. is considerably reduced in health.

"May 20th, 1844.—J. F. is greatly reduced in strength, and requires six dinners of 6 oz. of meat and 12 oz. of potatoes daily. I would likewise beg to recommend that, if any species of punishment be required for this individual, reduction of his daily diet should not form a part of it, and that he be excused at present from tread-wheel labour.

"June 2nd, 1844.—I have been requested by the governor to examine into the state of strength of J. F. in reference to a reduction of diet, and beg to repeat my opinion of May 20th, that such reduction at the present time might reduce his health to such a degree as to prevent the remainder of his sentence being hereafter properly carried into effect."

Entries of a similar kind occur with but short intervals during the remainder of the year, and up to the time of the late surgeon's retirement in January last. Between Michaelmas and the end of the year, 14 cases of release from tread-wheel labour from debility, and placing the prisoners on a meat, broth, and vegetable diet are recorded, besides three from boils, another sign of weakness. The present medical officer's journal shows, on January 15th, 20th,

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Extra diet.

23rd, 25th, 1845, the release of seven men from tread-wheel labour, but without any mention of extra diet. On the 28th several were released, and ordered to have each a pint of extra gruel. On the 29th three, W. B., J. S., and G. P., were released "for three days, on account of indisposition and debility;" but no extra diet is mentioned. On February 17th, another. On March 8th, G. H., for a pain in the loins. On April 1st, G. P. was excused from wheel labour, and likewise G. H. half the usual time; and on April 5th, B. W. No extra diet is mentioned in any of the last five instances.

The following summary of the records of the "Medical Book," from the 18th January to the 25th April, 1845, of cases of prisoners released from hard labour and allowed extra diet, exhibits a discrepancy in point of number with reference to the foregoing journal entries; but whichever record be the correct one, the main facts are sufficiently established by both. The cases were:—

	Prisoners.	Extra Diet.
Debility	1	Meat and potatoes.
Pain in side	5	An extra pint of gruel.—In two cases, a pint of tea; in a third, a little rice.
Cough, catarrh, and cold	10	
Influenza	1	
Sore throat	5	
Diarrhœa	1	
Rheumatism	1	
Total	24	

Now, considering the fact already stated, that the ordinary diet of the prison remained the same at each of the foregoing periods, it is difficult to reconcile the two different modes of treatment pursued by the respective medical officers. Either we must assume that the former surgeon made the allowance of extra diet, of a generous kind, too much the rule, or that his successor makes it too much the exception. Concurrent circumstances incline us, we confess, to the latter rather than to the former conclusion. The appearance of many of the prisoners struck us as wan and pallid, and the interview which we had with the medical officer proved in its results far from satisfactory to us; for, upon our asking him, on one of the inspections, his opinion in reference to the dietary, he, to our astonishment, replied, "Why really I scarcely know what the diet is;" and, turning to the governor, who happened to be present, asked him for the particulars. It is painful to us to record this fact, but our sense of duty leaves us no alternative. The view of the medical officer, in regard to the dietary, was avowedly not that the subject was one demanding his unremitting care and watchfulness, but that his interference only properly commenced when cases of illness actually occurred; when, and not till then, if he thought any were attributable to the insufficiency or quality of the food, he should prescribe accordingly. He said, however, that he remembered no case since he commenced his duties when a prisoner's health had suffered from this cause. The absence of any case of sickness or of extra diet, at the time of inspection, was adduced in confirmation of this view; the test being, however, to our mind, a fallacious one, in the face of the various circumstances we have adduced. In the medical officer's journal, we noticed intervals of three or four days when no record of his having visited the prison appears. These were—

From February 7th to 12th	5 days.
February 21st to 24th	3
February 26th to March 1st	3
March 1st to 4th	3

From this it would seem that the question of the fitness of the prisoners for tread-wheel labour must be often determined by the governor. The surgeon makes no monthly or other periodical examination of the prison.* In 1844 there are shown, by the table No. 11 in the Appendix, to have been 26 cases of slight indisposition, and 8 infirmary cases, the greatest number of sick at any one time being 5. In the previous year the cases of slight indisposition were 40, the infirmary cases 14, and the greatest number of sick at any one time 7: there were no deaths. This exhibits an improvement in the former over the latter year, but the whole number of prisoners in confinement was relatively less. Our decided impression is that, but for the salubrity of the site on which the prison stands, the health of the prison could not be preserved at all under its existing dietary, in the case, at least, of prisoners employed at hard labour for long terms.

Weight-book.

A weight-book is kept, from an analysis of which we ascertained that, of 130 male prisoners weighed between February, 1844, and March, 1845, 90 had lost each from 1 lb. to 12 lbs., 23 had neither lost nor gained, and 16 had gained each from 1 lb. to 9 lbs.; another (a very exceptional case) having gained 20 lbs.

Statistics.

For general statistical information respecting this prison we refer to the tables in the Appendix.

* On a recent visit we were given to understand that the surgeon examines every prisoner on admission.

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RETURN from the Liberty Gaol and House of Correction at St. Alban's, Herts, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	38	3	5	..	43	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	46	3	49
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors, for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors, for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	38	3	5	..	43	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	46	3	49
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were convicted:—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	25	..	..	..	25	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	28	..	28
Sentenced to Transportation	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged, on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tranferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	8	1	5	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14
8. No Bills found	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Quitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted as evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	38	3	5	..	43	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	46	3	49
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	11	..	6	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	18

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	..	2	..	8	..	8
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
3. Under the Game Laws	34	..	4	..	38	..	38
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Under the Vagrant Act	16	4	2	..	18	4	22
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	38	3	12	2	50	5	55
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	27	1	2	..	29	1	30
11. For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	23	4	4	..	27	4	31
14. Transferred to the Custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	145	12	24	2	169	14	183
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..	2	..	3	..	3

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	7	..	7
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	7	..	7

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Sessions	6	..	3	..	9	..	9
	Summary Convictions	6	..	2	..	8	..	8
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	43	3	3	..	46	3	49
	Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	145	12	24	2	169	14	183
	Ditto transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed		18	..	3	..	21	..	21
Total		218	15	35	2	253	17	270
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total of Debtors and Criminals		225	15	35	2	260	17	277

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No. 5.—*See Note.**—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	..	3	..	9	..	9
3. Summary Convictions	6	..	2	..	8	..	8
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12	..	5	..	17	..	17
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	12	..	5	..	17	..	17

* NOTE.—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	5	..	12	1	9	..	11	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	3
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	1	..	5	..	7	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	24	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	15	..	20	2	40	5	42	3	14	2	8	..	..	..	6	..	145	12

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	8	..	9	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	2

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	46	3	49
2. Ditto after Trial	28	..	28
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	169	14	183
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	3	..	3

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
21 Years and under 30	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
30 Years and upwards	17	2	..	..	17	2	19
Total	43	3	3	..	46	3	49

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	18	2	18	2	20
17 Years and under 21	22	..	..	..	22	..	22
21 Years and under 30	69	5	..	..	69	5	74
30 Years and upwards	54	7	..	..	54	7	61
Total	145	12	24	2	169	14	183

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	13	1	1	..	14	1	15
Can Read only	8	1	1	..	9	1	10
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	12	1	1	..	13	1	14
Can Read and Write well	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	43	3	3	..	46	3	49

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	58	7	10	2	68	9	77
Can Read only	40	2	6	..	46	2	48
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	27	2	5	..	32	2	34
Can Read and Write well	20	1	3	..	23	1	24
Total	145	12	24	2	169	14	183

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	18	3	4	1	22	4	26
Infirmary Cases	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	21	2	5	1	26	3	29
Twice	6	..	3	..	9	..	9
Thrice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Four times or more	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
Total	43	2	8	1	51	3	54

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	113	9	21	..	134	9	143
Employment, not being Hard Labour	105	6	14	2	119	8	127
Not Employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	218	15	35	2	253	17	270

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	3	..	4	..	7	..	7
Total	3	..	4	..	7	..	7

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	30	4	1	..	13	..	..	..	44	4	48
Solitary Cells	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Stoppage of Diet	41	5	9	2	28	1	4	..	82	8	90
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	74	9	11	2	41	1	4	..	130	12	142

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	44	3	47
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	2	..	2
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	Often not any.		

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St. Albans Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—*Nil.*

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	122	7	4
,, Male and Female Clothing	95	7	3
,, Bedding	18	6	4
,, Straw	1	8	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	27	0	0
,, Surgeon's Salary, including Medicines	40	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	7	2	0
,, Fuel	23	9	8
,, Soap	7	8	0
,, Candles and Oil	0	16	0
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	35	16	10
,, Books	2	10	0
,, Furniture	11	11	3
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	355	13	4
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	3	15	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	36	0	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	788	11	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	135	6	7
Grand Total	923	17	7
See NOTE.*—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum		..	
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum, supplied as necessary		..	

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Names.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether Confined separately or with others at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
W. H. F. C. H. B.	19 17 16	12 September, 1844	Simple Larceny.	Confined with one other Prisoner.	Retaken 18 Sept.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	* (See Note). Soup.	† (See Note). Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	pints.	
Men, Women, Boys	2 lbs. per day.	..	..	1 four days in the week.	1 every day.	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour.						
Men, Women, Boys	1½ lb. per day.	..	..	1 twice in the week.	1 every day.	..
Not Employed.						
Men, Women, Boys	1½ lb. per day.	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.—Leg of Beef Soup about 2½ ounces of Meat to a pint, with peas, carrots, and onions.

† State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Application of its Power.
January . .	4½	10	8 inches.	..	..	..
February . .	4½					
March . . .	6					
April . . .	7					
May . . .	8					
June . . .	8					
July . . .	8					
August . .	8					
September . .	7					
October . . .	6					
November . .	4½					
December . .	4½					

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
John Deayton	Governor	31	1840 . .	135 13 4	A house to live in, clear of rates and taxes.
John Scott Allen . . .	Head Turnkey . .	30	1842 . .	60 0 0	Apartments to live in, clear of rates and taxes.
James Deayton. . . .	Under Turnkey . .	26	1842 . .	40 0 0	
The Rev. William Mogg Bowen, D.D.	Chaplain . . .	77	1834 . .	100 0 0	
Richard Webster	Surgeon	57	..	Salary included on the other side.	
Eliza Allen	Matron	30	..	20 0 0	
			Total .	355 13 4	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	3 15 0
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports. . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total	3 15 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	788 11 0
Total Receipts of ditto.	3 15 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alerations, and Additions	784 16 0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	135 6 7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	920 2 7

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

KENT.

MAIDSTONE—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

FOR a full description of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 374 of our Second Report, and to each of our subsequent Annual Reports. There has been scarcely any alteration either in the construction or discipline since our last Report. At the date of commencing our last inspection there were 357 prisoners in custody, viz.:—

Criminals.		Debtors.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
303	48	5	1	357

The classification of these prisoners, and the numbers in confinement in each ward, were as follows:—

MALES.

Ward.	—	Prisoners.
1	Prisoners under charge of Felony	32
3	Soldiers under Sentence by Courts-martial	33
4	Deserters, Assaults, &c.	16
5	Prisoners under charge of Felony	3
7	Juvenile Prisoners under charge of Felony	6
8	Vagrants	13
9	Vagrants	13
10	Prisoners under Summary Convictions	12
11	Offences against the Game Laws	1
12	Soldiers under Sentence by Courts-martial	12
13	Prisoners under charge of Unnatural Offences	1
14	Soldiers under Sentence by Courts-martial (Solitary)	1
15	Prisoners under charge of Misdemeanour	9
16	Prisoners for Re-examination	1
17	Debtors	5
18	Criminals acquitted on the ground of Insanity	1
19	Offences against the Laws of Customs	2
20	Convicted Felons (Adults)	33
21	Convicted Misdemeanants (Adults)	19
22	Convicted Felons (Juveniles)	16
23	Convicted Felons (Adults)	10
24	Convicted Felons (Adults)	12
25	Convicted Felons (Adults)	12
26	Summary Convictions	23
27	Convicted Felons (Adults)	12
..	Males' Hospital	10
	Total Males	308

FEMALES.

..	Prisoners under charge of Felony	7
..	Prisoners under charge of Misdemeanour	3
..	Prisoners Convicted of Misdemeanour	3
..	Debtors	1
..	Prisoners Convicted of Felony	14
..	Prisoners under Summary Convictions	9
..	Vagrants	4
..	Females' Hospital	8
	Total Females	49
	Grand Total	357

On the day preceding our last inspection there were in confinement 329 male, and 57 female prisoners, total 386. And on the same day, in the three preceding years, the numbers were considerably higher, viz.:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842, on the 8th June, the number of Prisoners in confinement were	442	61	503
In 1843, ditto ditto	401	77	478
In 1844, ditto ditto	403	57	460
In 1845, ditto ditto	329	57	386

The number of prisoners committed to the prison in the course of the year was—

—	Criminals.		Debtors.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In 1842 . .	3,026	554	140	4	3,724
In 1843 . .	3,287	582	125	5	3,999
In 1844 . .	2,865	495	107	3	3,470

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in confinement in the course of the year was—

—	Criminals.		Debtors.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In 1842 . .	482	76	34	1	593
In 1843 . .	584	69	36	..	689
In 1844 . .	485	60	29	..	574

The least number of prisoners in confinement at any one time in the course of the year was—

—	Criminals.		Debtors.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In 1842 . .	333	56	14	..	403
In 1843 . .	353	66	7	1	427
In 1844 . .	343	45	2	..	490

The daily average number confined in the course of the year was—

—	Criminals.		Debtors.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In 1842 . .	374	61	21	1	457
In 1843 . .	432	68	19	..	519
In 1844 . .	386	65	16	..	457

It would appear from these Returns that the commitments to this prison in the course of the last year have diminished to the extent of 529 compared with the previous year. The re-commitments also have been less last year than in 1843: but during the year 1842 they were much fewer than either of the two following years, as will be observed from the following table. At the same time it will be noticed that the per centage of re-commitments on the whole number of prisoners committed has increased during these years:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.
In 1842 the Recommittals were	632	154	786	21·106
In 1843 ditto . .	814	182	996	24·906
In 1844 ditto . .	745	145	890	25·648

The number of prisoners committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions during the last year was 269, in 1836 the number was also 269; but during the seven intervening years the numbers were greater; in several of these years they were much higher. We have compiled from the prison registers the following table, showing the numbers committed for trial at each of the Quarter Sessions, viz., Epiphany, Easter, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, going as far back as the year 1825:—

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Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

——	Epiphany.	Easter.	Midsummer.	Michaelmas.	Total.
In 1825 the number for trial was .	64	23	89	101	277
In 1826 ,, ,,	15	10	104	64	193
In 1827 ,, ,,	19	35	62	74	190
In 1828 ,, ,,	25	28	95	67	215
In 1829 ,, ,,	48	48	82	73	251
In 1830 ,, ,,	61	38	71	70	240
In 1831 ,, ,,	38	33	86	98	255
In 1832 ,, ,,	67	59	149	119	394
In 1833 ,, ,,	41	54	108	106	309
In 1834 ,, ,,	39	81	110	107	337
In 1835 ,, ,,	73	45	65	80	263
In 1836 ,, ,,	88	31	73	77	269
In 1837 ,, ,,	59	39	102	70	270
In 1838 ,, ,,	69	18	103	80	270
In 1839 ,, ,,	84	35	97	95	311
In 1840 ,, ,,	109	30	83	87	309
In 1841 ,, ,,	107	20	107	109	343
In 1842 ,, ,,	156	42	142	107	447
In 1843 ,, ,,	89	19	94	69	271
In 1844 ,, ,,	52	34	76	107	269

The number of prisoners committed for trial at the Assizes was :—

——	Lent.	Summer.	Winter.	Total.
In 1840 . .	127	52	..	179
In 1841 . .	128	47	..	175
In 1842 . .	131	19	..	150
In 1843 . .	148	62	55	265
In 1844 . .	111	84	48	243

The following returns will show the results of the present law 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 96, relative to debtors, which came into force on the 9th of August, 1844. In the first table we give the number of commitments from that period (9th August, 1844), to the 26th of May, 1845, the day preceding our inspection, (being 281 days,) contrasted with the number of commitments during the 281 days immediately preceding the 9th August, 1844. It will be observed that during the former of these periods the number of debtors committed to prison was only 29; but in the latter period the number was 97; showing a decrease of 68 debtors under the operation of the recent Act :—

From the 11th to the end of November, 1843, the number of debtors admitted was .				9
During December	,,	,,	,,	16
,, January,	1844	,,	,,	11
,, February	,,	,,	,,	7
,, March	,,	,,	,,	7
,, April	,,	,,	,,	7
,, May	,,	,,	,,	13
,, June	,,	,,	,,	14
,, July	,,	,,	,,	12
From the 1st to the 8th of August	,,	,,	,,	1
Total number of debtors during the 281 days immediately preceding the 9th August, 1844				97

From the 9th to the end of August, 1844, the number of debtors admitted was .				2
During September	,,	,,	,,	5
,, October	,,	,,	,,	1
,, November	,,	,,	,,	3
,, December	,,	,,	,,	5
,, January,	1845	,,	,,	0
,, February	,,	,,	,,	2
,, March	,,	,,	,,	4
,, April	,,	,,	,,	4
From the 1st to the 26th of May	,,	,,	,,	3
Total number of debtors during the 281 days immediately after the 9th August, 1844				29
Decrease of debtors under the recent Act . . .				68

But perhaps it might be fairer to note the number of debtors committed during the *same months* before and after the passing of the late Enactment, as in the following table; but then the available data can only show the contrast during seven months, viz. :—

Under the Old Law.	Debtors.	*Under the New Law.*	Debtors.
In Nov. 1843, the number admitted was	9	In Nov. 1844, the number admitted was	3
Dec. „ „	16	Dec. „ „	5
Jan. 1844 „	11	Jan. 1845 „	0
Feb. „ „	7	Feb. „ „	2
March „ „	7	March „ „	4
April „ „	7	April „ „	4
May „ „	13	May „ „	3
Total during the seven months .	70	Total during the seven months .	21

The erroneous plan of prison construction upon which this gaol has been erected has rendered it necessary to contract several of the exercising-yards, since the date of our last Report; but the alterations have been very trifling. It was found that the prisoners were not under efficient inspection (which is imperfect throughout the whole of this prison), when taking exercise in those extensive grounds. The portions cut off as airing-ground in several instances are now under cultivation.

The males' watering places, which used to be situated in the yards around the governor's house, in full view of that officer's windows, have been removed to less objectionable and conspicuous positions.

In the governor's office a "tell-tale" clock has been placed, the dial of which revolves, and at the hour quarters is pierced with holes, into each of which, on the pulling of a handle on the outside, a moveable pin is forced, where it remains as an index, correctly showing how often the handle outside has been pulled during the night, the contrivance being designed as a check upon the night watchman. He is required to pull the handle every half hour, thereby allowing him time to make the circuit of the prison. This contrivance, although it correctly indicates whether the watchman has, or has not, been at his post every half hour during the night, does not prove that he has made the circuit of the prison in the intervals. A clock of this description placed at various points of the prison would secure a desirable check upon the night watchman. But when we consider the vast extent of this prison, and the intricate construction of its various parts, with a daily average number of upwards of 450 prisoners sleeping in separate cells, we believe the chances are great of a prisoner not being able to arrest the attention of the watchman in case of illness, particularly as the cells are not furnished with any means of communicating with that officer.

The governor has had several bells fixed in his office for the purpose of calling the officers stationed nearest to his house. And a speaking tube communicates with the clerk's office, (which is situated at some distance from that of the governor,) by means of which a communication can be carried on with little trouble.

We have been informed that many alterations and improvements in the construction of this prison, as well as that of St. Augustine's, near Canterbury, which have been long in contemplation, have been delayed until the magistrates shall have determined as to the expediency of erecting a new gaol and house of correction in the Metropolitan District, or the enlargement of the said county prisons, to meet the increasing demand for prison accommodation in this district of the county. We refer to Appendix (A) annexed to this Report, being the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the matter, for full information as to the pecuniary and other bearings of this subject. We think the Committee has shown satisfactory reasons as to the propriety of building a new prison in the Metropolitan District of the county; and should the project be carried out, we sincerely hope that the prison will be built upon the best principle of prison construction, and providing for the complete separation, under all circumstances, of prisoner from prisoner.

The following are the only alterations effected in the discipline of this prison since our last Report. The re-committed prisoners, and the convicted juvenile offenders, are no longer allowed to associate during the meal hours and when not at labour; they are locked up in their cells during these periods. The minute of the Visiting Justices relative to this change in the discipline bears date 8th August, 1844, and is as follows:—

"Ordered that all re-committed prisoners who shall have been previously convicted, whether summarily or otherwise, be kept to their respective cells during the hours allowed for their meals, and also during the Sunday, except at the time of Divine service, and for one hour on that day allowed for exercise."

We consider the alteration an improvement; it adds to the penal nature of an imprisonment in this gaol, and is felt by the prisoners to be a distinctive treatment consequent on the re-commission of crime. But whilst we approve of the alteration, we would wish distinctly to guard against its being confounded in any way with complete separation by day and by night. There is nothing alike in the two principles; respecting the latter, we have satisfactory evidence that it is corrective, and fraught with the best results to the prisoner; but from the principle of association, whether partial or complete, as exemplified in Maidstone Gaol, we have no evidence whatever of such favourable results. We have to repeat here a recommendation mentioned in our last Report, namely, that not only the re-committed prisoners, but all the convicted, should be subject to the same system of discipline; that immediately after leaving work they should be locked in their separate sleeping-cells, and that the use of their day-rooms should be entirely discontinued. By this arrangement the penal character and deterring influence of a sentence to be undergone in this prison would be considerably increased, and the occasion of further contamination arising from gaol intercourse materially diminished.

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Two extra turnkeys have been appointed since our last Report, but one of them was discharged on the 31st of August, 1844. The number of subordinate officers in this prison is very small compared with the number in other well regulated prisons. A list of the per centage of sub-officers to the daily average number of prisoners in these prisons we have given at page 183 of our Sixth Report, to which we refer, where it will be found that the Maidstone Gaol occupies the bottom of the list. There are but two turnkeys, with the occasional assistance of a third to look after the untried prisoners, who remain in utter idleness, and are allowed unrestrained intercourse during the day.

We are obliged again to report that the chief turnkey, who is the husband of the matron, sleeps in the matron's apartments in the females' prison, which are contiguous to the sleeping-cells of the women. We are the more surprised at this, as we pointedly noticed the irregularity in our Second Report, as far back as the year 1837, and yet no steps have been taken to put a stop to it. It is stated, indeed, that the officer is 62 years of age, that he is the husband of the matron, and that he is useful in the females' prison at night to quell any disturbance, and to maintain due order. Without questioning the conduct of the officer referred to,—for we understand he bears an excellent character,—we beg to observe, that not one of these reasons, and none besides that we can imagine, can palliate such a manifest infringement of one of the first principles of prison discipline, namely, the complete separation of the sexes both as regards officers and prisoners. And so much importance does the Legislature attach to the suppression of anything like facilities of intercourse between the sexes, that in the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, there are no less than three statutory Rules which imperatively enjoin that female prisoners shall be exclusively under care of female officers. And the spirit of the third Rule of the 2 and 3 Vict., c. 56, s. 6, is, that the keys of the wards, cells, and yards, allotted to female prisoners shall alone be in the custody of the matron. We submit that some other arrangement should be adopted, and that there should not even be the semblance of an infringement of such an important principle in the discipline of this prison.

The governor, we think, should have the assistance of an extra clerk, as at present his arduous duties require him to be in his office every morning by six o'clock, where he is often compelled to remain till ten at night, engaged in the office duty. His health some time back sank under excessive fatigue, and he was obliged to go on leave to recruit his strength. He inspects every part of the prison daily, and sees each prisoner at least twice or thrice every day, and oftener, if requisite. But to form an adequate notion of what a thorough inspection of this prison really is, it may be necessary to state, that in walking round and inspecting the various wards, airing-yards, and passages, in going up and down the numerous staircases, and along the tiers of corridors, taking a few steps into each sleeping cell, a distance of eight miles is passed over. The governor has been at some pains to ascertain this fact, and the mode he adopted was, first to measure the length of his ordinary step, and then to note the number of steps required in making the inspection; and the result of the calculation is what we have stated. We have not the least doubt as to the correctness of the statement, judging from the length of time we found it necessary to spend here at our late inspections. The vast sum of 200,000*l.* which this prison is said to have cost the county, is, in our opinion, public money most injudiciously expended.

Divine service is performed by the chaplain every morning between half past 8 and 9 o'clock; it consists of prayers selected from the Liturgy; and on Wednesdays and Fridays, the whole morning service, according to the Rubric, is read, which occupies one hour. The services of the chaplain are always available by night and by day; he pays great attention to those in confinement in the infirmaries; and chiefly instructs the female prisoners himself, as well as assists and constantly superintends the labours of the schoolmaster. In a prison of this magnitude the chaplain's duties are necessarily very extensive and arduous, for, in addition to the large number of prisoners in confinement, and the great extent of surface divided into so many compartments, requiring much time and exertion to get through its various parts, there is an unusual want of moral and mental instruction on the part of the inmates, and we believe that the labours of one chaplain and schoolmaster are quite inadequate to the efficient discharge of the duty. We submit that the chaplain should have the services of an additional schoolmaster, on the ground that 1358 prisoners passed through the prison in the course of the last year, who could neither read nor write, and 1747 who could only read or write imperfectly. It is evident that one schoolmaster, even with the aid and superintendence of the chaplain, cannot do justice to so large a number of prisoners, of whom, too, a great proportion were juvenile offenders, who have strong and peculiar claims for suitable moral and mental instruction. The schoolmaster teaches in classes, which is the only way in which he can so get through with his work, that every one may receive a small share of his attention. Juvenile prisoners are compelled to attend school; but with adults it is optional; only if the latter once consent to be taught, they are not allowed to discontinue their attendance at school, should they be so disposed. The instruction consists chiefly of reading and committing portions of the New Testament and Catechism to memory; writing and cyphering are but sparingly taught. The following Return will show the state of instruction of the prisoners on commitment during the last three years, with the result of the labours of the schoolmaster and chaplain,— results which imperatively call for assistance in this department of the discipline.

The number of prisoners committed during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844—

—	1842.	1843.	1844.
Who could not Read or Write	1,399	1,590	1,358
Who could only Read	646	648	503
Who could only Read or Write imperfectly .	1,294	1,386	1,244
Who could Read and Write well	14	30	51
Who were taught to Read and Write well . .	60	80	100

It is stated, however, that a considerable addition might be made to the number 60, 80, and 100 respectively, who were taught to read and write well during the last three years, who learned to read imperfectly, of whom no record has been kept.

The following paragraph occurs in the chaplain's report, presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Michaelmas last, a document subjoined to this Report, see Appendix (B.), to which we refer for other interesting information. He says—

"The character and habits of prisoners are commonly too similar to afford much scope for variety of information, but the chaplain believes it may be stated as a general fact, that prisoners repeatedly convicted are the most incorrigible; attendants at school the best behaved; and those under solitary confinement the most reflective."

In this opinion we fully agree; we believe, with the chaplain, that recommitted prisoners are the most incorrigible, attendants at school the best behaved, *and that those under solitary confinement are the most reflective.* In the last clause of the sentence is summed up the elements of the great principle of discipline for which we are contending. To restrain a criminal from pursuing his career of guilt, we must first get him to "reflect," and when this most desirable point is achieved, moral amendment follows. In fact, they stand in the relation of cause and effect. And reflection, we are convinced, can only be generated by Separate Confinement. In this conviction we are glad to have the concurrence of the practical experience of the chaplain of this prison, whose judgment in this matter must carry with it due weight. There is a small lending library attached to the prison. For a list of the books see Appendix (C): no books are admitted without receiving the sanction of the chaplain.

The prisoners are well supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books, and in few prisons have we found those volumes in better condition; we scarcely observed a torn or defaced Bible, which is accounted for by the strictness of the prison rules on this point. The books are examined every Sunday by the chaplain, frequently by the governor, and every morning by the turnkeys; and if any book is found defaced, a report of the same is immediately presented to the governor, and the matter is the subject of investigation; and in no instance does he omit to punish, if the offence is satisfactorily brought home to any prisoner. Every prisoner in solitary confinement, the recommitted, and all those who take their meals separately, as well as any prisoner who may ask for a Bible for his exclusive use, are each supplied with a Bible and Prayer-book, and are, of course, responsible for their being properly kept. The fly-leaves of all the books are taken out to prevent a correspondence being carried on between different parts of the prison. The tracts and pamphlets are supplied to the prisoners secured in strong boards, to prevent them from being folded and destroyed.

Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by order of the Court, associate together at chapel, they sit behind each other in a row; there being no provision made for keeping them separate; in this respect, therefore, the order of the Court is not strictly carried out. It is optional on the part of the debtors, whether they shall or shall not go to chapel; the consequence is, that very few attend. We submit that the rule should be imperative, requiring debtors to attend chapel, provided they are not of a religious persuasion different from that of the Church of England.

The surgeon, or his qualified assistant, attends regularly every morning generally between the hours of 11 and 12; and at all other times by night or by day, when specially required. At the time of our last inspection he was attending thrice a-day on a prisoner who was upon the point of death, and, in fact, who did expire before we left the prison. He invariably sees every prisoner before being admitted; and should a number arrive at the prison later in the day than the usual hour of his visit, he is sent for to examine them; for, as a general rule, prisoners are kept at the reception rooms at the gateway as short a time as possible.

During the year ending Michaelmas last there were here 11 deaths out of a gaol population of 3,470. The particulars of these cases are as follows:—

Initials.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
G. B. . .	22	1 Calendar Month	20 Oct. 1843	Bad . . .	7 Nov. 1843	19 Days . . .	Typhus Fever.
J. T. . .	20	3 Calendar Months	7 Aug. ,,	Bad . . .	7 Dec. ,,	4 Calendar Months	Typhus Fever.
T. S. . .	35	6 Weeks . . .	11 Nov. ,,	Bad . . .	10 Jan. 1844	2 Calendar Months (detained by illness).	Dropsy of Chest.
G. F. . .	19	1 Year . . .	14 Feb. ,,	Consumption.	13 Feb. ,,	1 Year . . .	Consumption.
J. D. . .	43	1 Year . . .	23 Feb. ,,	Good . . .	10 Mar. ,,	13 Months . .	Erysipelas.
J. W. . .	66	1 Calendar Month	22 Feb. 1844	Impaired . .	,, ,,	18 Days . . .	Typhus Fever.
W. P. . .	41	6 Calendar Mohths	5 Jan. ,,	Good . . .	28 Mar. ,,	3 Months . . .	Inflammation of Bowels.
W. P. . .	19	1 Year (first and last month solitary).	21 June, 1843	Delicate . .	5 April ,,	10 Months. . .	Consumption.
E.B.'s Child	3 weeks	Born in the Gaol.			29 Mar. ,,	3 Weeks . . .	Thrush.
W. G. . .	51	3 Calendar Months	2 Mar. 1844	Good . . .	7 May ,,	9 Weeks . . .	Hung himself.
G. B. . .	19	6 Calendar Months	8 Jan. ,,	Bad . . .	27 May ,,	5 Months . . .	Consumption.

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Of the three cases of typhus fever, one had been in prison only 18, another 19 days, when death occurred. It is, therefore, quite as likely that they were admitted in the incipient state of the disease, as that the infection had been received within the prison walls. The per centage of deaths, as well as the per centage of infirmary cases, and of cases of slight indisposition not admitted to the infirmary, during the last three years, on the annual gaol population, has maintained a remarkable uniformity, as will be observed from the following table :—

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.
In 1842	the gaol population was 3,724 of these died	11	1	12	·32
In 1843	the gaol population was 3,999 of these died	16	..	16	·40
In 1844	the gaol population was 3,470 of these died	10	1	11	·31
In 1842	the gaol population was 3,724 of these there were infirmary cases	663	131	794	21·321
In 1843	the gaol population was 3,999 of these there were infirmary cases	754	142	896	22·405
In 1844	the gaol population was 3,470 of these there were infirmary cases	657	137	794	22·881
In 1842	the gaol population was 3,724 of these were cases of slight indisposition	459	115	574	15·413
In 1843	the gaol population was 3,999 of these were cases of slight indisposition	516	143	659	16·479
In 1844	the gaol population was 3,470 of these were cases of slight indisposition	306	107	413	11·902

The surgeon considers the site of the prison healthy, and he does not believe that there is anything in the discipline of an opposite tendency. He stated also that those in separate confinement during the Sundays and hours of meals, agreeably with the late rules of the prison, enjoy quite as good health as those who are allowed to walk at large through the wards and yards, and to associate together to their mutual contamination. A far greater than an average number of syphilitic cases prevails in this prison; they are chiefly low prostitutes from Greenwich, Woolwich, Deptford, &c. At the period of our inspection there were several most pitiful cases of secondary syphilis in the females' infirmary, and occasionally they remain in hospital for many months after the expiration of the term of their imprisonment, on account of their being unfit to be discharged, agreeably with the provisions of the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 10, rule 17. The position of the females' infirmary is objectionable, being contiguous to, or more properly a part of, the same building which accommodates the male invalids. The windows of the males' division, which used to overlook the females' yard, are shaded; and the privies in the yards, by means of which communications between the sexes have been known to take place, are now separated. But the females' infirmary is not only objectionable as to situation, but it is inconvenient on account of its being so far removed from the females' prison; the penitentiary department and the ranges of tread-wheels being situated between them, and the only available means of access from the one to the other is by the circuitous route of the governor's house, a distance, apparently, of more than 300 yards. That this awkward arrangement is felt to be an inconvenience, is proved by the fact that the magistrates are contemplating the erection of a new infirmary for the females close to their division of the prison; and the present hospital will then be occupied exclusively by the males.

The number of punishments for infringements of prison discipline were 1220 in the course of the last year. Of these 627 were confined in dark cells, 589 committed to solitary cells, and 4 whipped = 1220; or a proportion of 1 punishment to nearly 3 prisoners committed. The kind of offences for which these punishments were awarded are those observable in prisons managed on the Association principle of discipline, only in this instance they are not of so grave a character as we sometimes find, which is accounted for, we believe, by the strict manner in which the discipline is enforced. The most trifling fault or irregularity is never overlooked, the governor maintaining, from long experience, that strictness in trivial offences, with the positive certainty of punishment, goes far to prevent those that are more serious. The magistrates never punish a prisoner for infringing the prison discipline, without allowing him the facility of calling witnesses and of defending himself; the examination is always upon oath, and the usual course of a court of justice in every case is strictly maintained. The governor also allows a prisoner to call witnesses, before he awards punishment. When corporal punishment is inflicted for offences committed within the prison, the number of lashes is always prescribed; and when the offender is a boy, he is whipped before the boys of his class; but when the offender is an adult, he is whipped only in the presence of the governor, surgeon, and three or more turnkeys. During the last year four prisoners suffered this kind of punishment, three of whom were soldiers. The soldiers are the worst behaved and most troublesome class of prisoners in confinement. They are the very dregs of the army; and from their dissolute character, spirit of insubordination, and habits of acting in concert, they are found to be the most difficult class to control. Of the 303 male criminals in custody at the period of our inspection no fewer than 47 were soldiers. In return (D.) annexed to this report, will be found examples of the punishments during two winter months, when they were comparatively few; and also during two summer months, when they were much more numerous. The following table shows the number of punishments awarded for breaches of the prison discipline during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844. It will be observed that they have increased nearly 10 per cent. :—

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—	Criminals.		Debtors.	Total.	One Punishment to the following proportion of Prisoners Committed.	Per Cent.
	Males.	Females.	Males.			
In 1842 {the commitments were 3,724 the punishments were 954 viz.	885	69	..	954	3·903 or	25·617
In 1843 {the commitments were 3,999 the punishments were 1,189 viz.	1,102	85	2	1,189	3·363 or	29·732
In 1844 {the commitments were 3,470 the punishments were 1,220 viz.	1,137	83	..	1,220	2·844 or	35·158

The governor is as strict in requiring a due performance of their duties from the subordinate officers as he is in taking notice of the offences of the prisoners. He has adopted the plan of carrying a small pocket register, in which is entered the name of every turnkey, and under each is detailed his duties, and any special instructions that may be deemed necessary from time to time to be given, as well as a strict insertion of every offence or irregularity in the performance of duty. As the turnkeys are well aware of this arrangement, the governor has scarcely ever occasion to check a subordinate officer twice for the recommission of an offence. In every instance when the parties have been detected attempting to introduce tobacco into the prison, they have been punished; and few such attempts have been made lately. The most common mode, however, of doing so is by throwing it over the boundary wall. A party from without, generally a discharged prisoner, or one who knows the localities of the prison, first throws over a stone as a signal, and if the way is clear, it is answered by a prisoner returning the missile, when immediately the tobacco, or other prohibited article, is thrown into the prison. The governor thinks that nearly every instance has been detected, and consequently the practice is all but abandoned.

The ventilation of the sleeping cells is badly managed, and is to a considerable extent under the control of the prisoners. Formerly the windows were broken by the inmates of the cells for the admission of fresh air, a circumstance which led to the plan of ventilation now in use. A few of the squares on one side of the window remain unglazed, by which a current of air may be admitted to the cell, or it may to a certain extent be excluded by the unglazed half of the window being covered by a shutter available for that purpose. The means of exit of the foul air is by three circular apertures, which slant up towards the ceilings, and are about two inches in diameter, entering into the passage or corridor; but it must obviously be quite dependent upon the relative degree of temperature externally, or within the corridor, whether the current of air shall pass from without inwards, or from within (the corridor) outwards, through the cells. The height of the cell windows from the floor is quite sufficent to allow an easy prospect being obtained of the part of the prison, or town, or country, over which they look, and from some of the windows a view of the surrounding country is obtained; and thus a prisoner may pass away an hour or two of an evening, while it is light, pleasantly enough; and if a recommitted prisoner, the whole of the Sunday and meal hours, having such a luxury at his command. We submit that such facilities are quite incompatible with the great objects to be gained by an imprisonment, which is designed to be felt as penal; but not so as an infliction or retribution for crimes committed, but as a means to deter from the perpetration of future criminal acts; for in proportion as a discipline, upon the association principle especially, ceases to be penal, it ceases at the same time to be corrective. The cell windows, undoubtedly, ought to have been placed higher, altogether out of the reach of the prisoners, and the ventilation should not be under their control.

In our last Report we noticed that the diet of prisoners for trial was the lowest, viz., 168 ozs. of bread, 1 pint of gruel, and 6 pints of vegetable soup, per week. We stated our opinion that a better diet should be provided for the untried; and we have now to report that the magistrates are about to submit a new code of increased dietaries to the Secretary of State for his consideration. We observe that the summarily convicted have also the same diet as the untried. As a general rule, prisoners before trial are not allowed to receive cooked provisions from their friends, except in the case of the relatives of a prisoner bringing provisions from a distance; where good reasons can be adduced that they were ignorant of this standing rule of the gaol, and where their rejection might be a case of special hardship, they are allowed to be received by the prisoner after being carefully examined by the governor or an officer. This restriction arose from a prisoner some years ago receiving provisions from certain parties outside the gaol which were supposed to contain poison, from the effects of which he died. It was thought that circumstances would have transpired on the examination of the prisoner tending to implicate several other parties, and the belief is current that the nefarious act was perpetrated to screen those who might have been implicated in the felony of which the poisoned prisoner was supposed to be guilty. The statute law, 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, rule 14, however, provides "that untried prisoners maintaining themselves are allowed to receive at proper hours food other than prisoners' allowance." But the untried may receive money from their friends to purchase provisions, and, in consequence, the tradesmen recognized by the authorities come to receive orders in the morning, and the provisions are delivered to the prisoners, and paid for, in the presence of an officer. Each prisoner, having thus obtained his uncooked food, encloses it in a net, to which is attached a small piece of wood, each being differently marked, [called a "tally-pin," to distinguish the rations of one prisoner from those of

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another, and sent to the kitchen to be cooked by steam. It is necessary that the prisoner shall procure such provisions as will allow of this easy and convenient mode of cooking. The whole supply of bread for the day is served at the dinner hour, and an officer takes care that an adequate portion is reserved for the other meals, which is placed in the cupboard in the wards, having each prisoner's mark attached to his piece of bread. We think it would be much better, and more convenient, if the proper ration of bread was served before each meal.

Nothing can be more creditable to the governor and his officers than the scrupulous cleanliness observable in every part of this prison. We paid special attention to this point, and throughout the whole structure we scarcely noticed a scratch or spot of any kind. The exercising-yards and gardens also were in a high state of order; not a piece of gravel seemed to be out of its place upon the walks, and scarcely a weed was observable throughout three extensive pieces of ground. Each department of the prison is cleaned by the class of prisoners therein confined; and the cell floors, passages, staircases, and stone floorings, are rubbed two or three times a-week with a soft kind of lime-stone called "hassock-stone," procured from the neighbourhood. It is rubbed on wet, and when dry leaves the floors apparently very clean. At the period of our inspection the whole prison had just undergone the regular annual process of whitewashing and painting; and although we thus saw it to advantage, still it bears evident indications of being kept uniformly in excellent order as to cleanliness. The personal cleanliness of the prisoners, too, we consider satisfactory—every one receives a bath on admission, and one every month afterwards, and oftener if necessary—every prisoner is required to wash his face and hands every morning, and his hands before each meal, and his feet once at least every week. The governor goes round the prison every Sunday morning, and sees that each prisoner has a clean shirt, and that his hands, face, and feet are clean; and the cleaner for the week satisfies him that the combs, towels, and buckets, &c., are clean. The governor asserts that not once in a month has he occasion to notice an instance of negligence as to the personal cleanliness; and when such an instance is detected, punishment is invariably awarded. The chief object the governor has in view in being so strict in these smaller matters is the prevention of graver offences against the discipline—the prisoners well knowing that they cannot infringe the prison rules with impunity. The result is, that the governor is, to a certain extent, successful in the prevention of such offences; as may be observed by reference to the Return of Prison Punishments and Offences annexed hereto. It will be observed, that whilst scarcely one of these offences is for personal uncleanliness, almost the whole are directly contingent upon the *association* of the prisoners, over which it would appear that no discipline, however rigorous and judicious, has any material control. The prisoners are required to shave once every week, and oftener if necessary. A razor is given to every three or four prisoners, and they may either shave themselves, or one prisoner may shave his neighbour, or any number of his fellow prisoners confined in the same ward. The turnkeys are required to be careful that the razors are safely returned.

The prison bedding we consider sufficient, and its state, with respect to cleanliness, satisfactory. The bedding is thoroughly aired every day in the passages. The prisoners convicted at assizes and sessions only are required to wear the prison clothing; but those summarily convicted, and the untried, wear their own clothes, unless they are in any way unfit for use, in which case a prison dress is supplied.

If a prisoner's clothes or shoes stand in need of repairs they are generally mended before the expiration of his sentence by those employed in the manufactory at tailoring and shoemaking, &c., but always by special order of the visiting justices, as a mark of good conduct within the gaol.

The maximum amount of tread-wheel labour performed by each prisoner on the wheels per day during the last year was 11,840 feet of ascent for the males; this occurred in September last, when the working hours were 9¼ hours; and 9301 feet for the females during the same month, the working hours being 7 hours 16 minutes. The minimum labour was in December, when the males ascended 8544 feet in 5 hours 56 minutes, and the females 6869 feet in 5 hours 22 minutes.

We have exhibited in the following tabular form the hours for locking and unlocking the cells, and for commencing and leaving off labour, appointed in this prison at different seasons of the year, which, in conjunction with Table 24 in the usual Returns annexed to this Report, will briefly and conveniently exemplify these particulars.

Periods for Unlocking and Locking-up the Cells, and commencing and leaving off Labour.

Date. From	Date. To	Unlock.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Lock-up.
December 13	January 10	7	7½	3½	4
January 11	January 20	7	7½	3¾	4¼
January 21	January 31	7	7½	4	4½
February 1	February 7	6¾	7¼	4½	5
February 8	February 14	6¾	7¼	4¾	5¼
February 15	February 21	6½	7	5	5½
February 22	March 2	6¼	6¾	5	5½
March 3	March 10	6	6½	5	5½
March 11	March 18	5¾	6¼	5½	5¾
March 19	March 29	5½	6	5½	6
March 30	April 6	5½	6	5½	6¼
April 7	April 14	5½	6	5½	6½
April 15	April 22	5¾	6	5½	6¾
April 23	April 28	5¾	6	5½	7
April 29	May 5	5½	6	5½	7¼
May 6	May 13	5½	6	5½	7½
May 14	May 21	5½	6	5½	7¾
May 22	July 22	5½	6	5½	8
July 23	July 31	5½	6	5½	7¾
August 1	August 7	5½	6	5½	7½
August 8	August 14	5½	6	5½	7¼
August 15	August 22	5½	6	5½	7
August 23	August 31	5½	6	5½	6¾
September 1	September 7	5½	6	5½	6½
September 8	September 14	5½	6	5½	6¼
September 15	September 28	5½	6	5½	6
September 29	October 4	5¾	6¼	5¼	5¾
October 5	October 11	5¼	6¼	5	5½
October 12	October 18	6	6½	5	5½
October 19	October 25	6	6½	4¾	5¼
October 26	November 1	6¼	6¾	4½	5
November 2	November 8	6¼	6¾	4¼	4¾
November 9	November 15	6½	7	4	4½
November 16	November 30	6½	7	3¾	4¼
December 1	December 12	6¾	7¼	3½	4

There is no record kept of the amount of labour performed by the prisoners at the capstan which raises water for the supply of the prisons, but it cannot be very considerable, as they are all invalids, who cannot be put upon the wheels, but who require a better diet than the unemployed to recover their strength. The same may be said with respect to most of those in the manufactory, who are there employed as carpenters, tailors, ropemakers, matmakers, shoemakers, &c. One can hardly believe in walking round this extensive room that it is part of the establishment of a prison; when we see the various groups of people employed at their various handicrafts, and the general excitement so peculiar to a manufactory pervading the whole, dependant doubtless upon the association and mutual sympathy of prisoners engaged at similar pursuits, it is not easy to believe that such an arrangement was ever designed to form a part of the penal discipline of a prison, or that it is a likely mode of reclaiming offenders. On the same principle, and for the same reasons, that we censure the association of prisoners in the ordinary wards and day-rooms of a prison, we would discourage their association in a manufactory; and we believe that on no grounds of expediency can the practice be sanctioned of having such an establishment attached to an efficient penal routine of prison discipline.

The untried are virtually in utter idleness, and must be in mutual contamination. They, indeed, have oakum to pick; but as the county does not allow remuneration or increase of diet for any work done, and as it is optional on the part of the untried prisoner to work or not, they remain generally in complete idleness. The 5th rule of the 10th sec. of 4 Geo. IV. c. 94, provides that "Due provision shall be made in every prison for the employment of other prisoners (than those sentenced to hard labour), and the materials requisite for the employment of prisoners shall be purchased under such regulations as may be made for that purpose by the justices in General or Quarter Sessions assembled."

The whole of the prison linen is made, washed, and mended, by the female prisoners. The practice still prevails for the Courts at Maidstone, upon application previously made by the visiting justices of St. Augustine's, to sentence to that prison such female prisoners as may be wanted as workwomen, as it frequently happens that there are not female prisoners enough in St. Augustine's to do the prison work.

We have only further to mention, that the Visiting Justices are regular in their visits to the prison, and apparently pay considerable attention to their duties.

For the remaining statistical information as to the Commitments, Terms of Imprisonment, Ages, State of Instruction, Health, Dietary, Punishments, Tread-wheel Labour, Clothing, Bedding, Expenses, &c., &c., we refer to the usual Returns annexed to this Report. It is worthy of remark, that the total cost of each prisoner per diem is only 6¾*d*. We do not know any other instance where the same measure of economy has been found practicable.

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

APPENDIX (A.)

Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the necessity of enlarging the County Prisons at Maidstone, and Saint Augustine's, and the probable expense of making such enlargements, and as to the expediency of building a Gaol and House of Correction, instead thereof, in the Metropolitan District.

Sessions House, Maidstone, June 27, 1844.

1st.—As to the necessity of enlarging the county prisons at Maidstone, they are of opinion that additional accommodation for about 100 prisoners, together with the spare wards in the debtors prisons, and those now occupied by soldiers committed by sentence of courts martial, will be sufficient. The expense of providing room for this additional number will be seen by Mr. Whichcord's estimate, presented herewith, which will be considered in a subsequent part of this Report.

2nd.—As to the necessity of enlarging the prisons at St. Augustine's, they refer to a former Report, presented to the Court by the visiting justices, in which both the deficiencies, and the cost of supplying them, are detailed. The proposed enlargement comprising 12 large cells, and other conveniences, at a cost not exceeding 1500*l.* The following additional information has been received—A very detailed statement is furnished herewith of the number of days during the past five years, on which there has been an excess of prisoners beyond the number which could be properly lodged in that prison. It appears that this excess has varied from one prisoner to forty; that whenever there is an excess, three prisoners are obliged to sleep in a cell 9 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 2 inches, which is intended for a single prisoner; and that during the five years, there have been 648 days on which there has been a sufficiency of accommodation, and 1178 on which there has been a deficiency, varying as was before observed from 1 to 40 cells.

3rd.—The remaining subject proposed for investigation is the expediency of building a new prison in the metropolitan district, instead of increasing the accommodation of the existing prisons. On this your Committee report as follows—

The returns furnished on this subject extend over a period of five years, commencing with the year ending at the Midsummer Quarter Sessions 1839, and ending with the corresponding period in 1843. It should be observed that the Metropolitan Police Act was passed on the 17th August, 1839, and came into operation soon afterwards. Hence the first year of the series is *wholly*, and the second *partly*, unaffected by its operation. The return gives the statement for every quarter, but it will be sufficient here to give the annual cost of conveyance from the Metropolitan District to Maidstone, and from all other parts of the county to that place.

For the year ending Midsummer, 1839, it was

—	From Metropolitan District.			From the whole County.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1839	892	15	6	1,721	6	7
1840	754	11	2	1,635	18	6
1841	1,045	11	8	2,036	2	10
1842	1,472	1	11	2,617	11	0
1843	1,835	2	9	2,918	6	0
Totals for the Five Years .	6,000	3	0	10,926	4	11

so that whilst the cost of conveyance from the metropolitan district amounted to 6000*l.* 3*s.*, that from the rest of the county was only 4929*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

Before your Committee proceed to detail the plans which have been suggested for remedying the inconveniences detailed above, it will be right to insert in this place the information supplied by the several returns, which tends to show the causes of the increase, and thus to assist in determining the question, whether it is likely to be temporary, permanent, or progressive.

In a return from the Ilford Gaol, in the county of Essex, the causes of a similar increase are given in these words "Increased population, and vigilance of the police, the opening of the railway, which has thrown many people out of employ, also the diet and treatment in gaol having been considered preferable to the union houses, which has caused many committals for misconduct in those establishments."

The experience of the county of Essex thus detailed, agrees with that of the visiting justices of the Maidstone gaol, with reference to that portion of Kent which is similarly circumstanced. The offences connected with union workhouses, and summary convictions, are specified as main causes of the increase of committals, rather than felonies and offences for trial.

Of summary commitments they report that there has been an increase of more than one half since the establishment of the Metropolitan Police Courts. The influx of persons seeking work on the South-Eastern Railway is also specified as a cause of many commitments.

At St. Augustine's, the increase appears to have been caused mainly by railway prisoners, of whom there have been 122; whilst for misconduct in workhouses, there have been but 8; the whole increase is below 100; from which it will appear that *as regards permanent causes* there has been rather a diminution, than an increase, in that portion of the county.

It is not easy to determine precisely to what extent the increase has proceeded from permanent causes, and to what extent from those which are temporary; but there can be no doubt that much of it must be regarded as permanent, if not progressive.

4th.—The plans which have been suggested are, § 1. To meet the want of accommodation both at Maidstone, and at St. Augustine's, by building at each of the two gaols, for which objects estimates have been prepared. By these it appears that St. Augustine's could be sufficiently enlarged, and improved, at a cost of about 1500*l.* Mr. Whichcord has suggested two plans for the enlargement of the gaol at Maidstone, by one of which 112 additional prisoners could be received at a cost of abont 11,000*l.*, of these part would be gaol prisoners. and part house of correction. By the other, 102 prisoners could be added for an outlay of about 9000*l.* These would be entirely house of correction prisoners. Thus it appears that to carry this plan into execution, the outlay would be either 10,500*l.*

or 12,500*l.*—the smaller sum providing accommodation for a smaller number of prisoners by an amount nearly in proportion to the difference of outlay, which is stated at from 150*l.* to 170*l.* per cell.

§ 2. A second proposal has been to enlarge the gaol at Maidstone, but merely to add an infirmary at St. Augustine's, and some other conveniences which are independent of the number of prisoners. It appears by some returns, which have been furnished for that purpose, that an increased expense of 20*l.* or 25*l.* a year, would be occasioned by committing the prisoners from the whole of the Ashford and Faversham Divisions, to Maidstone, instead of Canterbury. This would, however, not be a necessary consequence of the adoption of this plan, as parts of these districts are nearer to Maidstone; and if commitments to Maidstone were made from these alone, there would be a saving. The cost of the alterations at St. Augustine's would be about 500*l.*

§ 3. A third suggestion has been, to improve St. Augustine's without enlarging it, and to build a new prison for 100 prisoners in the metropolitan district, instead of enlarging the prisons at Maidstone. In order to see the pecuniary bearings of this question, it will be necessary to form an estimate of the probable cost of this plan, and to contrast it in this respect with the others. It has been found by the expenditure of the Model Prison at Pentonville, that the cost of a gaol is from 150*l.* to 170*l.* for each prisoner. Taking this as the basis of calculation, it will appear that the cost of erection would be about 15,300*l.* The extra expense of establishment beyond that which would arise from the enlargement of Maidstone, would be, as estimated below, 465*l.* The cost of conveyance from the Metropolitan district has reached 1835*l.*, and the probable cost of conveying prisoners to a gaol at Eltham, the place which appears most eligible, would be about 480*l.*

Collecting these sums as below, there would be an apparent saving of 650*l.* a year by this plan. It is supposed, however, that 200*l.* may be saved on the conveyance of prisoners to Maidstone, which would reduce this saving to the same extent—your committee, however, would not feel justified in giving to the Court any assurance that such a saving would in fact be made, the best information they have been able to procure not being sufficiently accurate to warrant their considering it as anything but an approximation to the truth.

	£.
A. Cost of building at Eltham a gaol for 100 prisoners at 150*l.* per cell	15,300
Cost of building at Maidstone and St. Augustine's (smaller estimate)	10,500
Difference of outlay	4,800

B. Establishment.

Number of Turnkeys, the same in both cases—extra at Eltham.

Governor	200	0	0
Chaplain	100	0	0
Surgeon	50	0	0
Gatekeeper	75	0	0
Matron	40	0	0
	465	0	0

Difference of Annual Cost.

Interest of 15,300*l.* at 5*l.* per cent., being the estimated cost of a gaol at Eltham	765	0	0
Extra establishment (*B.*)	465	0	0
Conveyance to Eltham	480	0	9
	1710	0	0
Interest of 10,500*l.* at 5*l.* per cent, being Mr. Whichcord's estimate for the gaols at Maidstone and Canterbury	525	0	0
Cost of conveyance in 1843	1835	0	0
	2360	0	0
Annual charge by the other Plan	1710	0	0
	650	0	0

Cost of Plans detailed in § 3.

Eltham Plan as above	1710	0	0
Building at Maidstone, interest on 9000*l.*, being Mr. Whichcord's smaller plan for Maidstone Gaol	450	0	0
Cost of conveyance as in 1843	1835	0	0
	2285	0	0
	1710	0	0
	575	0	0

The same taking Mr. Whichcord's larger Plan.

Interest upon 11,000*l.*, at 5*l.* per cent., being Mr. Whichcord's larger plan for Maidstone gaol	550	0	0
Cost of conveyance as before	1835	0	0
	2385	0	0
Eltham Plan as above	1710	0	0
	675	0	0

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

N.B.—This last Plan gives accommodation for ten more prisoners than the former plan.

MARSHAM, JNO. POORE, JOSEPH BERENS, THOS. LAW HODGES, P. H. DYKE, WM. GLADDISH, JAS. WHATMAN, THOS. TURNER ALKIN, HENRY S. MARSHAM, CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN.

(B.)—ANNUAL REPORT of the Chaplain of the County Prisons, Maidstone, Michaelmas, 1844.

In handing in his Report, the Chaplain begs to state, that his ordinary routine of duties has been regularly performed in accordance with the rules of the prison.

The number of commitments for the year is 3486, in which, compared with those of last year, is a decrease of 557, and would have amounted to 824, but for an increase this year of 267 soldiers. He considers the diminution mainly owing to a greater supply of labour in the manufacturing districts, and the comparative cheapness of provisions.

The following table gives the state of instruction on commitment; it will be found a more favourable Return than has hitherto been presented, indicating that the benefit of education amongst the poor is in progression:—

Males.

Neither Read nor Write	1,201
Read only	379
Read and Write imperfectly	1,254
Read and Write well	51
Read and Write superiorly	4
Debtors not examined	106

Females.

Neither Read nor Write	235
Read only	138
Read and Write imperfectly	115
Debtors generally able to read	3
Total	3,486

The following is a list of prisoners who received instruction while in prison, showing also their state of education when admitted to the schools.

Adult Males.

Unable to Read	129
Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly	237

Juveniles.

Unable to Read	157
Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly	210

Females.

Girls and women of all classes	70
Total	803

From this account it will be noticed, that 286 were unable to read on admission, and it may be added that in very few instances could they repeat any part of the Lord's Prayer perfectly.

The character and habits of prisoners are commonly too similar to afford much scope for variety of observation, but the Chaplain believes it may be stated as a general fact, that prisoners repeatedly convicted are the most incorrigible; attendants at school the best behaved; and those under solitary confinement the most reflective.

He considers the lamentable want of religious instruction, early restraint, and good example, as the cause of crime in its first stage, and its subsequent progress as the result of idleness and intemperance.

To persons of this description the propensity to crime is daily strengthened by indulgence, temptation rarely resisted, and the inaptitude and aversion to religious knowledge proportionably increased.

The Chaplain, however, feels that the case of prisoners, though presenting many difficulties and disadvantages to moral improvement, is not to be regarded as utterly hopeless, but clearly one for the application of Bacon's valuable maxim—"things change for the worse spontaneously if they be not by counsel and design changed for the better."

It is under the impression that a certain portion of good may be justly anticipated as the result of assiduity and labour that he endeavours to administer the means of instruction as extensively as the circumstances of a prison admit.

The person engaged in the management of the school spends on an average six hours daily in the work of instruction, and the strongest testimony to which the Chaplain can appeal to show the care and attention of the master is the visible progress and improvement of those intrusted to his care.

JOHN WINTER, *Chaplain.*

(C.)—List of the Library of the Maidstone County Prison.

English Bibles.
French Testaments.
Hebrew Testaments.
Common Prayer Books.
Home, on the Psalms.
Burnet, on the Reformation.
Gastrel's Christian Institutes.
Hall's Comfort for the Afflicted.
Hall's Balm of Gilead.
Leighton's Catechisms.
Leighton, Before the Communion.
Seeker's Lectures.
Porteus's Evidences.
Jones, on the Trinity.
James, on Christian Watchfulness.
Josephus, on the Jewish Wars.
Burket's Help and Guide.
Burnet's Life and Death of Rochester.
Taylor's Golden Grove.
Trower's Practical Exposition of the Epistles.
Trimmer's Scripture Catechism.
Law's Serious Call.
Leslie, on Deism.
Selection of Hymns.
Watts's Divine Songs.
Scougal's Life of God in the Soul of Man.
Evidences of Christianity, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Watson's Apology.
Wilson's Sacra Privata.
Wilson's Sermons.
Bowdler's Theological Tracts.
Repository Tracts, 1st series.
Ditto, 2nd series.
Ditto, 3rd series.
A set of Tracts bound in calf.
A large selection of Tracts in covers.

(D.)—Return of the Number of Punishments for Breaches of Prison Discipline in the Maidstone County Prisons during the Months of December, 1843, and January, 1844; also during July and August, 1844.

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Kind of Punishment.	If in Prison before, and how often.
		December, 1843.		
J. H.	17	Negligence in their work	Light solitude for supper ½ hour.	Twice.
J. S.	29			
J. S.	14	Swearing	2 days dark cell.	
J. R.	22	Disorderly in the arcade	Ditto.	
W. T.	15	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
J. B.	15	Using profane language	3 ditto	Once.
J. S.	23	Repeated negligence in his work	2 ditto	Twice.
J. A.	39	Having tobacco in his possession	Ditto.	
J. J.	17	Swearing and other disorderly behaviour.	3 ditto.	
J. M.	21	Talking while at work	Light solitude for the dinner hour.	
M. R.	19	Ditto	Ditto.	
C. A.	17	Loud talking and other disorderly behaviour in their cells at night.	3 days dark cell	Twice.
G. T.	17		3 ditto	Three.
W. B.	15		2 ditto.	
D. P.	16		Ditto.	
W. W.	19	Talking and other disorderly behaviour on the wheel.	Ditto.	
W. W.	20	Negligence in his work	Light solitude dinner hour	Twice.
C. A.	21	Having tobacco	2 days dark cell	Once.
P. B.	22	Talking in chapel	Ditto.	
J. W.	23	Ditto	Ditto.	
D. H.	13	Calling to each other at night	1 ditto	Once.
J. G.	13		Ditto.	
G. B.	25	Disorderly on the wheel	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
S. J.	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
G. S.	30	Having tobacco	2 days dark cell.	
W. E.	40	Ditto	Ditto.	
E. R.	22	Taking another prisoner's bread	3 ditto.	
C. A.	17	Soiling seat of the privy	Light solitude dinner hour	Twice.
J. S.	32	Damaging his trowsers	3 days dark cell	Once.
J. N.	23	Taking a patch from a blanket	Ditto.	
W. N.	22	Talking and other disorderly behaviour on the wheel.	2 ditto.	
H. C.	15	Swearing	Ditto.	
W. W.	22	Talking and other disorderly behaviour on the wheel.	Ditto	Twice.
W. S.	16	Ditto	Ditto.	Twice.
R. B.	13	Using profane language	3 ditto.	Once.
T. C.	17	Loud talking in ward	Light solitude dinner hour	Once.
W. W.	16	Speaking in chapel	Ditto supper half hour.	
G. M.	16	Disorderly in ward	Ditto 1 day	Once.
T. R.	16	Ditto	Ditto.	

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Number of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Kind of Punishment.	If in Prison. before, and how often.
		December, 1843—*continued.*		
J. W.	23	Refusing to work	2 days dark cell.	
G. T.	31	Threatening to assault another prisoner.	Ditto.	
J. N.	23	Damaging a blanket	3 ditto.	
J. S.	14	Talking and other disorderly behaviour on the wheel.	2 ditto.	
G. M.	16	Taking a patch from a blanket	3 ditto	Once.
W. M.	16	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour	Once.
J. S.	17	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
F. M.	21	Swearing	2 days dark cell.	
S. K.	21	Using improper language	Ditto	Six.
M. C.	23	Ditto	Ditto	Three.
J. N.	24	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour	Once.
J. H.	24	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. L.	19	Using insulting expressions to another prisoner.	2 days dark cell	Three.
W. W.	16	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
W. C.	20	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. F.	20	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. B.	18	Filthiness in his cell	2 days dark cell.	
R. B.	13	General misbehaviour, particularly at work.	3 ditto	Once.
J. S.	14	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
R. K.	20	Singing and hallooing in his cell at night.	Ditto.	
J. S.	20	Disorderly in his cell at night	2 ditto.	
E. R.	22	Speaking to each other from their cells at night	1 ditto.	
G. T.	18			
E. W.	26	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
R. B.	13	Singing in his cell at night	2 days dark cell	Once.
W. M.	16	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour	Once.
A. T.	19	Disorderly in his ward	Ditto 1 day.	
P. G.	25	Talking at work	Ditto dinner hour	Twice.
J. G.	16	Ditto	Ditto.	
		January, 1844.		
W. C.	20	Wrangling	2 days dark cell.	
J. S.	19	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. R.	16	Speaking in chapel	Light solitude dinner hour.	
G. B.	16	Singing in privy	2 days dark cell	Nine.
J. E.	21	Talking and other disorderly behaviour at work.	Ditto.	
T. L.	18	Singing and ditto	Ditto.	
A. L. T.	22	Taking the other prisoners' diet	3 ditto	Once.
J. S.	18	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
D. K.	20	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour	Three.
J. W.	23	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. F.	15	Taking some of another prisoner's bread.	3 days dark cell.	
W. B.	16	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
E. C.	16	Tearing another prisoner's coat	2 ditto.	
T. G.	15	Singing in his cell	Ditto.	
T. T.	14	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
C. H.	23	Ditto	Ditto supper ½ hour	Twice.
J. J.	20	Ditto	1 day light solitude.	
J W.	29	Ditto	Ditto	Twice.
W. C.	29	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. B.	18	Singing in his cell	2 days dark cell.	
T. L.	21	Wrangling	Ditto.	
W. T.	16	Ditto	Ditto	Twice.
T. L.	18	Disorderly behaviour and neglecting his work.	Ditto.	
W. G.	17	Entering the privy when occupied by another prisoner.	Light solitude supper ½ hour	Once.
W. G.	17	Noisy in his cell at night	2 days dark cell	Once.
J. J.	20	Singing and whistling	Ditto.	
W. R.	18	Exchanging a belt for another prisoner's diet.	Ditto	Once.
E. V.	16	Falsely accusing another prisoner of making water out of his cell window.	Ditto.	

Return of the Number of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Kent.
Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Kind of Punishment.	If in Prison before, and how often.
		January, 1844—*continued.*		
G. H.	17	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
J. C.	14	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
W. J.	14	Laughing and other disorderly behaviour at work.	Ditto 1 day.	
J. P.	16	Indecent behaviour in the manufactory.	Ditto	Once.
J. S.	22	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
J. K.	22	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. H.	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. S.	17	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
T. F.	15	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. S.	16	Ditto	Ditto.	Twice.
J. S.	17	Calling from his cell at night	Two days dark cell	Once.
W. M.	16	Talking and other misbehaviour at work.	1 ditto	Once.
J. N.	16	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Twice.
J. H.	23	Noisy in his cell	Six hours light solitude.	
T. H.	19	Calling from his cell at night	2 days dark cell.	
J. N.	27	Singing and other disorderly behaviour in his cell at night.	3 ditto.	
T. L.	21	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Once.
G. B.	19	Loud talking in their cells at night	2 ditto	Twice.
T. J.	16		Ditto.	
W. L.	18		Ditto.	
J. C.	14	Talking and other disorderly behaviour at work.	Ditto.	Once.
J. B.	19	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
G. D.	17	Ditto	Ditto.	
J B.	26	Damaging a shoe	2 days dark cell.	
J. H.	20	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
J. C.	22	Negligence in his work and insolence.	2 days dark cell.	
J. S.	17	Talking and other disorderly behaviour returning from work.	1 day light solitude	Once.
T. G.	15	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Six.
J. J. H.	18	Negligence in their work	Ditto.	
C. D.	22			
G. H.	17	Talking and other disorderly behaviour at work.	2 days dark cell.	
E. D.	18	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour	Twice.
T. B.	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
D. L.	23	Taking some of another prisoner's bread.	3 days dark cell.	
T. M.	27	Damaging his jacket	1 day light solitude.	
J. G.	16	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
T. R.	16	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. B.	26	Ditto	Ditto.	
E. V.	16	Not changing his flannels	Ditto.	
J. P.	16	Talking in chapel and annoying the other prisoners.	3 days dark cell	Once.
R. P.	26	Noisy in their ward	2 days light cell.	
W. G.	25		Ditto	Once.
W. B.	21	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour	Twice.
E. S.	26	Quarrelling	2 days light solitude.	
L. W.	33	Ditto	Ditto.	
A. D.	16	Wilfully damaging their shoes	3 days dark cell.	
R. C.	28		Ditto.	
G. B.	16		Ditto	Five.
S. B.	27	Wilfully damaging a shirt	Ditto.	Once.
H. B.	24	Assaulting another prisoner	Ditto.	
J. C.	18	Hallooing in his ward and resisting a turnkey.	Ditto.	
E. B.	18	Talking at work	Light solidude dinner hour	Once.
E. D.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Six.
J. T.	22	Refusing to work	2 days dark cell.	
J. C.	18	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour	
G. H.	20	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
H. D.	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
R. B.	13	Ditto	Ditto	Twice
T. M.	16	Ditto	Ditto supper ½ hour	Four.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Kent.
Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Number of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Kind of Punishment.	If in Prison before, and how often.
		July, 1844.		
R. C.	23	Refusing to work	2 days dark cell.	
W. K.	18	Sleeping in chapel	Light solitude dinner hour.	Twice.
E. M.	23	Having tobacco	1 day dark cell	Once.
G. C.	25	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. L.	33	Talking in chapel	Ditto	Once.
J. S.	24	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. M.	22	Ditto	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
G. W.	19	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	3 days dark cell	Twice.
W. C.	20	Talking and other disorderly behaviour at work.	Ditto.	
A. C.	15	Ditto ditto	2 ditto.	
H. E.	13	Ditto ditto	1 ditto.	
C. D.	27	Laughing in chapel	2 ditto.	
T. F.	16	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
C. K.	18	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	2 days dark cell.	
F. G.	26	Assaulting another prisoner	Ditto.	
R. C.	23	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	3 ditto.	
T. F.	19	Ditto	2 ditto.	
B. W.	20	Using profane language	Ditto	Four.
A. R.	54	Throwing some water upon another prisoner.	1 day light solitude.	
G. W.	19	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour	Twice.
W. F.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
W. F.	19	Refusing to work	2 days dark cell	Once.
S.	20	Disorderly at work and insolence	1 ditto	Once.
T. W.	22	Talking at work	Light solitude breakfast ½ hour	
M. J.	30	Ditto	Ditto supper ½ hour.	
J. W.	16	Repeated misbehaviour and singing in his cell.	3 days dark cell.	
G. M.	15	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
F. R.	37	Taking some of another prisoner's bread.	3 days dark cell.	
J. F.	29	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
M. T.	22	Resisting a turnkey	2 days dark cell.	
G. C.	16	Noisy in ward	Ditto.	
G. E.	19	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
E. T.	17	Having a part of another prisoner's petticoat in her possession.	3 days dark cell.	
W. W.	14	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
G. C.	24	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	2 days dark cell.	
H. P.	17	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Once.
J. S.	26	Damaging a ward-duster, and having some worsted in his possession which had been taken from the manufactory.	3 ditto.	
R. W.	27	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour	Once.
T. S.	19	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. B.	14	Ditto	Ditto dinner hour	Once.
T. H.	14	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
E. W.	16	Disorderly, and neglecting his work.	1 day light solitude.	
E. E.	16	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
J. B.	14	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
T. M.	14	Disorderly and talking at work	Ditto.	
S. W.	16	Ditto ditto	2 days dark cell.	
H. E.	13	Talking at work	Light solitude breakfast ½ hour	
T. W.	24	Ditto	Ditto dinner hour.	
T. H.	36	Ditto	Ditto supper ½ hour.	
G. M.	15	General disorderly behaviour and noisy in their sleeping cells	3 days dark cell.	
J. D.	16			
J. W.	35	Swearing	2 days dark cell.	
C. S.	17	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour	Once.
C. F.	19	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
R. R.	20	Singing and whistling in his cell	3 days dark cell.	
J. N.	18	Talking and other misbehaviour at work.	1 ditto light cell.	
J. L.	25	Disorderly in ward and throwing some paper over the wall.	2 ditto dark cell	Once.

Return of the Number of Punishments &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Kent.
Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Kind of Punishment.	If in Prison before, and how often.
		July, 1844—*continued.*		
J. B. .	21	Climbing into the window of his ward and throwing bread over the wall.	3 days dark cell.	
J. S. .	21	Whistling	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
T. M. .	14	Talking and other disorderly behaviour at work.	2 days dark cell.	
A. L. .	24	Concealing tobacco in his clothing.	2 days light solitude . . .	Once.
J. H. .	18	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	3 ditto dark cell.	
G. W. .	19	Talking at work, &c.	1 ditto	Twice.
J. B. .	27	Ditto	Ditto	Twice.
G. B. .	15	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
T. B. .	13	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. R. .	18	Taking some of another prisoner's bread.	1 day dark cell.	
J. D. .	21	Scratching his name on a gruel tin	Ditto	Once
H. C. .	20	Refusing to work	2 days ditto.	
J. W. .	35	Indecent behaviour on the wheel .	1 day light solitude.	
H. E. .	13	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
G. B. .	15	Ditto	Ditto.	
C. O. .	21	General misbehaviour and marking the back of his cell-door.	3 days dark cell.	
J. F. .	25	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
P. F. .	20	Ditto	Ditto.	
H. S. .	20	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. K. .	21	Pushing and annoying another prisoner.	1 day dark cell.	
N. G. F.	34	Kicking another prisoner . . .	Ditto.	
J. W. .	19	Pushing another prisoner's hat off.	2 ditto.	
J. T. .	18	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
W. P. .	18	Ditto	Ditto breakfast ½ hour.	
T. S. .	19	Ditto and other disorderly behaviour at work.	2 days dark cell.	
C. T. .	27	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	Ditto.	
T. W. .	24	Taking some of another prisoner's soup.	Ditto.	
T. S. .	21	Disorderly behaviour and refusing to work.	3 ditto	Twice.
J. H. .	15	Talking and other disorderly behaviour at work.	2 ditto.	
J. M. .	21	Talking at work	Light solitude breakfast ½ hour.	
J. F. .	29	Filthiness on the form of his cell .	Ditto.	
T. J. .	18	Talking, &c., when returning from work.	Ditto dinner hour . . .	Once.
C. L. .	19	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
J. K. .	23	Talking and other disorderly behaviour at work.	2 days dark cell.	
C. H. .	14	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
A. W. L. H. .	19	Refusing to work	2 days dark cell.	
G. F. .	25	Talking and other disorderly behaviour at work.	2 ditto.	
J. M. .	21	Assaulting another prisoner and general misbehaviour.	3 ditto.	
W. G. .	21	Wrangling	1 day light solitude.	
J. T. .	18	Talking and other disorderly behaviour at work.	2 days dark cell.	
J. D. .	19	Noisy in their cells	Ditto.	
K. L. .	20			
H. B. .	21	Swearing, &c.	Ditto.	
H. H. .	13	Using profane and disgusting language.	3 ditto.	
R. C. .	19	Loud talking in day-room . .	Light solitude breakfast ½ hour.	Three.
A. W. L. H. .	19	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	3 days dark cell.	
H. O. .	20	Disorderly behaviour and neglecting his work.	2 ditto	Once.
W. C. .	19	Talking at work	Light solitude breakfast ½ hour.	
J. G. .	19	Ditto	Ditto.	
G. R. .	16	Ditto	Ditto	Six.
J. B. .	16	Ditto	Ditto	

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Number of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Kind of Punishment.	If in Prison before, and how often.
		July, 1844—*continued.*		
J. H. .	18	Fighting	3 days dark cell.	
D. T. .	17	Ditto	2 ditto.	
W. S. .	20	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	Ditto.	
W. D. .	22	Scratching the wall of his cell . .	Ditto.	
T. M'D.	25	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
R. M'C.	18	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. C. .	19	Ditto	Ditto.	
		August, 1844.		
W. J. .	22	Refusing to work	2 days dark cell.	
W. G. .	21	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. K. .	20	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. M. .	21	Repeatedly talking and other misbehaviour on the wheel.	3 ditto.	
J. B. .	21	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	2 ditto.	
P. T. .	26	Singing in their cells	Ditto.	
A. R. .	49			
W. V. .	14	Talking at work	Light solitude dinner hour.	
J. C. .	14	Ditto	Ditto	Twice.
G. T. .	20	Ditto	1 day light solitude.	
J. G. .	16	Ditto	Light solitude supper ½ hour .	Once.
J. R. .	17	Indecently touching another whilst passing up stairs to their cells.	3 days dark cell.	
J. B. .	18	Disorderly in his ward . . .	1 ditto.	
W. R. .	14	Swearing and other misbehaviour at work.	3 ditto.	
J. C. .	18	Laughing and other misbehaviour at work.	2 ditto.	
J. L. .	23	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	Ditto.	
J. W. .	19	Neglecting his work	1 day light solitude.	
R. B. .	21	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	2 days dark cell.	
H. P. .	17	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
W. G. .	21	Marking back of cell-door. . .	Ditto.	
P. F. .	18	Singing and other disorderly behaviour in his cell.	3 ditto.	
A. W. L. H. .	19	Refusing to work	Ditto.	
R. M'C.	18	Pretending illness and leaving his work.	2 days light solitude.	
T. C. .	12	Laughing in chapel	Light solitude dinner hour.	
J. C. .	17	Laughing on the wheel . . .	Ditto supper ½ hour.	
T. B. .	23	Noisy in his cell at night . .	2 days dark cell.	
G. R. .	22	Talking on the wheel	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
R. W. .	26	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. S. .	22	Talking at work	Ditto	Once.
M. A. G.	23	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. G. .	21	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	2 days dark cell.	
J. K. .	21	Singing and hallooing in his cell .	Ditto.	
E. W. .	15	Exchanging their diet	2 hours light solitude . .	Six.
G. B. .	16			
T. C. .	12			
S. E. .	44	Refusing to pick oakum . . .	1 day ditto	Once.
G. W. .	24	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour .	Once.
W. W.	17	Ditto	Ditto.	
H. J. .	27	Ditto and laughing whilst at work	2 days dark cell.	
W. S. .	20	Writing obscenely on his gruel-tin.	3 ditto.	
J. H. .	17	Using profane language . . .	2 ditto.	
W. W.	17	Singing in his cell	Ditto.	
G. W. .	16	Repeated misbehaviour and talking at work.	Ditto	Twice.
A. M'C.	47	Swearing whilst at work . . .	3 ditto.	
J. K. .	23	Repeated misbehaviour and talking at work.	Ditto.	
T. E. .	17	Talking whilst at work . . .	1 day light cell	Five.
W. R. .	12	Ditto	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	

Return of the Number of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Kent.
Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Kind of Punishment.	If in Prison before, and how often.
		August, 1844—*continued.*		
W.H..	22	Negligence in his work . . .	Light solitude breakfast ½ hour.	
P. B. .	22	Swearing and damaging a cell-pan	3 days dark cell.	
T.W. .	40	Making a pair of braces from the county list and attempting to sell them to another prisoner for bread.	Ditto.	
W. G..	21	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	Ditto.	
A.W. L. H. .	19	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. K. .	21	Singing and using profane language.	Ditto.	
M. J. .	22	Repeatedly talking and other misbehaviour at work.	2 ditto.	
J. G. .	21	Singing in their cells at night .	3 ditto.	
G. R. .	22			
E. P. .	26			
J. H. .	17	Assaulting another prisoner . .	Ditto.	
P. M. .	21	Marking the back of his cell-door .	1 day light solitude.	
H. L. .	20	Damaging a spoon.	Ditto.	
J. H. .	26	Using abusive language to a turnkey.	3 days dark cell.	
T. C. .	12	Disorderly at school and insolence to the chaplain.	2 ditto.	
W.G. .	21	Refusing to work	3 ditto.	
M. P. .	42	Using profane language . . .	2 ditto	Once.
S. R. .	45	Noisy in her ward	1 day light solitude.	
W. R..	12	Climbing upon the hand-rail at the wheel.	Light solitude dinner hour.	
T. C. .	15	Laughing at school	Ditto.	
R. C. .	18	Repeated idleness and talking. .	3 days dark cell	Three.
J. M'B.	17	Swearing in chapel.	Ditto	Once.
M.W..	21	Talking and other misbehaviour at work.	1 ditto	Twice.
W. S. .	20	Negligence in his work . . .	1 day light solitude.	
J. B. .	27	Taking another prisoner's comb .	2 days dark cell	Once.
G. L. .	19	Talking at work	Light solitude breakfast ½ hour.	
W. J. .	14	Ditto	Ditto.	
G.W. .	16	Talking and other misbehaviour at work.	3 days dark cell	Twice.
J. W. .	19	Marking the back of his cell-door .	2 ditto.	
J. L. .	25	Tearing the ward duster . . .	1 day light cell	Once.
M. P. .	42	Swearing and using disgusting language to a female turnkey.	3 days dark cell	Once.
J. S. .	18	Insulting and endeavouring to provoke another prisoner to a breach of the prison rules.	Ditto.	
J. T. .	21	Having some pieces of bed-sacking in their possession which had been taken from the manufactory.	2 ditto.	
W. A. .	19			
C. T. .	27			
R. C. .	19	Singing in his cell at night . .	3 ditto	Three.
J. A. .	14	Throwing a stone at another prisoner.	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
J. S. .	21	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	2 days dark cell.	
J. F. .	19	Striking each other	3 ditto.	
K. L. .	20			
W. B..	19	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	2 ditto	Once.
C. B. .	17	Marking the front boards of the wheel.	Ditto.	
A. G. H. L. H. .	19	Refusing to work	3 ditto.	
W. G. .	21	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. H. .	30	Talking whilst at work . . .	Light solitude dinner hour.	
J. C. .	20	Ditto	Ditto supper ½ hour.	
W. J..	14	Ditto	Ditto dinner hour.	
J. S. .	18	Laughing and disorderly at work .	Ditto supper ½ hour.	
J. N. .	14	Disorderly at school and insolence to the schoolmaster.	2 days dark cell	Three.
S.W. .	22	Talking and other very disorderly behaviour at work.	3 ditto.	

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Number of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Kind of Punishment.	If in Prison before, and how often.
		August, 1844—*continued.*		
R. P. .	16	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
G. L. .	19	Ditto	Ditto.	
H. B. .	18	Laughing and disorderly at work .	Ditto.	
E. P. .	26	Pretending idleness and refusing to work.	2 days dark cell.	
W. G. .	24	Repeatedly refusing to work . .	7 ditto.	
J. D. .	21	Talking at work	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	Once.
J. D. .	30	Singing in his cell at night . .	3 days dark cell	Twice.
H. A. .	18	Idleness and annoying another prisoner.	2 ditto.	
T. W. .	19	Idleness and misbehaviour at work	3 ditto.	
J. B. .	18	Noisy in their ward	Light solitude dinner hour.	
J. F. .	20			
T. W. .	18	Calling to another prisoner from his cell.	2 days dark cell.	
J. S. .	18	Singing in his sleeping cell . .	Ditto.	
R. E. .	27	Pretending illness and refusing to work.	Ditto.	
W. F. .	24	Ditto	Ditto	Twice.
G. L. .	19	Talking and other misbehaviour at work.	Ditto.	
J. C. .	14	Singing in his cell	Ditto.	
R. M. .	22	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
T. C. .	12	Talking whilst at work . . .	Light solitude dinner hour.	
H. E. .	13	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. W. .	19	Taking a patch from off a blanket.	3 days dark cell.	
T. H. .	36	Taking potatoes from two other prisoners' dinner-tins.	Ditto.	
H. E. .	13	Using profane language . . .	Ditto.	
J. A. .	55	Neglecting his work and insolence	2 days light solitude.	
W. C. .	24	Talking whilst at work . . .	Light solitude supper ½ hour.	
J. R. .	23	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. T. .	26	Ditto	Ditto	Once.

(E.)—A LIST of the REGISTERS and JOURNALS kept in the Maidstone County Prison.

Visiting Justices' Minute Book.
Visiting Justices' Order Book.
Keeper's Journal.
Chaplain's Journal and Entry of Visits.
Surgeon's Journal and Entry of Visits.
Surgeon's Journal.
Commitment Book—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes.
" Prisoners for Trial at Sessions.
" Summary Convictions to the House of Correction.
" Summary Convictions to the Gaol.
" Prisoners from Local Jurisdictions for Trial, and Summarily Convicted.
" Revenue Prisoners.
" Soldiers.
" Deserters.
" Debtors.
" Prisoners received from the Central Criminal Court.
" Prisoners for Re-examination.
Gate Book.
Description Book.
Prisoners' Property Book.
Accounts of Fines and Penalties.
Diet Books.
Inventory Book.
Payments to Prisoners on their Discharge.
Classification Book.
Re-committal Books.
Manufactory Account Books.

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Maidstone, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.—No.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	142	19	7	1	149	20	169

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adults.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . .	5	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
2. Number of Prisoners on Bail to take their Trial at the commencement of the Year . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	143	29	17	3	185	32	34	15	379	79	13	7	1	..	21	3	3	1	38	11	417	90	507
*4. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
†5. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Number of Prisoners rendered into Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	2	..	9	..	11	2	2	..	24	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	26	2	28
Total . . .	163	32	29	3	199	34	36	15	427	84	14	7	1	..	22	3	3	1	40	11	467	95	562
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Remainder . . .	162	32	29	3	199	34	36	15	426	84	14	7	1	..	22	3	3	1	40	11	466	95	561
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
7. Of these were Convicted—																							
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	67	21	21	3	125	13	19	..	232	37	7	6	..	..	16	2	..	..	23	8	255	45	300
Sentenced to Transportation .	41	2	..	..	24	2	1	..	66	4	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	72	4	76
Sentences deferred . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
‡Transferred to other Governors after Conviction . . .	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
8. Acquitted at the Bar . . .	34	7	4	..	34	7	2	..	74	14	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	1	81	15	96
9. No Bills found	6	..	1	..	15	5	..	..	22	5	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	25	6	31
10. Not Prosecuted	3	1	..	..	..	..	11	15	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	14	17	31
11. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Acquitted as Insane . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
14. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
15. Trial removed by Certiorari .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Insane and removed to Lunatic Asylum before Trial . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
18. Transferred to other Governors for Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
19. Bailed to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
20. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	8
Total . . .	162	32	29	3	199	34	36	15	426	84	14	7	1	..	22	3	3	1	40	11	466	95	561
21. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	5
22. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	50	14	64
23. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, and committed to Newgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	5	20
24. Prisoners committed for Examination, and removed to the Isle of Man	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
25. Prisoners committed for Examination, and remaining for Trial at the end of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3

NOTE.—One of the female felons in custody at the commencement of the year was tried at the Assizes, but she appears in last year's Return as remaining for trial at Sessions.

* Received from St. Augustine's Gaol, near Canterbury. † Transferred to Newgate. ‡ To St. Augustine's Prison, near Canterbury.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	204	19	27	..	231	19	250
1. By Courts Martial	395	..	..	..	395	..	395
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	34	..	1	..	135	..	135
3. Under the Game Laws	78	..	4	..	82	..	82
4. Under the Revenue Laws	24	..	..	..	24	..	24
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	675	150	188	10	863	160	1023
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	161	52	29	2	190	54	244
8. Under the Larceny Act	85	13	16	1	101	14	115
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	62	32	3	3	65	35	100
10. For Assaults	164	39	7	3	171	42	213
11. For want of Sureties	31	11	..	..	31	11	42
12. As known or reputed Thieves	2	..	2	..	4	..	4
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	151	43	32	5	183	48	231
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1962	340	282	24	2244	364	2608
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
17. Examination, and afterwards committed to Brixton	7	5	1	..	8	5	13

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	18	..	18
1. On Mesne Process	2	..	2
2. In Execution	71	2	73
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	29	1	30
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	2	..	2
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	2	..	2
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
8. Constables not accounting for County Rate	1	..	1
Total	107	3	110

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	8	3	..	..	8	3	11
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	142	19	7	1	149	20	169
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	204	19	27	..	231	19	250
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	2	1	2	..	4	1	5
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — On Bail for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	378	79	38	11	416	90	506
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	*1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Rendered in Court for Trial	24	2	2	..	26	2	28
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions	1962	340	282	24	2244	364	2608
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Ditto transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	†64	11	15	1	79	12	91
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards disposed of, as described in Tables Nos. 1 and 2	78	23	7	4	85	27	112
Total	2878	497	380	41	3258	538	3796
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	107	3	..	..	107	3	110
Total of Debtors and Criminals	3003	500	380	41	3383	541	392

* Transferred to Newgate.

† Of these 63 Male and 11 Female Adults, and 15 Male and 1 Female Juveniles, were received from Newgate; and 1 Male Adult from St. Augustine's Gaol, near Canterbury.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

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Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	7	..	1	..	8	..	8
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	159	24	16	1	175	25	200
3. Summary Convictions	141	33	14	1	155	34	189
4. Criminal Lunatics acquitted on the ground of Insanity	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
5. Committed for Examination	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
Total	309	60	31	2	340	62	402
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	312	60	31	2	343	62	405

Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 17th October, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Unlimited terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	134	26	70	19	106	23	63	10	17	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	82
2. Ditto after Trial	9	1	10	5	27	4	18	3	113	16	81	13	28	4	10	2	..	..	5	..	301	48
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	313	58	525	125	751	110	138	24	175	22	50	1	9	..	..	..	*1	..	..	..	1962	340

	7 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	15	1	23	2	4	..	3	..	12	1	1	..	8	..	66	4
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Unlimited terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	6	4	8	1	13	6	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	11
2. Ditto after Trial	6	5	5	2	3	..	..	1	11	1	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	9
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	38	8	89	7	127	9	12	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	24

	7 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	428	93	521
2. Ditto after Trial	339	57	396
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2244	364	2608
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	72	4	76
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

* A soldier under sentence of transportation for seven years by a court martial.

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	2	3	2	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	8	2	8	2	10
14 Years and under 17	..	..	29	7	29	7	36
17 Years and under 21	91	21	..	..	91	21	112
21 Years and under 30	172	26	..	..	172	26	198
30 Years and upwards	153	34	..	..	153	34	187
Total	416	81	40	11	456	92	548

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	34	2	34	2	36
14 Years and under 17	..	..	245	21	245	21	266
17 Years and under 21	722	100	..	..	722	100	822
21 Years and under 30	797	125	..	..	797	125	922
30 Years and upwards	443	115	..	..	443	115	558
Total	1962	340	282	24	2244	364	2608

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	156	33	28	5	184	38	222
Can Read only	59	24	2	3	61	27	88
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	182	24	9	3	191	27	218
Can Read and Write well	19	..	1	..	20	..	20
Total	416	81	40	11	456	92	548

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	836	170	121	9	957	179	1136
Can Read only	248	103	57	7	305	110	415
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	847	67	104	8	951	75	1026
Can Read and Write well	31	..	..	..	31	..	31
Total	1962	340	282	24	2244	364	2608

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	286	92	20	15	306	107	413
Infirmary Cases	598	125	59	12	657	137	794
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	14	8	3	3	17	11	28
Criminal Lunatics	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Deaths	10	..	..	1	10	1	11

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	366	50	47	2	413	52	465
Twice	103	24	16	2	119	26	145
Thrice	70	20	7	..	77	20	97
Four Times or more	127	47	9	..	136	47	183
Total	666	141	79	4	745	145	890

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	2029	331	319	20	2348	351	2699
Employment, not being Hard Labour	361	103	29	7	390	110	500
Not Employed	488	63	32	14	520	77	597
Total	2878	497	380	41	3258	538	3796

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	3	1	6	6	9	7	16
By Courts Martial	54	..	..	..	54	..	54
Total	57	1	6	6	63	7	70

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	13	..	17	..	30	..	30
Total	13	..	17	..	30	..	30

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
Dark Cells	442	32	24	1	119	1	8	..	593	34	627
Solitary Cells	356	45	9	1	172	3	3	..	540	49	589
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	801	77	33	2	292	4	11	..	1137	83	1220

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No. 17.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	485	60	545
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	386	55	441
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	29	..	29
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	16	..	16

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	1	Towels*	..	..
Socks	1	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Clogs	..	..	,, Sheets†	..	..
Gowns	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	..	..
Flanne lditto	..	..			

* Towels are served in each Ward, but not individually.

† Sheets are served when required for the Hospital.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	2087	1	1½
,, Male and Female Clothing	274	19	3
,, Bedding	37	9	4
,, Straw	29	10	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	62	4	8
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	35	4	10
,, Fuel	201	7	8
,, Soap	70	6	7½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	33	8	3
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	21	0	0
,, Books	45	8	5
,, Furniture	3	0	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	25	18	3
,, Officers' Salaries	2397	6	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	70	15	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	2	3	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	49	18	1
,, Sundries not mentioned	583	2	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	6030	3	5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	361	4	11
Grand Total	6391	8	4
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	4	18	7
Prison Clothing, when new { Males	0	14	9¼
Prison Clothing, when new { Females	0	11	7½
Bedding for each Prisoner, when new	0	14	10

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

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No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
H. R.	22	1 calendar month.	20 Oct., 1843	Bad	7 Nov., 1843	19 days	Typhus.
T. T.	20	3 calendar months	7 Aug., ,,	,,	7 Dec., ,,	4 calendar months	,,
T. J.	35	6 weeks	11 Nov., ,,	,,	10 Jan., 1844	2 calendar months (Detained by illness).	Dropsy of chest.
H. F.	19	1 year	14 Feb., ,,	Consumptive.	13 Feb., ,,	1 year	Consumption.
J. D.	43	,,	23 Feb., ,,	Good	10 Mar., ,,	13 months	Erysipelas.
T. W.	66	1 calendar month.	22 Feb., 1844	Impaired	,, ,,	18 days	Typhus.
W. P.	41	6 calendar months	5 Jan., ,,	Good	28 Mar., ,,	3 months	Inflammation of bowels.
W. P.	19	1 year (first and last month solitary).	21 June, 1843	Delicate	5 April, ,,	10 months	Consumption.
E. B.'s child	3 weeks	(Born in gaol)			29 Mar., ,,	3 weeks	Thrush.
W. G.	51	3 calendar months	2 March, 1844	Good	7 May, ,,	9 weeks	Hung himself.
G. B.	19	6 calendar months	8 Jan., ,,	Bad	27 May, ,,	5 months	Consumption.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so, previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If removed, date of Removal.	Where sent.
P. D.	20	1 cal. month	13 March, 1844	Good	Not known	Insane on admission.	Not known	22 April, 1844	County Lunatic Asylum at Barming Heath.
J. W. P.	39	Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.	6 April, ,,	,,	Insane, previous to admission.	Ditto	Supposed not		
A. D.	27	Ditto ditto	20 July, ,,	,,	Not known	Was not Insane during her imprisonment.		Discharged 9th Nov. 1844.	
H. P.	35	2 months	14 July, ,,	,,	Insane previous to admission.	Insane on admission.	Not known	7 Aug. 1844	County Lunatic Asylum at Barming Heath.
R. D.	28	Removed to a Lunatic Asylum before trial.	5 Aug. ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	,,	22 Aug. 1844	Criminal Lunatic Asylum in St. George's Fields, Surrey.
P. B.	22	3 years	3 Sept. 1842	,,	Not Insane on admission.	August 15, 1844	,,	2 Sept. 1844	County Lunatic Asylum at Barming Heath.

* Removed to the County Lunatic Asylum at Barming Heath, April 22, 1844; brought back to the gaol June 25, 1844.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Broth.	Vegetable Soup.	Suet Puddings.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	ozs.
Men	152	10	6	4	13	2	..	..
Women	152	10	6	4	13	2	..	..
Boys and girls under 14 years of age	112	10	6	4	13	2	..	..
Prisoners sentenced by Courts to Hard Labour, but unfit for the Treading Wheel.								
During the first three months of their imprisonment	168	..	..	..	13	..	6	..
During the second three months of their imprisonment	112	5	7	1	13	1	..	8
After six months to the end of their imprisonment	112	10	7	2	13	2	..	16

Prisoners Summarily Convicted. not at Hard Labour.	Bread.	Gruel.	Vegetable Soup.	
	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Vagrants not employed have 168 ozs. of Bread per Week; those who are employed (but not at the Treading Wheel) have twelve Pints of Gruel weekly, in addition to their Bread.
Men, Women } Employed	168	13	6	
Men, Women } Not employed	168	1	6	
Boys and girls employed	112	13	6	
Boys and girls not employed	112	1	6	

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week—*continued.*

	Bread.	Gruel.	Vegetable Soup.	Potatoes.	
	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	lbs.	
Convicted Prisoners committed to Gaol and not employed; and Prisoners for Trial	168	1	6	..	NOTE.—The Soup is made from Ox Heads, in the proportion of 25 lbs. to 20 quarts, thickened with Oatmeal, Peas, and Rice. Four ozs. of Oatmeal is allowed for each quart of Gruel.
Poor Debtors	168	1	6	7	

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.				Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.		Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.		The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.				How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
	Males.		Females.					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.			
	H.	M.	H.	M.								Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
January .	6	11	5	38	One hundred and fifty-two.	Eight Inches.	Forty-eight.	One-fourth	One-third.	11,872	10,816	8,904		7,210	8	By a dial register.	One set of wheels turn the machinery of a flour-mill, the force of the others is restricted by a repelling wheel.
February .	7	17	..	..				,,	,,	13,984	..	10,488		..			
March . .	8	43	..	..				,,	,,	16,736	..	12,552		..			
April . .	9	13	7	15				One-third	,,	17,696	13,920	11,797	4	9,280			
May . .	9	11	7	12				,,	,,	17,632	13,824	11,754	8	9,216			
June . .	9	9	7	10				,,	,,	17,568	13,760	11,712		9,173	4		
July . .	8	46	7	2				,,	,,	16,832	13,504	11,221	4	9,002	8		
August .	9	14	7	15				,,	,,	17,728	13,920	11,818	8	9,280			
September .	9	15	7	16				,,	,,	17,760	13,952	11,840		9,301	4		
October .	8	16	6	29				,,	,,	15,872	12,448	10,581	4	8,298	8		
November .	6	49	5	45				One-fourth	,,	13,088	11,040	9,816		7,360			
December .	5	56	5	22				,,	,,	11,392	10,304	8,544		6,869	4		

NOTE.—The Females were not employed on the Tread Wheels from the 1st of February to the 18th of March.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—There is not any Crank-Mill, but there is a Capstan to raise Water for the supply of the Prisons, which will employ Twelve Men. They are under the Superintendence of one of the Turnkeys.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Joseph Bone . . .	Keeper	46	January, 1840 .	500	0	0	Residence in the prison, with fuel and candles.
Rev. John Winter .	Chaplain . . .	55	September, 1821	265	0	0	House and garden outside the prison, but adjoining the boundary wall.
James Whatman .	Surgeon	55	February, 1818 .	200	0	0	..
Valentine Brown .	Clerk	29	January, 1841 .	91	0	0	..
John Ellis . . .	Chief Turnkey . .	62	November, 1817	91	0	0	Apartments in the prison, with fuel and candles, and a small garden.
James Mandy . .	Gatekeeper . . .	59	March, 1823 .	72	16	0	Ditto ditto ditto.
John Brinkley . .	First-Class Turnkey	49	July, 1827 . .	65	0	0	..
William Chapman .	Ditto	57	October, 1827 .	65	0	0	..
Edward Bonner . .	Ditto	29	April, 1837 . .	65	0	0	..
Thomas B. Sampson	Ditto	35	July, 1839 . .	65	0	0	Apartments in the prison, with fuel and candles.
Daniel Higton . .	Ditto	29	October, 1841 .	65	0	0	..
Allen Hill . . .	Ditto	32	November, 1841	59	0	0	..
John Faucett . .	Third-Class Turnkey	33	October, 1840 .	52	0	0	..
James Higgens . .	Ditto	43	December, 1839	52	0	0	..
George Ravenell .	Ditto	34	October, 1841 .	52	0	0	..
Phineas Hewitt . .	Ditto	34	October, 1841 .	52	0	0	..
Edward Owlett . .	Ditto	30	July, 1840 . .	52	0	0	..
Thomas Millen . .	Fourth-Class Turnkey	22	January, 1842 .	39	0	0	..
Charles Brabant . .	Ditto	26	October, 1842 .	39	0	0	..
Robert Woodman .	Ditto	30	January, 1843 .	39	0	0	..
William Walton . .	Ditto	31	April, 1843 . .	39	0	0	..
Edmund Sawyer . .	Miller	54	January, 1824 .	65	0	0	..
Richard Martin . .	Schoolmaster . .	54	July, 1836 . .	39	0	0	..
Charles Bassett . .	Superintendent of Treading Wheels .	53	July, 1839 . .	39	0	0	..
*John Scoones . .	Ditto	61	July, 1839 . .	34	10	0	..
George Buxton . .	Night Watchman .	62	October, 1828 .	26	0	0	..
John Gomery . .	Ditto	52	October, 1828 .	26	0	0	..
Martha Ellis . .	Matron	56	July, 1821 . .	44	0	0	Apartments in the prison, with fuel and candles.
Elizabeth Mills . .	Female Turnkey . .	56	January, 1824 .	33	16	0	Ditto ditto ditto.
Susan Chantler . .	Ditto	38	July, 1841 . .	28	12	0	Ditto ditto ditto.
Maria Judge . . .	Ditto	40	April, 1840 . .	28	12	0	..
Henrietta Mandy .	Female Searcher. .	57	October, 1827 .	13	0	0	Wife of gatekeeper.
Total . . 32							
Discharged 1							
31			Total . .	2397	6	0	

* Discharged 31st August, 1844.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	424	0	10
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	626	5	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	369	10	6
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate		..	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0	4	0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	49	18	1
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	14	11	11
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	34	16	0
Other Receipts	100	19	11
Total	1620	6	3

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Offices' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	6,030	3	5
Total Receipts of ditto	1,620	6	3
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,409	17	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	361	4	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	4,771	2	1

The cost of each Prisoner perDay. —6¾*d.* per Day.

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CANTERBURY.—ST. AUGUSTINE'S COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

FOR an account of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to page 391 of our Second Report and subsequent annual Reports.

The only alteration in construction and discipline made since the date of our last Report has been a "tell-tale" fixed to the pump, and a proper regulation of tread-wheel labour, together with the class of prisoners employed thereon.

The tell-tale is a simple but ingenious contrivance of the governor. It consists of an upright wooden shaft fixed to the pump, from the top of which runs a cord that works in pulleys, having a weight attached to the end, which, when the pump is worked, moves up and down in the view of the task-master at the tread-wheel. By this contrivance the services of an officer over the prisoners at the pump are saved. It is situated at the back of the prison, and at some distance from the tread-wheel; and the lines on the index, over which the weight works, show the extent of stroke taken by the prisoners at the pump.

The amount of tread-wheel labour also, has, since our last Report, been reduced from 14,107 feet per diem, the maximum, to 11,000 feet,—an ascent 160 feet less than the maximum of labour recommended by the prison rules.

In our last Report we had occasion to point out an infringement of the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 38, relative to prisoners convicted, but not sentenced by the Court to hard labour, being compelled to work on the tread-wheel. This practice is now no longer continued; only those sentenced to hard labour are required to work on the treadwheel, the former having work supplied them other than what may be deemed hard labour.

At the period of our last inspection there were 36 prisoners in confinement, 30 males and 6 females. Of these—

Males.

10 convicted of felony.
2 convicted of misdemeanours.
9 summary convictions.
4 want of sureties.
3 vagrants.
2 poaching.

30—

Females.

2 convicted of felony.
4 summary convictions

6—

Total, 36

The classification, and several particulars relating to these prisoners, will be seen by reference to Return (A) annexed to this Report.

The number of prisoners committed to this prison in the course of the year :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 . .	438	50	488
In 1843 . .	516	53	559
In 1844 . .	387	43	430

The greatest number in confinement at any one time :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 . .	74	7	81
In 1843 . .	93	12	105
In 1844 . .	72	4	76

The least number in confinement at any one time :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 . .	33	6	39
In 1843 . .	46	5	51
In 1844 . .	31	3	34

The daily average number :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 . .	55	7	62
In 1843 . .	60	7	67
In 1844 . .	45	4	49

The number of prisoners who have been before committed to this prison—

—	Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times and more.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
In 1842 . .	41	2	15	3	9	..	6	1	71	6
In 1843 . .	41	7	21	2	4	1	7	..	73	10
In 1844 . .	45	6	15	2	10	..	11	..	81	8

From these returns it will be apparent that the number of commitments have considerably decreased during the last year; that whilst during the previous year 1843 they were 559, they were only 430 during the year 1844, being a difference of 129 (30 per cent). But the relative number of re-commitments nave materially increased; for in 1843 they were not quite 15 per cent., but in 1844 they were upwards of 20 per cent.

The punishments for breaches of prison discipline are, in proportion, very nearly the same as during the previous year. In 1843 they were 1 for every 3·038, and in 1844 1 for every 3·666 prisoners committed. The nature of these punishments, and the offences for which they have been awarded, are likewise very similar, and such as might be expected from the Association principle of discipline. For details of these punishments, we refer to Return (B.) annexed to this Report.

The practice still continues in this prison of locking re-committed prisoners in their cells when off labour, and during meal times. We think there are advantages accruing from this arrangement; but they would be much enhanced, and at no great additional trouble, by having all the prisoners similarly treated. At the same time we would repeat our unaltered conviction that any *partial separation*, any arrangement that admits of *association at all*, in any position or under any circumstances, only mars the great object in view, and comes far short of the advantages effected by complete Separation as a system of prison discipline.

At the period of our inspection the prison was being scraped and whitewashed; but, notwithstanding, it bears evident proof of being keptthoroughly clean. The system of discipline, also, which the Governor is required to enforce, is carried out with great strictness and regularity. Absolute silence is enjoined at labour; the slightest whisper is punished; and it will be observed by referring to the return of prison punishments, that a large proportion have been awarded for talking or being disorderly on the tread-wheel. The only kind of labour in force in this prison is that of the tread-wheel and pump, prison cleaning, and stone-breaking, at all of which the unconvicted, and prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, are generally unwilling to work. There is no oakum picking, nor any provision made for prisoners to work at trades or otherwise.

The females are not employed at any other labour than washing the prison linen, making and mending the same, and cleaning their own departments of the prison. The different classes of female prisoners come up by rotation to work in the washing-house and laundry, which is situated over their sleeping and day-rooms. All the prisoners work two-thirds of the appointed hours of labour, and rest one-third during three-quarters of the year; but during the winter quarter they work three-quarters, and rest one quarter.

There are two tread-wheels in the prison, one occupied by the convicted felons, the other by those summarily convicted, and misdemeanants. Among the summarily convicted were several for offences of an unusual nature, but by no means unfrequent, although peculiar, we believe, to this locality, viz., that of farm-servants convicted for the offence of stealing provender for their master's horses, (without his consent or knowledge,) on the sole plea of making them fat and handsome, and thereby contending in a wide-spread rivalry over this part of Kent for having their horses in the best condition, often to the injury of the animals and their own imprisonment. These offences were at one time very prevalent, and often attended with circumstances so aggravated, that some of the offenders incurred a sentence of seven years' transportation.

The sanatory condition of the prisoners has continued to be excellent since our last Report, and the surgeon now attends twice a-week, as by statute required, and every day when there are prisoners on the sick list. During the last year there have only been four infirmary cases, three of which were cases of influenza. The personal cleanliness of the prisoners was quite satisfactory; they wash every morning, and after coming from labour; they have a foot-bath every week, and a bath every month, or oftener, if required.

The bedding and diet are also sufficient. The unconvicted prisoners and those summarily convicted wear their own clothes, if they are sufficient; but they receive the prison shirts and stockings, if requisite.

Divine service is performed twice every Sunday, and the chaplain reads prayers every morning. He also attends frequently during the week to converse with the prisoners. In the absence of the chaplain, prayers are read by the governor.

In our last Report we stated that the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, rule 10, directs that "Provision shall be made in all prisons for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes in reading and writing;" but hitherto no officer has been appointed for this important purpose, although the want of instruction in this prison continues, as usual, to be very great, as may be seen by the annexed return relative to the state of instruction of the different classes of prisoners.

There have been two attempts at escape since our last Report; but the means adopted would

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appear to have been quite inadequate, and no blame appears to attach either to the governor or his officers.

The visiting justices are regular in their visits, attending six times in the course of each quarter, and one at a time by notice from the governor; but should there be important business to transact, they assemble in greater numbers.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, terms of imprisonment, ages, state of instruction, health, dietary, punishments, tread-wheel labour, clothing, bedding, and expenses, we refer to the returns annexed to this Report.

(A.)

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS in CONFINEMENT in the County Gaol and House of Correction at St. Augustine's, near Canterbury, on the 3rd of May, 1845.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Charge.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	No. of times in this Prison before.
W. S.	35	. . .	Want of sureties.	2 years in gaol. . . .	22 July, 1843	
J. U. .	47	Felony	. .	12 calendar months, hard labour.	26 April, 1844	
G. S. .	24	. . .	Want of sureties.	2 years in gaol. . . .	6 Sept. ,,	
J. E. .	49	. . .	Ditto . . .	6 calendar months in gaol.	24 Dec. ,,	
J. Y. .	49	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	. .	12 calendar months, hard labour.	31 Dec. ,,	
J. P. .	36	Vagrancy . . .	. .	6 weeks, hard labour . .	1 April, 1845	
W. K.	27	Felony	. .	3 calendar months, hard labour.	11 April, ,,	Once.
W. R.	18	Ditto	. .	6 calendar months, hard labour, last 7 days of each 3 months solitary.	20 March, ,,	Once.
C. K. .	21	Ditto	. .	4 calendar months, hard labour, last 7 days solitary	25 March, ,,	
J. C. .	20	Ditto	. .	Ditto	27 March, ,,	
C. M.	22	Ditto	. .	3 calendar months, hard labour.	31 March, ,,	Once.
R. F. .	27	Ditto	. .	Ditto	2 April, ,,	
J. A. .	21	Ditto	. .	Ditto	,,	
G. R. .	26	Ditto	. .	1 calendar month, hard labour, last 5 days solitary	9 April, ,,	
H. J. .	24	Assault with intent to resist his lawful apprehension.	. .	6 calendar months, hard labour.	11 April, ,,	Six.
G. A.	36	. . .	Want of sureties.	6 calendar months in gaol.	8 April, ,,	
G. S. .	25	Felony	. .	1 calendar month, hard labour, the first and last 3 days solitary.	1 April, ,,	
E. F. .	27	Misbehaviour in their service.	. .	2 calendar months, hard labour.	12 April, ,,	
J. Y. .	29		. .	Ditto	,,	Once.
H. B.	19		. .	Ditto	,,	
T. A. .	16		. .	1 calendar month, hard labour.	,,	
H. R. .	21		. .	Ditto	,,	
F. H.	15		. .	Ditto	,,	
E. M.	16	Breaking windows .	. .	14 days, hard labour . .	21 April, ,,	
G. W.	20	Vagrancy . . .	. .	21 days, hard labour . .	22 April, ,,	
S. M. .	24	Damaging turnip greens with intent to steal.	. .	1 calendar month, hard labour.	25 April, ,,	Five.
R. H.	45	Assault	. .	1 calendar month's imprisonment.	28 April, ,,	
T. W.	33	Vagrancy . . .	. .	1 calendar month, hard labour.	30 April, ,,	
J. W.	16	Felony	. .	6 calendar months, hard labour, the first and last month solitary.	14 Jan. ,,	
E. R. .	23	Ditto	. .	1 calendar month, hard labour.	11 April, ,,	
J. M. .	26	Damaging turnip greens with intent to steal.	. .	7 days' imprisonment . .	28 April, ,,	
H. D.	17	Ditto	. .	Ditto	,,	
J. C. .	17	Ditto	. .	Ditto	,,	
M. H.	40	Assault	. .	1 calendar month's imprisonment.	,,	
C. C. .	17	Poaching	. .	2 calendar months, hard labour.	3 May, ,,	Once.
D. P. .	11	Ditto	. .	1 calendar month, hard labour.	,,	

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(B.)

A RETURN of the Number of PUNISHMENTS for Prison Offences, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1844.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.	Number of times in this Prison before.
J. L.	27	Burning his own shoes	3 days dark cell.	
C. E.	15	Dancing and whistling on leaving the court after sentence.	2 ditto.	
A. B.	19	Disorderly at the wheel	Dinner hour light cell.	
E. U.	35	Neglecting his work	Supper ½ hour ditto.	
J. J.	31	Disorderly in the ward	2 days ditto	Three times.
E. F.	42	Picking the other prisoners' loaves	1¾ day dark cell.	
T. G.	21	Laughing and disorderly at the wheel.	2¾ ditto.	
T. W.	24	Talking at the wheel	2¾ days light cell	Once.
E. F.	42	Stealing a comb from another prisoner.	3 days dark cell.	
S. H.	41	Neglecting his work	1 day light cell.	
G. C.	21	Defacing the wall of his cell	Ditto.	
J. J.	31	Destroying the cleaning cloth	Ditto	Three times.
G. C.	21	Ditto	Ditto.	
S. N.	17	Talking at the wheel	2 days dark cell.	
J. D.	20	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. H.	19	Looking round whilst on the wheel	Supper ½ hour light cell.	
W. H.	17	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
J. W.	22	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
J. N.	17	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
J. D.	20	Defacing the tread-wheel boards	2 days dark cell.	
J. T.	21	Talking at the wheel	Ditto.	
R. C.	16	Laughing and disorderly in chapel	3 ditto	Three times.
J. H.	41	Talking at the wheel	2¾ ditto.	
T. W.	24	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
J. T.	19	Disorderly at the wheel	Supper ½ hour light cell.	
G. R.	16	Ditto	Ditto.	
R. C.	16	Talking and disorderly at the wheel	3 days dark cell	Three times.
J. R.	15	Ditto ditto	2 ditto.	
H. E.	24	Looking round whilst on the wheel	Supper ½ hour light cell	Five times.
W. S.	23	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
W. S.	14	Refusing to work on pretence of illness.	3 days dark cell.	
R. C.	16	Singing in the dark cell	Whipped	Three times.
J. T.	19	Using bad language	1 day light cell.	
E. R.	16	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. W.	50	Stealing some potatoes	2 days dark cell.	
H. P.	15	Looking round whilst on the wheel	Supper ½ hour light cell.	
W. B.	17	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
J. F.	22	Singing and disorderly at the wheel	1½ day dark cell.	
T. R.	26	Refusing to work on pretence of lameness.	2 ditto.	
T. C.	26	Looking round whilst on the wheel	Supper ½ hour light cell.	
W. E.	22	Laughing and disorderly at chapel	1½ days light cell	Twice.
C. S.	17	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
G. C.	28	Looking round whilst on the wheel	Dinner hour ditto.	
H. F.	19	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
S. H.	41	Neglecting their work and secreting some potatoes.	Ditto.	
W. R.	23			
J. G.	16	Disorderly at the wheel	1 day ditto.	
J. M.	32	Refusing to work on pretence of illness.	Ditto dark cell.	
V. B.	66	Talking at the wheel	1½ day light cell	Once.
J. G.	15	Marking his books	¾-day dark cell	Twice.
J. G.	19	Talking at the wheel	Dinner hour, light cell	
J. G.	15	Talking during labour.	Breakfast ½ hour ditto	Twice.
R. C.	16	Ditto	Ditto	Four times.
J. F.	22	Refusing to work on pretence of illness.	2½ days dark cell.	
J. G.	15	Destroying a pair of prison trowsers	2¾ ditto	Twice.
J. F.	22	Singing whilst in the dark cell	1½ ditto light cell.	
R. M.	25	Disorderly conduct and refusing to work.	3 ditto dark cell.	
C. H.	15	Disorderly in the ward	¼-day light cell.	
J. G.	15	Tearing the lead off the casement of his cell.	3 days dark cell	Twice.
R. M.	25	Talking and disorderly at the wheel	2¾ ditto.	
J. G.	15	Refusing to work on pretence of lameness.	3 ditto.	Twice.

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A Return of the Number of Punishments for Prison Offences—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.	Number of times in this Prison before.
E. C.	67	Spitting about his cell	Supper ½ hour light cell	Once.
J. F.	29	Taking a leek from the garden	Ditto	Once.
J. G.	15	Destroying the prison clothes.	3 days dark cell	Twice.
W. F.	22	Making pockets in the prison clothes.	1 day light cell.	
T. W.	24	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Once.
V. B.	66	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Once.
J. W.	42	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
J. G.	57	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
P. U.	70	Spitting about and dirtying his cell	Ditto.	
J. G.	15	Resisting the turnkey, and disorderly whilst in the dark cell.	Whipped	Twice.
J. F.	29	Secreting a knife in his cell	2 days light cell	Once.
E. B.	14	Talking at the wheel	1 ditto.	
J. J.	18	Ditto, and disorderly at ditto	1¾ day dark cell.	
P. U.	70	Dirtying his cell	1½ day light cell.	
D. M.	50	Talking at the wheel and disorderly.	1¾ do.	
J. D.	19	Ditto ditto	¾ ditto.	
G. B.	14	Playing at a game in the ward	2 ditto.	
J. H.	19	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
E. B.	14	Talking at the wheel	¾-day dark cell.	
J. H.	19	Climbing to his cell window	1 day light cell.	
W. T.	28	Talking and disorderly at the wheel	3 days dark cell	Once.
C. H.	15	Neglecting to dress himself in proper time.	1 day light cell.	
T. W.	42	Marking his bedstead	Breakfast ½ hour ditto.	
J. S.	19	Singing in his cell and using bad language.	1½ day dark cell.	
E. J.	10	Committing a nuisance in the yard	Supper ½ hour light cell.	
E. J.	10	Using bad language	1 day dark cell.	
C. H.	15	Disorderly at the wheel	Supper ½ hour light cell.	
D. J.	30	Talking at the wheel	1½ day light cell.	
E. J.	10	Leaving his work before the time.	2 hours ditto.	
E. J.	10	Neglecting his work	½ day ditto.	
T. G.	38	Talking at the wheel	1½ day ditto	Once.
J. C.	32	Ditto	Ditto.	
E. J.	10	Disorderly in chapel	¾-day dark cell.	
J. G.	46	Ditto	Ditto.	
R. P.	13	Refusing to work on pretence of illness.	2 days ditto.	
R. P.	36	Ditto ditto	3 ditto.	
W. T.	28	Purloining some potatoes.	1 day ditto	Once.
J. M.	53	Refusing to work on the plea of incapacity.	3 ditto	Once.
J. M.	53	Ditto ditto	3 ditto	Once.
S. B.	46	Neglecting his work, and disorderly at the wheel.	2 ditto.	
J. M.	53	Refusing to work on the plea of incapacity.	3 ditto	Once.
J. M.	53	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Once.
J. M.	53	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Once.
S. B.	46	Neglecting his work	1¾ day ditto.	
G. N.	27	Disobeying orders and disorderly.	Dinner hour light cell	Six times.
R. W.	20	Talking at the wheel	1¾ day dark cell.	
W. H.	32	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. T.	28	Making a belt of the prison clothes	2 days ditto	Once.
J. S.	18	Talking and disorderly at the wheel.	2¾ ditto.	
J. U.	24	Stealing some salt from the bake-house.	1¾ ditto	Twice.
T. P.	62	Talking at the wheel	¾-day ditto	Six times.
W. S.	35	Talking to a workman in the yard	¾-day light cell.	
F. G.	15	Impertinence to the turnkey	Supper ½ hour ditto.	
J. W.	13	Disorderly at the wheel	Ditto.	
J. W.	13	Going to bed before time	1 day dark cell.	
W. W.	31	Laughing and disorderly at the wheel	1½ day ditto.	

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	20	3	..	..	20	3	23

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	51	6	9	..	61	6	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	69	6	75
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .*	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15†
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	15	..	1	..	59	6	10	..	85	6	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	93	6	99
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
Remainder	1	..	..	..	59	6	10	..	70	6	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	78	6	84
HOW DISPOSED OF.																					
6. Of these were Convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	32	2	4	..	36	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	44	2	46
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transferred to other Governors, after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	11	4	1	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	..	..	..	59	6	10	..	70	6	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	78	6	84
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

* To Maidstone.

† Two Prisoners left for Trial at the end of last year were transferred to the custody of another Governor for Trial, and consequently are included here.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	18	2	..	..	18	2	20
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
4. Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act.	51	4	4	..	55	4	59
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . .	24	6	10	..	44	6	50
8. Under the Larceny Act	40	3	5	..	45	3	48
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts.	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
10. For Assaults	26	1	3	..	29	1	30
11. For want of Sureties.	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	41	8	6	3	47	11	58
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	219	22	28	3	247	25	272
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	2	1	3
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	2	1	3

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

——		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	20	3	..	..	20	3	23
	Summary Convictions . . .	18	2	..	..	18	2	20
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	61	6	8	..	69	6	75
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
	Rendered in Court for Trial . .	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
	Summary Convictions . . .	219	22	28	3	247	25	272
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns* .	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	5	..	..	3	5	8
	Summary Convictions . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed		4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Total		349	39	36	3	385	42	427
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Totals of Debtors and Criminals		351	40	36	3	387	43	430

* One male from Faversham; 2 males from Dymchurch; 5 females from Maidstone.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	15	2	..	..	15	2	17
3. Summary Convictions	15	..	1	..	16	..	16
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	31	2	1	..	32	2	34
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	32	2	1	..	33	2	35

Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	14	4	18	1	17	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	6
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	1	10	..	3	1	17	1	6	4	1	..	1	..	39	7
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	31	4	69	13	82	5	29	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	221	23

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	4	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

——	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	7	..	12	3	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

——	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	68	6	74
2. Ditto after Trial	47	7	54
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	249	26	275
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	10	..	10
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
17 Years and under 21	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
21 Years and under 30	32	1	..	..	32	1	33
30 Years and upwards	26	3	..	..	26	3	29
Total	70	6	8	..	78	6	84

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
14 Years and under 17	..	..	21	3	21	3	24
17 Years and under 21	64	13	..	..	64	13	77
21 Years and under 30	85	5	..	..	85	5	90
30 Years and upwards	72	5	..	..	72	5	77
Total	221	23	28	3	249	26	275

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	25	2	5	..	30	2	32
Can Read only	12	2	2	..	14	2	16
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	33	2	1	..	34	2	36
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70	6	8	..	78	6	84

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	94	8	10	..	104	8	112
Can Read only	35	9	6	1	41	10	51
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	91	6	12	2	103	8	111
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	221	23	28	3	249	26	275

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	29	4	2	1	31	5	36
Infirmary Cases	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Criminal Lunatics	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	44	6	1	..	45	6	51
Twice	14	2	1	..	15	2	17
Thrice	9	..	1	..	10	..	10
Four times or more	10	..	1	..	10	..	10
Total	77	8	4	..	81	8	89

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	231	53	30	3	261	36	297
Employment, not being Hard Labour	64	2	6	..	70	2	72
Not Employed	54	4	..	..	54	4	58
Total	349	39	36	3	385	42	427

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	..	..	..	11	..	11

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Total	..	..	4	..	4	..	4

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	41	..	1	..	13	..	3	..	58	..	58
Solitary Cells	55	..	7	..	12	..	1	..	75	..	75
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96	..	8	..	27	..	4	..	135	..	135

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

St. Augustine's, Canterbury, County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 17.

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	72	4	76
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	45	4	49
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	or 1	1
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	2	2	Towels	*	*
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	Whatever may be required.	
Shoes	2	2	,, Blankets		
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs		
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets		
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases		
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels		

* Towels are served to each ward, but not individually.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	202	6	5
,, Male and Female Clothing	30	1	3
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	4	10	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	0	3	2
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	67	8	3
,, Soap	12	16	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	14	0	7
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	13	12	6
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	2	10	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	17	8	2
,, Officers' Salaries	725	16	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	5	2	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	18	16	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	20	15	11
,, Sundries not mentioned	77	7	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,212	14	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	29	15	5
Grand Total	1,242	9	7
* SEE NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	4	4	$6\frac{180}{2100}$
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	14	$1\frac{190}{2100}$

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so, previous to Admission.	If Removed, Date of Remmoval.	Where sent.
J. B. .	40	14 days, hard labour.	20 Jan. 1844.	Good.	Insane when Admitted.	Removed 6th Feb. 1844, as a pauper Lunatic, his sentence having expired.	To the County Lunatic Asylum, Barming Heath.
T. J. .	24	1 calendar month hard labour.	16 July, 1844.	Good.	Insane when Admitted.	Removed 12th Aug. 1844.	

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked, without Bone.	Potatoes.	* (See Note.) Soup.	† (See Note.) Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	144	10	4	6	21	
Women	140	8¼	4	6	21	
Boys	91	7½	4	3	10½	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.						
Men	140	..	4	6	21	Whatever may be ordered by the Surgeon.
Women	140	..	4	6	21	
Boys	91	..	4	3	10½	
Not Employed.						
Men	140	..	7	..	21	
Women	140	..	7	..	21	
Boys	91	..	7	..	10½	

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per quart. The soup for prisoners employed, not at hard labour, is made from liquor in which Meat was boiled the preceding day, and contains the same quantity of vegetables, oatmeal, and seasoning for gruel. The soup for prisoners at hard labour, is made of ox-head, and contains 3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 1½ ozs. oatmeal, ¾ of an ounce of leeks or onions per quart, seasoned with pepper and salt.

† State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per quart. The Gruel contains 3 ozs. and ⅕th of oatmeal per quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
	Average Hours. Min.								
January .	7 5	32	8 in.	48	One-sixth:	13,600	11,334	The velocity of wheel is regulated by the Task-master.	Grinding and dressing Corn and turning a fly repeller.
February .	8 ..				One-fourth.	15,360	11,520		
March . .	9 7½				One-third.	17,520	11,680		
April . .	9 15				Ditto.	17,760	11,840		
May . .	9 15				Ditto.	17,760	11,840		
June . .	9 15				Ditto.	17,760	11,840		
July . .	9 15				Ditto.	17,760	11,840		
August .	9 15				Ditto.	17,760	11,840		
September.	9 15				Ditto.	17,760	11,840		
October .	8 15				One-fourth.	15,840	11,880		
November .	7 22½				One-sixth.	14,160	11,880		
December .	6 52½				Ditto.	13,200	11,000		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age. M.	Age. F.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Vincent Fenn	Governor	37	..	Feb. 1840	230 0 0	..	230 0 0	Residence in the Prison, with fuel and candles.
Rev. John Metcalfe.	Chaplain	55	..	May, 1821.	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	
D. B. Major	Surgeon	44	..	Oct. 1840	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Ann Cameron	Matron	..	36	Dec. 1834	40 0 0	2 8 10	42 8 10	A room in the Prison, 1¼ lbs. of bread daily, fuel and candles, and washing. The cost of the bread only is included under the head of Emoluments.
Henry Petley	Chief Turnkey	47	..	May, 1834.	62 8 0	..	62 8 0	Residence in the Prison, with fuel, candles, and soap.
John Ardley	Task-master	55	..	Dec. 1829	57 4 0	..	57 4 0	
John Adams	Turnkey	46	..	April, 1831	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
Thomas Rogers	Turnkey	48	..	April, 1839	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
John Bourne	Watchman	56	..	Jan. 1822	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
	Total	8	1		725 16 0	2 8 10	728 4 10	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	4	3	9
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners		..	
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	97	16	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate		..	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	20	15	11
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	6	2	8
Other Receipts	52	0	5
	180	18	9

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1212	14	2
Total Receipts of Ditto	180	18	9
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1031	15	5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	29	15	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1061	10	10

The total cost of each Prisoner is 14¼*d.* and $\frac{41}{100}$ of a farthing per day during the year.

Canterbury City Gaol and Bridewell.

CANTERBURY.—City Gaol and Bridewell.

For an account of the construction and discipline of the city gaol, we refer to our Second, Fourth, and Sixth Annual Reports.

No alteration has been made in the construction of this prison since our last Report, but some modification and alterations have been effected in the discipline.

At the period of our inspection we found 16 prisoners in custody, 11 males and 5 females, viz.:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted Felons	3	3	6
Convicted Misdemeanants	4	..	4
Felons for Sessions	..	1	1
Misdemeanors for Sessions	2	1	3
Summary Convictions	1	..	1
For want of Sureties	1	..	1
Total	11	5	16

The particulars relating to these prisoners will be seen by referring to Return (A.) appended to this Report.

The numbers committed to this prison in the course of the year:—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 . .	89	19	108
In 1843 . .	106	17	123
In 1844 . .	80	11	91

The greatest number in confinement at any one time—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 . .	23	8	31
In 1843 . .	25	5	30
In 1844 . .	23	6	29

The least number in confinement at any one time—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 . .	7	2	9
In 1843 . .	5	2	7
In 1844 . .	8	2	10

The daily average number in confinement—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 . .	11	3	14
In 1843 . .	11	2	13
In 1844 . .	13	2	15

The following return relative to the confinement of debtors in this prison will show the operation of the recent Act 7 and 8 Vic. c. 96, "An Act to amend the Laws of Insolvency, Bankruptcy, and Execution."—It will be observed, that during eight months after the passing of that Act, 9th August, 1844, there were only three debtors in custody, whereas during the eight corresponding months of the previous years there were 24 debtors imprisoned, as follows—

——	Males.	Females.	——	Males.	Females.
1843:—			1844:—		
August . . .	5	..	August . . .	3	..
September . .	1	..	September . .	..	..
October . . .	3	1	October . . .	..	..
November . .	4	..	November . .	..	..
December . .	2	..	December . .	..	..
1844:—			1845:—		
January . . .	3	..	January . . .	..	..
February . . .	4	..	February . . .	..	..
March . . .	..	..	March . . .	..	..
Total . .	22	2	Total . .	3	..

We have frequently pointed out the inconvenient and objectionable construction of this prison; and it still remains in the same condition, although the magistrates of the city and county of Canterbury have in full contemplation its alteration or reconstruction. However, the present structure is, in the first place, inefficient as to security, and two escapes have taken place since our last Report. One prisoner escaped completely, and was never afterwards heard of; and had it not been that the other was hurt in the attempt, he also would have effected his escape; as it was, this prisoner got out of the prison, and into the street; and although the injuries he sustained prevented him getting off, the circumstance, we think, as forcibly as in the other instance, proves the insecurity of the prison. Relative to the former of these escapes, the following extract from the magistrates' journal details the particulars.

City and Borough of Canterbury, and County of the same, to wit. } At a meeting of magistrates of the said city and borough, held at the gaol, in and for the said city and borough, this 18th day of July, 1842, for the purpose of investigating the cause of the escape of Benjamin Jamieson therefrom, on the morning of the 17th instant, he being a prisoner therein, charged as a deserter, from the 6th regiment of foot.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury City Gaol and Bridewell.

Present. William Bowman, Esquire, Mayor,
Edward Plummer, Esquire,
William Mount, Esquire,
Thomas Dorman, Esquire,
} Visiting Justices.

The governor, George Stone, states as follows. That I attended chapel yesterday morning, at ten minutes before nine o'clock; the whole of the prisoners were assembled there, including Jamieson. I read prayers at half-past nine; the prayers concluded, and the prisoners left the chapel, I came down stairs with the convicted prisoners, and delivered the female prisoners over to the matron. I saw six of the prisoners go up to the tower; Shoveler, the turnkey, was with them, and Jamieson was one of those six; I afterwards went into the two lower day rooms, and gave the prisoners some books to read. Three or four minutes afterwards, Shoveler came down stairs, hung the keys up which he brought down with him belonging to those parts in the towers, and I let him out of the front door, having given him permission to leave the gaol for a little exercise; a few minutes afterwards I was in the yard, and heard a great noise proceed from the tower by some one calling out "Governor, Governor." I asked one of the prisoners (Prickett) to accompany me to the top, which he did; when I got to the top of the tower, (Booth) one of the prisoners, cried out "A prisoner has escaped over the top of the wall." I looked, and found the flag rope suspended from the iron gate of the room in which Jamieson is usually confined; the rope was thrown over the parapet; I pulled it up, untied it, and brought it down stairs; I discovered the prisoner Jamieson had escaped as soon as I got down stairs. I went into the street to see if I could find any person who saw the prisoner escape; I could find no one, and I then came in again; half an hour afterwards, I saw Ratcliff, one of the police constables, and told him of the occurrence; I afterwards forwarded a note to Mr. Bigg, the constable of Sittingbourne. Shoveler returned about twenty minutes after eleven; I then told him of it, and I afterwards went to the mayor and reported the case to him; prior to seeing the mayor, I saw the superintendent of police, and reported the circumstance to him; he furnished men at my request, and I sent police constable Chambers to Ashford, and police constable Ratcliff to Faversham; I also sent Shoveler on to Sittingbourne. I forwarded the full description of the prisoner to the Police Hue and Cry Gazette; I have received no intelligence of him.

Francis Shoveler states,—I am the turnkey of the city gaol; I attended chapel yesterday morning; after chapel, I took six of the prisoners to their rooms on the top of the tower; Jamieson was one of them, and he walked on first; when I got up to the top, I saw Booth and Sewell go in one room, and I locked the door; all the other four appeared to go in the opposite room, and I locked the door; I did not go in to see if all was right, as they were all before me, and I imagined they had all gone in. I brought the keys down stairs, and the governor let me out, saying, if I wished to have a little air I might. I went out, and turned down Pound-lane, and heard nothing of the prisoner's escape until my return to the gaol, about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock in the morning; it was ten minutes after I came down that I went out; on my return, the governor informed me of the escape; I went up, and found the door of Jamieson's room locked, also the door of the staircase leading to the flag-staff. I went to Sittingbourne, and after I had been there two hours, I gained intelligence of him; but finding myself six hours behind him, I gave up the pursuit, and came home. I always examined the cell before this event took place, but on that morning I did not, as I saw them all before me; I thought they went in.

John White, a prisoner, confined in the above gaol, states, I was in the same room with Jamieson. I attended divine service at chapel yesterday morning; Jamieson was there also; after chapel we returned to our room; I went into the room first; Barber and Goldthorpe, two other prisoners, came in after me, and the door was locked; Jamieson was not there; I was reading a book, and sitting on one side of the inner door, and the first thing I saw was a rope tied to the iron door of the room; I caught hold of the rope, and we raised an alarm, and the governor came up soon afterwards. I never saw Jamieson after we left chapel; ten minutes elapsed from the time we were locked in, and until I saw the rope.

William Barber, a prisoner, confined in the said gaol:—I have been in the room with Jamieson and two others. I attended divine service at chapel yesterday morning, Jamieson was there also: when we left, Jamieson went first from chapel; we went into the room; the corporal went in first; I went in next, and Goldthorpe went next to me, and Shoveler then locked the door; he did not look in as he usually does, and ask if all is right. Goldthorpe said, "Where is the other?" meaning Jamieson, who was not there; I said, "I don't know; perhaps he is engaged below." We were sitting on a bench, which is behind the inner door; two or three minutes after we had been in the cell, Jamieson came to the outer door with a rope under his arm. I saw him fasten it to that door, which is called an iron gate; the corporal caught hold of it, and said "By Jasus, I'd cut it if I had got a knife." I saw no more of Jamieson; he said he would get away if he could, for he would be sooner transported than go back to the tread-wheel at Sandwich as a soldier; as soon as we saw Jamieson, we made an alarm by calling out, and throwing the tins about.

John Tann Sewell, a prisoner, confined in the said gaol, states:—I was at chapel yesterday morning. Jamieson was there; on our return from chapel, he was before. I was locked in the cell with Booth, opposite to the cell where Jamieson is placed; the tower over my cell leads to the flag-staff; I heard a noise over head after I had been locked in about five minutes; I looked out, and saw no one there; about five minutes more, I saw Jamieson fastening a rope to the iron door of his cell; he jumped on the wall, and slipped down by the rope; we all commenced making an alarm by calling out, and throwing our tins about, which brought the governor up.

Ordered that our clerk lay these minutes before the magistrates, at the Guildhall, on Thursday the 21st instant.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Mayor.

The other instance took place on the 25th of June, 1844, and the following is the entry in the magistrates' journal concerning it.

City and Borough of Canterbury, and County of the same, to wit. At a meeting of magistrates of the said city and borough, held at the gaol in and for the said city and borough, this 27th day of June, 1844.

Present. George Neame, Esquire, Mayor.
John Chenoweth, Esquire.
Thomas Dorman, Esquire.
Robert John Sprakeling, Esquire.

The gaoler reported the attempt to escape made by William Warren, a private in the 41st foot, on

the morning of the 25th instant, he being a prisoner for trial for felony, the particulars of which are as follows:—

That the prisoner and eight other felons assembled in the chapel at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 25th instant, as usual, to wash themselves; about a quarter of an hour afterwards, they went to their day-rooms, which are on the top towers from the chapel. I remained on the bridge a few minutes afterwards; the prisoner Warren came from the top of the prison, and in his descent one of his legs was forced through the zinc top of the bridge. I immediately ran down the steps into the street, and there saw him lying on the pavement; with the assistance of the turnkey, he was brought into the prison again, and I sent for the surgeon, who came and examined the prisoner, and found a fracture of the right fibula and contusion of left foot and back; every attention has been paid him. I received a report on Monday night that the prisoner intended to escape the first opportunity.

Taken before us—

George Neame, Mayor. George Stone, Governor.
J. Chenoweth.
Thomas Dorman.
Robert John Sprakeling.

It would seem, then, that the prisoners themselves consider the prison insecure; that in the case of the last prisoner the Governor "received a report on Monday night that the prisoner intended to escape the first opportunity." The flag-staff has now no longer any rope attached to it; and an additional vigilance is maintained with the view of preventing similar occurrences.

This prison is very defective in conveniences, as well as objectionable in arrangements. The wash-house, for instance, is very inconveniently situated, the window and door of it being open into the convicted male felons' yard, and opposite the pump in the centre, at which the prisoners are constantly working. The matron says that it is so difficult to prevent communication between the sexes, that she is obliged to have the linen washed in the female debtors' room, when that apartment is unoccupied; and frequently even in their own day-room. In our last Report we pointed out that the 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, Rule 6, enacts, "That the male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate buildings or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other." The matron says she cannot prevent the male and female prisoners from meeting in the wash-house and kitchen; but she states positively that they never do so except in her presence. The matron has now no longer any female prisoner to do her work; but the Governor retains a male prisoner in his service as heretofore, who performs every duty except the cleaning of knives, which, as a point of precaution, are kept out of his reach. This is an infringement of the 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 56, s. 6, Rule 4, which provides, "That no prisoner shall be employed in the service of any officer of a prison."

Another objectionable arrangement in the construction is that the debtors' room is situated in the females' portion of the prison, on the sole plea, we believe, of having a water-closet attached to it, which is the only room having that convenience in the prison. We submit that the want of closets, and the consequent practices adopted to supply the defect, is highly improper. We know nothing more objectionable than female prisoners being required to carry down their pails to be emptied at the further end of the felons' yard, and having to be attended every time by the matron, to prevent communication with the male felons and misdemeanants, to whose gaze they are uninterruptedly exposed. And what can be more objectionable than the arrangement that compels male prisoners to use these utensils in a room wherein several are confined, without even an opportunity for temporary retirement?

There is properly but one apartment for the females in this prison, although the debtors' room (which is on the opposite side of the stair) is occupied by them when there are no debtors in confinement; and it was so at the period of our inspection; but a debtor that evening was expected, when they must leave it, and repair to their own room, which is only 14 feet by 11 feet, and 9½ feet high, and which serves as day-room, sleeping-room, and wash-house. It contains three beds; and when more are required that they are placed upon the floor. The matron says, she has known as many as seven prisoners during the summer confined in this small room at the same time; at which period, too, the prison linen was washed therein. This is not only disadvantageous as to health, but highly improper and illegal; for what kind of discipline can be maintained where seven women are crowded together in a room 14 feet by 11 feet? At the period of our inspection we found an instance in point. A woman had to be removed from her companions, and separated in the oakum store-room, on account of the perpetual quarrelling. Besides, the practice of confining together different classes, as the convicted, untried, misdemeanants, and prisoners for want of sureties is illegal: it contravenes the 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, Rule 6.

The chapel is still occupied as a ward for the confinement of prisoners, having a strong wooden box, used as a refractory cell, built up in the one corner, and a sink in the other. We submit that this arrangement is both irreverent and improper, and ought to be discontinued. The Governor says that he has known the prayers stopped by the violent conduct of a prisoner confined in this refractory cage. At the time of our visit there were three prisoners in confinement in the chapel—one for want of sureties, and two misdemeanants.

The apartment on the left of the first landing of the stair leading to the males department of the prison is the female debtors' room, and is also used for the reception of remanded prisoners, male or female; and, when occasion requires, it is the only room in the prison available as an infirmary, for which purpose we consider it very inadequate, as it is dark and gloomy, with an exceedingly defective ventilation. It is at present used as the oakum store-room. A female

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prisoner was confined in this room; and previous to her commitment, a male prisoner for eight months. This we consider an infringement of the 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 56, s. 4, which provides, "That no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not of such a size, and lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as may be required by a due regard to health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison;" but in this room, as well as in one or two others, wherein prisoners were separately confined at the period of our inspection, there is neither a bell, nor any similar means of communication.

The principle of construction and general arrangements of this prison completely forbid anything like inspection, and consequent control over the prisoners on the part of the Governor.

The most important alteration in the discipline since our last Report is the appointment of a Chaplain of the Church of England, as the law directs, in the place of Mr. Walker, an Unitarian minister, whom the Justices authorized to officiate as chaplain, on the plea of not being able to secure the services of a clergyman of the Church of England at an annual stipend of 25*l*. The appointment of the Rev. C. W. Bewsher bears date the 30th January, 1842; he performs Divine service once every Sunday, sometimes in the morning, at other times in the afternoon; and during last Lent there was service seven times in addition. The Chaplain also attends frequently during the week to converse with the prisoners; and prayers are read every morning at ¼ to 9 o'clock, either by the Chaplain or Governor.

There is no schoolmaster appointed to afford instruction to the prisoners; but those who are willing to be taught receive lessons in reading and writing from the Governor,—much to his credit, as far as the benevolent intention is concerned, as this duty is entirely optional on his part. At the same time we question the propriety of a Governor of a prison being at the same time the schoolmaster; we believe that the close and intimate proximity which must necessarily exist between a teacher and his pupil will tend in a great measure to diminish that absolute authority which it is so essential that a Governor should exercise over his prisoners.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent since our last Report, and during the past year there has not been a single infirmary case. At the time of our inspection we found only one prisoner complaining; and it would appear that the surgeon is pretty regular in his attendance twice a-week, whether he is wanted or not, agreeably with the provisions of the Act.

The only hard labour in force is pumping water, picking oakum, and prison cleaning. The pump is situated in the male felons' yard, and, having no covering over it, cannot be used in wet weather. They begin to pump at 9 in the morning, and leave off at 4 in the afternoon, but during summer they pick oakum before 9 o'clock. They are allowed to take exercise from half-past eight till a quarter to 9 in the morning, from 12 till 1, and from 6 till 7 in the evening.

During the last year the punishments for breaches of prison discipline were 23 in number, or very nearly 1 to every 4 prisoners committed. With regard to the details of these punishments we refer to Return (B), annexed to this Report.

At the period of our inspection the prison was scrupulously clean in every part; and we were also satisfied with the dietary, bedding, and personal cleanliness of the prisoners. The grea evils in the discipline of this prison are, the facility of intercourse among the different classes of prisoners, although confined in separate positions, and the association of dissimilar classes in the same apartments. We have seen that the females, for instance, of all classes are imprisoned together; and the convicted male felons, although located in a different day-room, and having a separate airing-yard from the unconvicted prisoners, are only separated from the latter class by an iron-railing, which, as far as communication goes, is no separation at all. Misdemeanants, and those committed for want of sureties, are associated with other prisoners—if, for want of room, they cannot be kept separate. At the period of our inspection we found two prisoners convicted of a heinous crime associated with misdemeanants, for the want of accommodation to keep them separate: this state of things needs no comment. The prison requires a thorough revision and alteration; and if the City Bridewell be added to it, which, by the provision of the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 99, s. 16, is now no longer a legal difficulty, we conceive that nothing short of a new prison upon the Separate System will suffice.

For statistical information relative to this prison we refer to the annexed return.

(A.)

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS in CONFINEMENT in the City Gaol at Canterbury on the 3rd May, 1845.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admision.	If in Prison before, and how long.
J. C.	27	Assault, with intent to commit an unnatural offence	18 calendar months, hard labour each	Oct. 20, 1844	
J. W.	23				
J. D.	63	Uttering counterfeit coin .	6 ditto . . .	,, ,,	
T. W.	26	Stealing cheese . . .	1 ditto . . .	Jan. 6, 1845	
F. T.	17	Stealing silver spoon. .	3 ditto . . .	Jan. 9, ,,	
J. B.	30	Uttering counterfeit coin .	12 ditto . . .	Jan. 14, ,,	
M. H.	40	Stealing hair broom . .	1 ditto . . .	Jan. 16, ,,	
J. S.	27	Stealing from the person	3 ditto . . .	Feb. 3, ,,	4 months in 1844.
J. T.	21	Stealing looking-glass .	6 ditto . . .	March 13, ,,	
E. J.	60	Stealing sack . . .	1 ditto . . .	April 4, ,,	1 month in 1839.
M. W.	24	Having counterfeit coin in possession with, &c.	For trial . . .	April 17, ,,	
J. J.	25	Uttering counterfeit coin .	Ditto	,, ,,	
S. W.	30	Ditto	Ditto		
C. S.	49	Stealing sheets and blankets	Ditto	April 26, ,,	
T. A.	34	Assault	1 calendar month	April 28, ,,	
W. B.	42	Breach of the peace, and assaulting and threatening life of one S. R.	To find sureties to keep the peace for 12 calendar months	,, ,,	3 months in 1842.

(B.)

RETURN of the Number of PUNISHMENTS in the City Gaol at Canterbury for Prison Offences from the 1st day of January, 1844, to the 31st day of December, 1844.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.	If in prison before, and how long.
J. M. .	20	Fighting	4 days' solitary each, by order of the Visiting Justices.	
T. W. .	50	Ditto		
A. M. .	13	Breaking windows. . . .	Diet stopped 3 days.	
T. W. .	50	Refusing to work	3 days' solitary.	
		Disrespectful conduct to Visiting Justices.	12 ditto by order of Visiting Justices.	
W. B. .	21	Irreverent behaviour at chapel .	3 days' solitary.	
S. T. .	17	Tearing leaves out of a Testament	Ditto	9 months in 1843.
W. C. .	19	Cutting his clothes and also his buttons off.	2 ditto	6 months in 1843 and 1844.
J. M. .	20	Refusing to work	3 ditto.	
J. M. .	20	Ditto, and damaging prison walls	7 ditto by order of Visiting Justices.	
W. P. .	15	Refractory conduct in day-room	24 hours' solitary each .	3 months in 1843.
W. C. .	16			
H. T. .	15			
W. F. .	15	Refractory conduct	3 days' solitary . . .	14 days in 1840.
T. P. .	18	Talking while at work, and when spoken to by turnkey using insulting language.	Ditto.	
H. T. .	15	Fighting	Ditto.	
W. F. .	15			
W. C. .	19	Letting a string down to obtain tobacco from the street.	Ditto.	
W. C. .	19	Cutting his clothes to pieces .	2 ditto.	
W. W.	22	Refusing to work	3 dittto.	
J. W. .	23	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. W.	22	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. C. .	27	Disobeying orders at chapel .	Ditto.	
J. C. .	27	Refusing to work	Ditto.	

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RETURN from the City Gaol at Canterbury, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoner of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . .	1	1	2	..	3	1	4

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	24	7	10	..	34	7	5	1	..	..	5	1	39	8	47
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Total . . .	25	7	11	1	36	8	5	1	..	..	5	1	41	9	50
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Remainder . . .	25	7	11	1	36	8	5	1	..	..	5	1	41	9	50
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were Convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	12	4	6	..	18	4	5	1	..	..	5	1	23	5	28
Sentenced to Transportation . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sentences deferred.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	5	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
8. No Bills found	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	5	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total . . .	25	7	11	1	36	8	5	1	..	..	5	1	41	9	50
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	9	4	1	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For Want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	1	4
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	5	..	5
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	28	1	29
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	33	1	34

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	1	2	..	3	1	4
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors. — Prisoners for Trial	34	7	5	1	39	8	47
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors. — Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors. — Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors. — Summary Convictions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors. — Ditto transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	10	4	..	..	10	4	14
Total	50	13	7	1	57	14	71
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	33	1	..	..	33	1	34
Total of Debtors and Criminals	86	15	7	1	93	16	109

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
3. Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	13	1	..	..	13	1	14

Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	6	5	7	1	7	2	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	8
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	4	..	4	1	3	..	18	4
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	35	9	44
2. Ditto after Trial	23	5	28
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	3
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	1
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
17 Years and under 21	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
21 Years and under 30	16	6	..	..	16	6	22
30 Years and upwards	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total	34	7	5	1	39	8	47

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table, No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
30 Years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	10	3	2	..	12	3	15
Can Read only	7	1	3	1	10	2	12
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	9	3	..	..	9	3	12
Can Read and Write well	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	34	7	5	1	39	8	47

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	12	3	2	..	14	3	17
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Number of Sick at any one time	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twice	6	..	3	..	9	..	9
Thrice	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Four times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	..	4	..	10	..	10

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	14	5	7	..	21	5	26
Employment, not being hard Labour	12	..	..	1	12	1	13
Not Employed	24	8	..	..	24	8	32
Total	50	13	7	1	57	14	71

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Total	..	..	4	..	4	..	4

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	12	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	20	..	20
Solitary Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Stoppage of Diet	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	23	..	23

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	20	5	25
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	11	2	13
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	4	1	5
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	1	..	1

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	1	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	103	14	11¾
,, Male and Female Clothing	10	0	3½
,, Bedding	1	5	6
,, Straw	1	5	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	39	4	6
,, Soap	7	5	4½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	7	12	0
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	2	4	0
,, Books	0	5	3
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	2	7	0
,, Officers' Salaries	159	9	0
,, Pension to Retired Officers	20	0	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	5	2	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	18	11	4½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	378	6	9¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	23	1	6
Grand Total	401	8	3¼
* SEE NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	4	11	3
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	0	7	3

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.—The Diet is used as set forth in the Table annexed to the new code of Rules submitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury City Gaol and Bridewell.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
George Stone	Gaoler	40	April 5, 1838	60	0	0	House, lodging, fuel, washing, and 1 loaf (1½ lb.) per diem.
Mary Ann Stone	Matron	33	Ditto	10	0	0	Ditto.
Charles William Bewsher	Chaplain	34	January 31, 1842	30	0	0	
Thomas Andrews	Surgeon	42	July 11, 1833	20	0	0	Including medicines.
James Daniel Brett	Turnkey	36	October 21, 1842	39	0	0	1 loaf (1½ lb.) per diem.
	Total	5		159	0	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	3	14	0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	5	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract		..	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate		..	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts	0	18	9
Total	5	18	3

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	378	6	9¼
Total Receipts of Ditto	5	18	3
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	372	8	6¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	23	1	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	349	7	0¼

NOTE.—The cost of each Prisoner is 1*s.* 3½*d.* per head per diem.

CANTERBURY.—THE CITY BRIDEWELL OR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Canterbury City Bridewell or House Correction.

THIS prison is at a considerable distance from the city gaol, and forms part of the city workhouse. There were no prisoners in confinement at the period of our inspection. This is a most wretched prison, and, we submit, quite unfit for the confinement of prisoners for the shortest period. The two miserable cells over the river Stour have not been occupied for the last two years; we are surprised that they were ever used at all for the confinement of prisoners. The first object that attracted our attention, on entering one of the three cells for the male prisoners, was the representation of a draught-board chalked on the middle of the floor. This cell had been occupied by three prisoners who were discharged a few days previous to our visit; but how lax must have been the discipline, when the gaming was not detected, either during the confinement of the prisoners or after their dismissal, as the keeper saw the chalking for the first time upon our pointing it out to him. In the next cell which we entered we found that the last occupant had left a lasting memorial of his imprisonment therein by carving his name and sentence (W. Stockbridge, 7 days), in letters an inch long and a line deep, on the partition boards: and yet this prisoner was not punished for so doing; the keeper excusing himself by saying, that it was not observed till the convict had left the prison: indeed there has been no punishment awarded for any prison offence since the present keeper's appointment 12 months ago. We also observed a hole in the floor of this cell, which, to all appearance, has been made by rats, and the keeper says it has been there for three months without being filled up. The walls bear marks apparently of being spat upon, and, indeed, the whole prison is in an unwarrantably dirty condition. The floors and passage are washed as seldom as possible, as they take a long time to dry, a circumstance which proves that the place is damp, unwholesome, and badly ventilated. The two cells for the female prisoners are situated in a different part of the poor-house premises, and are divided by a thin wooden partition, in which are cut many large holes. The keeper directs a female servant of the poor-house to attend upon the female prisoners, but the keys are always in his possession, which is an infringement of the 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, s. 6, rule 3, which enacts "that the wards, cells, and yards allotted to female prisoners, shall be locked by keys in the custody

of the matron." Of course, unrestrained intercourse can be had all over the prison, as the keeper is often absent for hours together, and there are neither books nor labour supplied to the prisoners; consequently they are in absolute idleness, and it is no wonder that they employ their time in gaming, in writing, making figures, and cutting their names upon the prison walls. The keeper of this prison frankly admitted, and we believe him, that his duties as master of the poor-house were so extensive as quite to preclude the possibility of his paying that attention to the bridewell which he knew it required. But the union of a poor-house and bridewell is very inconvenient and improper, and ought to be discontinued; and whatever legal obstacles might have previously been in the way of uniting the city bridewell with the city gaol, they now no longer exist, as a special enactment, 5 and 6 Vic. c. 98, s. 16, provides—"And be it enacted, That so much of an Act of the first year in the reign of King George the Second, entitled 'An Act for erecting a workhouse in the city of Canterbury, for employing and maintaining the poor there, and for the better enlightening the streets of the said city,' as relates to providing, maintaining, repairing, and upholding a house of correction by the Guardians of the poor of the said city of Canterbury and their successors, and also so much of the said Act as relates to the maintaining, providing, and allowing one or more masters of the said house of correction, and as provides that the same house of correction shall be the public house of correction for the said city of Canterbury and county of the same city, shall be repealed; and that as soon as another house of correction shall have been provided for the said city and county, the prisoners in the bridewell shall be removed to such new house of correction, and thereupon the bridewell shall cease to be the house of correction for the said city and county."

The numbers committed to this prison in the course of the year—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 were.	42	7	49
In 1843 . .	44	12	56
In 1844 . .	50	6	56

The greatest number at any one time—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 were.	10	..	10
In 1843 . .	4	1	5
In 1844 . .	8	..	8

For other statistical information relative to this prison we refer to the return appended to this Report.

Return from the City House of Corrrection at Canterbury, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	28	2	..	..	28	2	30
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	14	2	..	1	14	3	17
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	6	2	1	..	7	2	9
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	49	6	1	1	50	7	57
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County ad Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury City Bridewell or House of Correction.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	49	6	1	1	50	7	57
Ditto transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	50	6	1	1	51	7	58
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	50	6	1	1	51	7	58

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Creditors	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.]

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 years.		Unlimited terms of Imprisonment.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	26	4	16	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	6

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Kent.
Canterbury City Bridewell or House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	50	7	57
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7. Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and Upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult add Juvenile.		Grand Total ot both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
17 Years and under 21	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
21 Years and under 30	12	3	..	..	12	3	15
30 Years and upwards	27	3	..	..	27	3	30
Total	49	6	1	1	50	7	57

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.—*Nil.*

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Twice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Canterbury City Bridewell or House of Correction.

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment not being Hard labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	50	6	1	1	57	1	58
Total	50	6	1	1	57	1	58

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

—	M.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greater Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	4	2	6
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the year	2	..	2
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles Issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel Ditto	..	1	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the Heads—Prison Diet, Prison Clothing, and Bedding, 8*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, or 3*s.* 2½*d.* per week per head, contract Price.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.*	Milk Porridge.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Laoour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men										
Women . . .										
Boys										
Employment, not being Hard Labour.										
Men	116	6	1	10	4½	10½	..	..	..	
Women . . .										
Boys										
Not Employed.										
Men										
Women . . .										
Boys										

* The Soup is made from Meat and Pease; the quantity per Quart unknown.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age. M.	Age. F.	When Appointed.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Edward Pringuer.	Keeper .	42	..	1 October, 842	5 14 0	5 14 0	2*s.* each Commitment, paid by the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Canterbury under their Local Act.
Total Number of Officers		1	..	Total . .	5 14 0	5 14 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Dover Town Gaol.

DOVER TOWN GAOL.

We refer to page 400 of our Second Report for an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison; and to each of our subsequent Annual Reports for other details, particularly to our Sixth Report, page 216, where we have fully described the alterations and improvements which were at that time effected, by the then visiting justices. Since that period a few further alterations have been made in the construction, which may be considered improvements as far as they extend, but the discipline remains nearly in the same condition as when last reported. The alterations in construction are the following:—

The apartment which used to be appropriated for the private use of the keeper is now occupied as a visiting justices' room, and the prison office; and the keeper has had a parlour constructed immediately communicating with it. Another "lean to" has been erected over the entrance-gate, which is available for the reception of stores under cover, and for other prison purposes, and also as a waiting room for constables and prisoners, without their being exposed to the weather as heretofore.

Each of the sleeping cells has been furnished with a bell-pull, which is in connexion with a bell fixed in the male turnkey's bed-room for the males' division, and in the bed-room of the matron for the females' side of the prison; and on the outside of each cell there is a pendulum fixed, which, in the event of the bell being rung, would vibrate for a considerable time, to indicate the cell in which the prisoner was lodged requiring assistance. The efficacy of this arrangement has already been fully tested in saving the life of a prisoner, as the following extract from the governor's journal will show:—

"February 18, 1845.—The alarm-bell was rung at half-past 11 o'clock p. m., and the turnkey reported G. R. had suspended himself by the neck; the turnkey handed a knife through the window to S. S., a fellow prisoner, and he cut him down. I directly went and unlocked the night-cell, and found he was not yet dead, and sent for the surgeon."

We may remark, that this prisoner speedily and perfectly recovered.

We found that the infirmary on the male side had been turned into a mat manufactory, there having been lately no cases of sickness sufficiently important to require the accommodation which it affords. The females' infirmary also, for the same reason, is only used as the store-room for the clean clothing of the prison: this apartment is deficient in ventilation, and the stone floor renders it cold and comfortless; and we think it is badly suited for the purposes of a sick room.

We have carefully examined every position in which the sexes could possibly obtain communication, and, with the following exceptions, we found that the recent alterations have completely remedied the faulty construction which formerly existed, in this respect, to so great an extent in this prison. The window of the laundry, however, which looks into one of the airing-yards, although screened by a hopper blind, could be overlooked, and a communication established with the female prisoners when engaged in that work-room. The airing-yard is open during the greater part of the day to the male cook and his assistant (both prisoners), and to the male turnkey. It is possible also to overlook both of the female sleeping-rooms from the chief corridor, as there is a small window in the upper part of the partition-wall of both rooms, to admit light from the passage. We confess that the male prisoners are not likely ever to have the opportunity of climbing to these windows, to overlook the women's bed-rooms, and that the prison officers are not likely to do so; and the matron asserts that the female prisoners are seldom at work in the laundry without her presence: still we submit that in no prison should there exist the semblance of an opportunity which would permit of intercourse between the sexes, either as regards the prisoners or prison officers. In our former Reports we noticed that the window of the male turnkey's apartment, one story high, looked down into the females' airing-yard; this is no longer the case, as a hopper blind is fixed against it, which prevents the women from being overlooked from that position.

Since our last Report, however, several new houses have been erected in the immediate vicinity of this gaol, the windows of some of which overlook certain parts of the prison.

The piece of ground on the south-east side of the building, which used to be a gravel yard, is now under cultivation as a flower and kitchen garden for the governor's use.

It is to be exceedingly regretted, that, whilst the authorities have been solicitous about these comparatively unimportant details of improvement in the construction of this prison, they should have left unmitigated and untouched the prevailing master evil, Gaol Association, which must mar the best directed efforts to render the discipline corrective and efficient. Prisoners here have the fullest opportunity of corrupting each other; they are necessarily associated in companies of considerable numbers; they may hold what conversation they please with each other, provided they do not create an undue disturbance; and it is manifest that they may communicate from ward to ward through the apertures in the wall which separates the wards from the corridor; they are either in idleness, or supplied only with a trifling quantity of oakum to pick; and, with the exception of mat-making, there is no provision made for teaching them trades, or any work which would develope the resources of their minds, and turn them from a corrupted to a virtuous course. No steps have been taken to afford instruction in reading or writing, or any other useful branch of education; and the assistance that is supplied, as to their spiritual concerns is, to say the most of it, of very moderate extent. From these considerations, therefore, we submit that this prison is wanting in the essential principles of good government and arrangement, and that its discipline cannot be corrective—at least we have been unable to collect the slightest evidence of its being so—but,

on the contrary, we think it must be apparent that a prisoner committed for a first offence, and, in that view, comparatively innocent, must here get contaminated; that the bad will become worse; and that consequently the prisoners will at length go forth upon society even more expert and dangerous from the experience they will have acquired during an imprisonment which, under a better system, might have reclaimed them from a career of guilt to habits of industry and rectitude. On a perusal of the punishments inflicted for infringements of the prison discipline (see Return (B) annexed to this Report) it will be observed that very bad characters are occasionally confined here. Indeed, looking at this prison in every point of view, there appears to be an urgent necessity for its conversion into one for the separate confinement of prisoners; more especially as that desirable alteration might be effected at a comparatively small cost to the corporation. A considerable number of the present sleeping-cells could be fitted up for the reception of prisoners on the Separate System; the day-rooms are convertible into similar cells; and if more accommodation were wanted, a portion of the adjoining airing-yards might be built upon.

At the period of our last inspection we were favoured with an interview with the mayor, who, with his colleagues, pay much attention to their prison duties. That gentleman is quite aware of the inefficacy of the existing system of association, and expressed an unreserved opinion in favour of separate confinement. It transpired, however, that the want of funds is likely to prevent the Corporation from entering upon this desirable alteration at the present period. But that circumstance might not offer an unsurmountable obstacle, as the statutes make ample provision for authorizing bodies corporate to take up money for the purposes of building, rebuilding, repairing, or enlarging gaols. The following are the clauses of these Acts which relate to this power,—4 Geo. IV., c. 64, ss. 54 and 55; 5 and 6 Vic., c. 98, ss. 3, 4, 9, and 10.

In the course of the last five years, each ending Michaelmas, the numbers who have passed through this gaol were very considerable, showing its great importance:—

	Criminals.		Debtors.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In 1840 the number was .	195	48	19	..	262
In 1841 „ „	226	57	14	1	298
In 1842 „ „	237	59	23	4	323
In 1843 „ „	316	53	14	1	384
In 1844 „ „	244	41	15	1	301

The greatest number in confinement at any one time in the course of the year

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1841 was .	41	9	50
In 1842 „ .	40	9	49
In 1843 „ .	57	6	63
In 1844 „ .	31	10	41

The least number in custody at one time during

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1841 was .	10	2	12
In 1842 „ .	15	9	24
In 1843 „ .	20	3	23
In 1844 „ .	16	2	18

The daily average number

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1841 was .	30	6	36
In 1842 „ .	32	6	38
In 1843 „ .	38	6	44
In 1844 „ .	29	7	36

At the period of our inspection there were 26 prisoners in custody, 23 of whom were males. The following was the classification:—

'I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Dover Town Gaol.

	Males.	Females.
Felon for trial	1	..
Misdemeanant for trial	1	..
Felons convicted	6	2
Misdemeanant convicted	1	..
Under Revenue Laws convicted	4	..
Summary convictions	3	1
Vagrants	4	..
For want of sureties	3	..
Total	23	3

The several particulars relating to these prisoners will be seen on referring to Return (A.), annexed to this Report.

The sanatory condition of the prisoners confined in this gaol in the course of the last year has been favourable; when contrasted with the two previous years, the following would appear to be the results:—

Year ending Michaelmas.	Gaol Population.	Cases of slight Indisposition.			Infirmary Cases.			Criminal Lunatics.			Deaths.			Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1842	323	148	30	178	14	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1843	384	144	21	165	19	6	25	..	1	1	..	1	1	9
1844	301	18	4	22	7	3	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	6

The surgeon visits the gaol every day, and sees every prisoner on the sick list, and also any one who may express a wish to consult him. Twice a-week (on Tuesday and Friday) he examines every prisoner in custody, and makes a general inspection of the whole prison as to the ventilation, drainage, cleanliness, labour, exercise, dietaries, and such other particulars as bear upon the health of the prisoners. The appointment of a medical officer to this gaol takes place annually, and generally a fresh surgeon is elected every year. We cannot see any advantage arising from this arrangement; on the contrary, we think that the professional services of that officer would be more efficient were the appointment to be permanent, as the inducement would then be greater to a strict discharge of his duties; and, as it is likely that some time will elapse before he thoroughly gets into the routine of those duties, it will follow, that, when he has become most useful to the institution, his year of office may be on the eve of expiring. A visiting justice expressed to us his disapprobation of the annual election of a different medical officer; he says there are many inconveniences attached to the practice. We have reason to believe that the present surgeon is a very attentive and efficient officer; we, therefore, cannot hesitate to recommend to the justices that the appointment of that gentleman should be made permanent, with a stated salary; as, under the present system, the remuneration is dependent upon the amount of attendance and medicines supplied: but it is said, the authorities expect that the expense incurred should range about 35*l.* per annum. The late surgeon's bill amounted to 64*l.* 10*s.*

The order and cleanliness of the prison are very creditable to the governor and matron. The personal cleanliness of the prisoners, as well as the cleanliness of the prison clothing and bedding, was also unexceptionable. The prisoners receive a bath on admission, and one every month during the course of their confinement; they are required to wash their feet every week, and their face and hands twice a-day. The prison is flushed morning and evening, when about three tons of water is made to pass through the closets and drains; the water is pumped into the reservoir by a prisoner, the cook's assistant. The drainage is excellent. We detected an imperfect ventilation in several parts of the prison, particularly in the punishment cells. In winter the stoves, which stand in the middle of the floor of the females' day-rooms, sometimes produce such a vitiated state of the atmosphere, that the surgeon is compelled to order their removal, or the fire to be extinguished. The only labour in force in this prison is the picking of oakum, mat-making, and the usual prison cleaning. The quantity of oakum required to be picked by each prisoner per diem is only about two pounds. The reason assigned for so small a quantity being prescribed is, that a sufficient market cannot be found for its sale. The female prisoners do all the washing; and, besides keeping their department of the prison clean, there is no other labour required of them.

The chaplain performs Divine service, with a sermon, on Sundays, and reads prayers selected from the Liturgy on Wednesday and Friday mornings. He does duty also at the workhouse, and is curate of the neighbouring parish of St. Margaret's, at Cliff, about three miles from Dover. For about a twelvemonth prior to May, 1844, he read prayers in this prison every morning, through the recommendation of the visiting justices, on the understanding that his salary would be augmented; but after much disputation in the council on the propriety of raising the chaplain's fees for the extra duty performed, it was decided by a majority that any increase of salary should not be granted, and consequently the additional service was discontinued. This decision of the council is much to be regretted, as the spiritual wants of the prisoners constantly passing through this gaol appear to be very great. The salary received by the chaplain at present is only the moderate sum of 40*l.* per annum; and the few

pounds saved by the council in this instance is, we cannot but think, an ill-judged economy. In most of the wards we noticed but one Bible, two or three Prayer-books, a few tracts, and a few other torn books. The chaplain occasionally visits the gaol to converse with the prisoners. He generally sees every prisoner in solitary confinement, and uniformly admonishes the convicts before they leave the gaol.

At the period of our inspection the routine of a day may be briefly stated to be as follows:—The prison bell is rung at a quarter before 6 in the morning, and the cells are unlocked at 6; all the prisoners then wash themselves, and, when washed, they commence their work. Breakfast is served at 8 o'clock, and half an hour is allowed for that meal. All the wards are swept out and beds laid to air, and all the dust, &c., removed to the tub for that purpose. On Wednesdays and Fridays the prisoners go to chapel at 10 o'clock in the morning. Dinners are served at noon, and one hour is allowed for dinner. The prisoners commence work at 1, and leave off at half-past 5 P.M., when suppers are served. After supper all the day wards are swept, and the dust, &c., removed to the tub. The prisoners are allowed to take exercise in the yards until they go to bed.

For statistical information respecting the commitments, terms of imprisonment, ages, state of instruction, health, labour, and expenses of the prison, we refer to the tables (D) annexed to this Report.

The following rules and regulations for the conduct and treatment of the prisoners are suspended in the prison:—

"1. All prisoners, on admission, shall be placed in a reception cell, until examined by the surgeon, when they shall be strictly searched, and all knives, or other sharp instruments or dangerous weapons, or articles calculated to facilitate escape, be taken from them; and they shall be washed and cleaned previous to their being placed in the ward of their class, unless otherwise directed by the surgeon.

"2. Money, clothes, and other effects, which prisoners may have on admission, or which may from time to time be sent for their use, shall be taken charge of by the governor, and kept in safe custody only and for the purpose of being restored as directed by the visiting justices.

"3. The utmost cleanliness being absolutely necessary in every part of the gaol, as also in the persons of the prisoners, their clothing, and bedding, they are strictly enjoined to the most rigid observance thereof. They shall wash and comb themselves every morning before breakfast, and wash their feet at least once every week; and all prisoners, except debtors and misdemeanants of the first division, or unless they are excepted by the medical officer, shall go into a tepid bath at least once in each month.

"4. The following are declared to be offences against the prison rules, which, if committed by any description of prisoner, the governor is empowered to examine into, determine upon, and may punish by ordering any offender to close confinement in a refractory or solitary cell, and keeping such offender upon bread and water only, for any term not exceeding three days; and in the event of continued or renewed misconduct, the case to be submitted to visiting or other justices, under the provision of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act: viz.—

Disorderly, indecent, or noisy behaviour.
The using of profane, bad, or obscene language, or committing any act of indecency.
Indecent or irreverent behaviour in going to, returning from, or at chapel, or absence therefrom without leave.
Idleness or negligence at work.
Wilful damage or injury to anything.
Gaming of every description.
Any attempt to barter, exchange, or receive from another prisoner any provision, clothing, bedding, &c.
Purloining provisions or other articles in or about the prison.
Defacing, injuring, or marking doors, walls, books, utensils, or other property in the prison.
Common assaults by one prisoner upon another.
Disobedience to the rules and regulations of the prison, or refusing to obey the orders of the governor or other officer of the prison.

"5. All prisoners shall be locked into their cells at sunset during the whole year, and the cells unlocked at six o'clock in the morning from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and at sunrise the remainder of the year, and no lights allowed unless by special permission."

Relating to the governor, the following are the rules and regulations:—

"1. The governor shall keep a journal for recording all occurrences of importance within the prison, particularly such as relate to the health, discipline, or employment of the prisoners, or to the infringement (from whatever cause) of any of the prison rules. He shall also record therein all punishments inflicted by his authority, or by that of a visiting or other justice, the day when such punishments shall have taken place, and the cause thereof. His journal shall be laid before the justices at quarter sessions.

"2. He shall visit and inspect every ward, cell, yard, and division of the prison, and see every prisoner once at least in every 24 hours; and in default of such daily visits and inspections, he shall state in his journal how far he has omitted them, and the cause thereof. He shall, at least once during the week, go through the prison at an uncertain hour of the night; which visit, with the hour and the state of the prison at the time, he shall record in his journal. When visiting the females' prison, he shall be attended by the matron or some other female officer.

"3. He shall at all times be ready to receive any complaint or application of a prisoner.

"4. He shall direct that all prisoners, on admission, be placed in a reception cell, that they be strictly searched, and that all knives or other sharp instruments or dangerous weapons, or articles calculated to facilitate escape, be taken from them, except as hereinafter provided with respect to debtors and misdemeanants of the first division; but in no case shall any prisoner of any class whatever be searched in the presence of any other prisoner.

"5. He, or some other officer, shall, as soon as possible after the admission of a prisoner, except in the case of debtors, note down in the prison register the prisoner's name, age, height, features, &c. He shall take charge of, and enter or cause to be entered in the prisoners' property-book, an inven-

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Kent.
Dover Town Gaol.

tory of all money, clothes, and other effects which the prisoner may have on his admission, or which from time to time may be sent to the prison for his use: he shall take charge of them for safe custody only, and for the purpose of being restored, as directed, by one or more of the visiting justices, or (in the case of misdemeanants of the first division) as directed by the rules for that class.

"6. He shall cause copies of such of the rules as relate to the treatment and conduct of prisoners (printed in legible characters) to be fixed up in conspicuous parts of the prison, so that every prisoner may have access thereto.

"7. He shall give to every prisoner, within 24 hours after his admission, a printed copy of such of the rules as relate to the conduct and treatment of prisoners; and he shall read, or cause to be read, such rules to such prisoners as cannot read; and once in every three months he shall repeat the same.

"8. He shall enforce a high degree of cleanliness in the prison, as well as respects every part of the building and yards, as the persons of the prisoners, their clothing and bedding, and everything in use.

"9. He shall direct that every prisoner wash himself thoroughly, at least once every day, and his feet at least once each week; and he shall see that there is a sufficient supply of soap, towels, and combs.

"10. He shall direct that all prisoners, except debtors and misdemeanants of the first division, or unless they are excepted by the medical officer, go into a tepid bath at least once in each month; but no prisoner shall be stripped or bathed in the presence of any other prisoner.

"11. He shall direct that in no case the hair of any female prisoner be cut, except when he thinks it necessary on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it requisite on the ground of health; and that the hair of male prisoners be not cut except for the purpose of health and cleanliness. He shall see that male prisoners be shaved at least once a-week.

"12. He shall direct that all convicted prisoners be supplied with a complete prison dress, and that all such prisoners, except misdemeanants of the first division, be required to wear it; and he shall see that prisoners before trial and misdemeanants of the first division be allowed to have the prison dress if they desire it, and be required to wear it if their own clothes be insufficient or unfit for use, or necessary to be preserved for the purposes of justice. The prison dress for prisoners before trial shall be of a different colour from that of convicted prisoners.

"13. He shall direct that every prisoner be supplied with clean linen, including shirt (whether of linen, cotton, or flannel), stockings, and handkerchiefs, at least once in every week.

"14. He shall direct that every prisoner under charge or conviction of any crime be supplied with sufficient bedding for warmth and health, and that every debtor be allowed the option of using the prison bedding.

"15. He shall direct that the bed-clothes be well aired every day, and that, when the weather permits, this be done in the open air.

"16. He shall direct that, where sheets are in use, they be washed not less often than once each month, and, for prisoners under medical treatment, not less than once each fortnight, or as often as the medical officer may deem necessary; and, where sheets are not in use, that the blankets be washed with the same frequency as that prescribed for the sheets. The sheets which have been used by one prisoner shall not be transferred to another until they have been washed.

"17. He shall direct the distribution of food according to the prescribed scales of diet, and shall attend, or take care that the deputy governor or principal officer attends, at each distribution of food to the prisoners; and he shall cause any article of food to be weighed or measured, if so required by a prisoner.

"18. He shall direct that the prisoners have three meals each day; and that at least two of these be hot.

"19. He shall direct that a prisoner before trial who does not receive the prison allowance of food, may procure for himself, or receive at proper hours, a reasonable quantity of cooked provision and malt liquor, not exceeding one pint, in any one day of twenty-four hours: and any linen, bedding, clothing, or other necessaries, subject to a strict search, and under such regulations as may be deemed expedient, in order to prevent extravagance and luxury in a prison; and such articles so procured may be paid for out of the moneys belonging to such prisoner, in the hands of the governor. No part of such food, malt liquor, or other articles shall be given, sold to, or exchanged with any other prisoner; and any prisoner transgressing this rule shall be prohibited from procuring any food or other articles for such a period as a visiting justice may direct. But the governor shall not permit such prisoner to receive the prison allowance of food on the days whereon he procures or receives food under this rule.

"20. He shall direct that no prisoner be set to work immediately after any meal.

"21. He shall direct that no wine, beer, cider, or other fermented liquor, or tobacco, be admitted for the use of any prisoner, without a written order from the medical officer, specifying the quantity, and for whose use; except in the case of debtors, prisoners for trial or examination, or misdemeanants of the first division.

"22. He shall provide useful employment, with the necessary materials and instruction, for all prisoners; in order that all convicted prisoners sentenced to hard labour, but not placed on the treadwheel, and all prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment (except those of the first division) be set to work; and that all prisoners before trial, debtors, and misdemeanants of the first division, may have the option of employment.

"23. He shall, on the acquittal of any prisoner, or when no bill of indictment is found against him, pay to such prisoner, on his discharge, such an allowance out of his earnings as the visiting justices may think fit and reasonable; but he shall not allow convicted prisoners any portion of their earnings, nor any extra allowance in consequence of any labour or work performed by them.

"24. He shall see that no prisoner who is a Jew be compelled to labour on his sabbath.

"25. He shall see all prisoners, including those sentenced to hard labour, have such an amount of time allowed to them for instruction as the chaplain may think proper; whether such instruction withdraws them from their labour for a time or not.

"26. If he shall at any time deem it improper or inexpedient for a prisoner to associate with the other prisoners of the class to which he may belong, he may confine such prisoner with any other class of prisoners, or in any other part of the prison, until he can receive directions respecting the case from a visiting justice, to whom he shall apply with as little delay as possible; but no prisoner before trial shall be placed with a convicted prisoner.

"27. He shall prohibit gaming of every kind in the prison, and among every description of prisoners; and he shall seize and destroy all dice, cards, and other instruments of gaming.

"28. He shall have power to hear all complaints touching any of the following offences: that is to say,—disobedience to the rules of the prison; common assaults by one prisoner upon another; profane cursing and swearing; indecent behaviour; or any irreverent behaviour at chapel; all of which are declared to be offences, if committed by any description of prisoners; absence from chapel without leave; idleness or negligence in work, or wilful damage or mismanagement of it; which are also declared to be offences if committed by any prisoner under charge or conviction of any crime. He may examine any persons touching such offences, and may determine thereupon; and may punish all such offences by ordering any offender to close confinement in a refractory or solitary cell, and by keeping such offender upon bread and water only for any term not exceeding three days; but he shall not determine any of these cases without previous examination; neither shall he delegate his authority in these matters to any other person.

"No punishments or privations of any kind shall be awarded except by the governor, or by a visiting or other justice.

"29. He shall not, under any pretence, continue close confinement in any cell with bread and water for prison offences for a longer period than three days; but in the event of continued or renewed misconduct, he shall submit the case to a Visiting or other Justice, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

"30. He shall not put handcuffs or any other description of irons on a prisoner, except in cases of absolute necessity; and he shall enter in his journal full particulars of every such case, and give notice thereof forthwith to a visiting justice. He shall not continue handcuffs or any other irons on a prisoner longer than twenty-four hours without an order in writing from a visiting justice, specifying the cause thereof, and the time during which the prisoner is to be ironed.

"31. He shall keep a misconduct book, in which shall be entered any case of misconduct which is reported, or which is followed by punishment, together with the date, the name of the prisoner, the offence, and the punishment awarded.

"32. Before any prisoners under the age of twenty-one years are discharged, he shall inform their relatives and friends (if there are any of good character whose names and residence he can ascertain) on what day and at what time the prisoner will be discharged, that they may have the opportunity of attending to receive him. All prisoners whose terms of imprisonment expire on a Sunday are to be discharged on the Saturday next preceding.

"33. He shall allow prisoners committed for examination or for trial to see their legal advisers at all reasonable times, and in private if required, unless a committing or visiting magistrate shall have issued an order to the contrary; or unless he shall know any sufficient cause why such legal adviser should not be admitted; in which latter case the name of the applicant, together with the name of the prisoner whom he applied to visit, shall be entered in his journal. He shall also allow convicted prisoners to see their legal advisers on an order from a visiting justice. Every person, however, claiming admission as a legal adviser must be a certificated attorney or solicitor, or his authorized clerk.

"34. He shall allow prisoners committed for examination to see their friends and relations at reasonable hours, unless a visiting or committing magistrate shall have issued an order to the contrary, or unless he shall know any sufficient reason why any person should not be admitted; in which latter case the name of the applicant, together with the name of the prisoner whom he applied to visit, and the date of the refusal, shall be entered in his journal.

"35. He shall allow prisoners committed for trial to see their friends and relations at reasonable hours twice a week without any order, or oftener by an order in writing from a visiting or committing magistrate, unless a visiting or committing magistrate shall have issued an order to the contrary, or unless he shall know any sufficient cause why any person should not be admitted; in which latter case the name of the applicant, together with the name of the prisoner whom he applied to visit, and the date of the refusal, shall be entered in his journal.

"36. He shall not allow convicted prisoners to see their relations and friends until after the expiration of the first three months of their imprisonment; but subsequently to that period he shall allow them to receive visits once in the course of each successive three months. In case of sickness or other special circumstances, however, he shall allow convicted prisoners, and prisoners committed for non-payment of penalties, or for want of sureties, to see their relations and friends at other times; such special circumstances to be entered in his journal.

"37. Upon the special application of a prisoner of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church, he shall allow such prisoner to absent himself from chapel; and in accordance with the spirit of the law with respect to prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church, he shall allow a minister of such persuasion, at the special request of any such prisoner, to visit him, in order to give him the instruction and counsel which he would otherwise receive in his class or private cell from the chaplain, under such restrictions imposed by the visiting justices as shall guard against the introduction of improper persons, and as shall prevent improper communications.

"38. He shall not permit the admission of visitors to prisoners on a Sunday, except in special cases by a written order of a committing or visiting justice, and except in the case of a minister visiting any prisoner of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church.

"39. He shall allow prisoners committed for examination or for trial, to send and receive letters, unless a visiting or committing magistrate shall have issued an order to the contrary, or unless he shall know a sufficient cause why any such letter should not be sent or received; in which latter case he shall record the fact in his journal. He shall, under the same restrictions, allow convicted prisoners to send and receive one letter in the course of each quarter of a year.

"40. He shall inspect every letter to or from a prisoner under charge or conviction of any crime, except such letters as are addressed to a visiting justice or other proper authority; and in every case where he shall deem it necessary to withhold a letter either to or from a prisoner, he shall record the fact in his journal, and shall without delay lay such letter before a visiting justice for his decision. He may also inspect any letter to or from a debtor, when he has reason to suspect that it refers to any escape, or infringement of discipline, entering his having done so in his journal, and marking the letter with his initials."

Return (A.)

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the Dover Borough Gaol on the 10th September, 1845.

Ward.	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Charge (if for Trial.)	Offence (if Convicted).	Sentence.	Can Prisoner Read and Write.	If in Prison before and how often.
	Females.							
No. 1.	I. M. .	38	Sept. 10, 1845	. .	Offence against Paving Act.	10 days' imprisonment.	Read not write. .	Once.
No. 2.	J. A. .	45	Aug. 28, 1844	. .	Felony . . .	12 calendar months	,,	No.
No. 3.	E. B. A.	21	Feb. 18, 1845	. .	,,	6 calender months .	Read and write imp.	No.
	Males.							
No. 4.	T. H.	27	April 5, 1845	. .	Smuggling . .	6 calendar months .	Read and write imp.	No.
,,	J. T. .	24	July 14, 1844	. .	Assault . . .	3 calendar months or find sureties.	,,	3 times.
,,	T. O. .	31	July 10, 1845	. .	,,	6 calendar months or find surties.	,,	Once.
No. 5.	J. D. .	19	Aug. 30, 1844	. .	Felony . . .	12 calendar months	,,	No.
,,	W. B.	39	Nov. 19, 1844	. .	,,	9 calendar months .	Read and write well	3 times.
,,	G. B. R.	17	Dec. 24, 1844	. .	,,	12 calendar months	Read and write imp.	No.
,,	G. B. .	23	April 26, 1845	. .	,,	6 calendar months .	Neither . . .	Once.
,,	J. G. .	27	June 25, 1845	. .	,,	,, ,,	Read and write well	No.
,,	W. H.	45	July 8, 1845 .	. .	,,	,, ,,	Read and write imp.	No.
No. 6.	J. S. .	21	Aug. 1, 1845.	Obtaining money by false pretences	. .	. .	Neither . . .	No.
,,	W. D.	17	Aug. 11, 1845	Felony . .	. .	. .	Read and write imp.	Once
No. 7.	M. D..	45	Aug. 25, 1845	. .	Offence against Paving Act.	21 days . . .	Neither . . .	No.
,,	J. B. .	30	Aug. 30, 1845	. .	Assaulting police officer.	14 days . . .	Read and write well	No.
,,	C. B. .	21	Sept. 1, 1845.	. .	Stealing a dog .	21 days . . .	Neither. . . .	Once
,,	T. S. .	29	,, ,,	. .	Vagrancy . .	14 days . . .	Neither. . . .	No.
,,	J. O. .	50	Sept. 9, 1845.	. .	,,	7 days	Read and write imp.	Twice.
,,	J. B. .	46	Sept. 6, 1845.	. .	,,	,,	,,	No.
No. 8.	E. L. .	33	Jan. 7, 1845 .	. .	False pretence .	12 calendar months	Neither . . .	No.
,,	J. H. .	58	Aug. 5, 1845.	. .	Smuggling . .	9 calendar months .	Neither . . .	Once.
,,	G. T. .	43	,, ,,	. .	,,	6 calendar months .	Read and write imp.	No.
,,	S. W. .	32	,, ,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	Neither. . . .	No.
,,	T. K. .	24	Aug. 30, 1845	. .	Assault . . .	1 calendar month .	Read not write .	No.
Itch ward	W. D.	49	Sept. 8, 1845.	. .	Vagrancy . .	14 days . . .	Read and write imp.	No.

Return (B.)

A Return of the Punishments for Breaches of the Prison Discipline in the Dover Borough Gaol, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.	If in Prison before and how often.	By whose Order.	Remarks.
1843.							
Oct. 17	Hannah H.	20	In bed when unlocked in the morning.	Admonished . .	No .	Governor.	
,,	James D. .	46	Going to chapel stopped back to communicate with a prisoner of a different class.	8 hours' solitary .	Once .	,,	
Oct. 27	John S. .	36	Being dirty in night-cell . .	Admonished . .	No .	,,	
Oct. 31	John S. .	36	Picking his oakum bad, and dirty in day-ward.	1 day solitary . .	No .	,,	
Nov. 6	Thomas J. .	29	Not making his bed up . .	Admonished . .	No .	,,	
Nov. 7	Thomas J. .	29	,, ,, . .	1 day solitary . .	No .	,,	
Dec. 10	Catherine S.	51	When unlocked in the morning in bed.	Admonished . .	9 times	,,	
Dec. 13	William D.	24	Striking a fellow-prisoner .	,,	No .	,,	Both promised never to do the like again.
,,	Joseph W. .	23	Provoking a fellow-prisoner to strike him.	,,	No .	,,	
Dec. 16	Hannah H.	20	Endeavoured to make believe she was pregnant.	3 days' solitary .	No .	S. M. Latham, Esq. Visiting Justice.	
Dec. 18	Thomas J. .	29	Breaking a window and telling lies.	2 days' solitary .	No .	Governor.	
Dec. 20	John W. .	15	Quarrelling in day-ward . .	Admonished . .	No .	,,	
,,	Daniel D. .	19	,, ,, . .	,,	No .	,,	
,,	Thomas R.	13	Destroying his cap and disorderly conduct in night-cell	7 hours' solitary .	No .	,,	Conduct bad.
Dec. 23	Thomas R.	13	Singing in night-cell . . .	8 hours' solitary .	No .	,,	
,,	Thomas K.	12	,, ,, . .	,,	No .	,,	

A Return of the Punishments for Breaches of the Prison Discipline, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.	If in Prison before and how often.	By whose Order.	Remarks.
1843.							
Dec. 28	Thomas J. .	29	Secreting a cap belonging to a fellow prisoner.	1 day solitary . .	No .	Governor	
1844.							
Jan. 1	Anton T. L.	33	Striking governor. . . .	3 days' solitary .	No .	,,	Conduct in solitary very bad.
Jan. 19	James C. .	25	Not picking his stint of oakum	7 hours' solitary .	Once .	,,	
Jan. 20	Thomas J. .	29	,, ,,	5 hours' solitary .	No .	,,	
Jan. 21	John W. .	15	Making noise in night-cell .	Admonished . .	No .	,,	
Jan. 23	Catherine S.	51	Dirty in person and day-ward	2 days' solitary .	9 times	,,	
Jan. 27	Thomas J. .	29	Not picking his stint of oakum	18 hours' solitary .	No .	,,	
Jan. 29	Fuller H. D.	14	Using obscene language . .	10 hours' solitary .	No .	,,	
,,	James G. .	15	,, ,,	,,	No .	,,	
Feb. 1	Charles E. .	18	Inattention at chapel . . .	Admonished . .	No .	,,	
Feb. 12	James D. .	37	Using insulting language to turnkey.	2 days' solitary .	Twice	,,	
Feb. 21	James D. .	37	Using obscene language . .	3 days' solitary .	Twice	,,	
Feb. 23	Frederick A.	18	Not picking his stint of oakum	2 days' solitary .	No .	,,	
Feb. 29	John G. .	18	Quarrelling with a fellow prisoner.	,,	No .	,,	
Mar. 2	William J. .	29	Putting yarns down the water-closet.	3 days' solitary, .	No .	,,	
Mar. 3	John W. .	15	Using obscene language . .	3 hours' solitary .	No .	,,	Promised not to do the like again.
Mar. 5	Fuller H. D.	14	Disorderly conduct in day-ward and making faces at the turnkey.	2 days' solitary .	No .	,,	
,,	John G. .	18	,, ,,	,,	No .	,,	
Mar. 6	William J.	29	Singing and disorderly conduct in night-cell.	1 day solitary . .	No .	,,	
,,	James G. .	15	,, ,,	,,	No .	,,	
Mar. 29	Benj. S. .	17	Laughing in chapel . . .	8 hours' solitary .	No .	,,	
April 1	Thomas M.	60	Dirting his bed	3 days' solitary .	No .	,,	Conduct very bad.
April 17	James W. .	36	Not picking his stint of oakum and refused to pick any more	,,	No .	,,	
April 22	James W. .	36	Quarrelling with a fellow prisoner and making use of obscene language.	,,	No .	,,	
May 19	John G. .	18	Laughing in chapel and disorderly conduct towards his fellow prisoners.	,,	No .	,,	
May 20	Hannah H.	20	Talking going to chapel . .	Admonished . .	No .	,,	
June 11	Charles B. .	23	Not picking his stint of oakum	1 day solitary . .	Twice	,,	
June 13	Charles B. .	23	,, ,,	,,	Twice	,,	
June 20	Sarah S. .	24	Neglecting her work . . .	Admonished . .	No .	,,	
June 21	Sarah S. .	24	Using obscene language and riotous conduct.	2 days' solitary .	No .	,,	
June 22	John B. .	30	Not picking his stint of oakum	1 day solitary . .	No .	,,	
June 25	John G. .	18	Pushing a fellow prisoner off his seat when at work, and disorderly behaviour in day-ward.	3 days' solitary .	No .	,,	
,,	William B.	56	Secreting yarns in water-closet	1 day solitary . .	No .	,,	
July 4	Aaron W. .	19	Stealing a breast pin from a fellow prisoner.	3 days' solitary .	No .	,,	
July 5	Hannah H.	17	Telling lies and disrespectful conduct to matron.	,,	No .	,,	
July 8	William B.	56	Soaking his yarn in water .	Admonished . .	No .	,,	
July 9	William B.	56	14 lbs. short weight in his oakum, when asked to account for it, he said it was all there, searched his person and found the exact quantity in the bosom of his shirt.	3 days' solitary .	No .	,,	
July 13	John D. .	21	Not picking his stint of oakum	1 day solitary . .	No .	,,	
July 17	George P. .	24	Marking on the arm of a fellow prisoner man and woman, he having been previously caught at the same and told not to do it again	3 days' solitary .	Once .	,,	When unlocked was found lying on the stones with his throat cut, he only underwent one day solitary.
July 23	William A..	18	Singing in infectious ward .	1 day punishment diet in infectious ward.	No .	,,	

A Return of the Punishments for Breaches of the Prison Discipline, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.	If in Prison before and how often.	By whose Order.	Remarks.
1844.							
July 28	William S. .	30	Having his cap on in chapel .	Admonished . .	No .	Governor	
July 31	Aaron W. .	18	Singing when taking exercise.	1 day solitary . .	No .	,,	
Aug. 9	William S. .	19	Secreting tobacco-pipes and lucifers.	,,	7 times	,,	
,,	Richard M.	23	Assisting ditto	,,	Once .	,,	
Aug. 14	George R. .	18	Disrespectful conduct in day-ward.	2 hours' solitary .	No .	,,	
Aug. 21	Charles E. .	19	Refusing to go to his work and swearing.	3 days' solitary .	No .	,,	
Aug. 31	Thomas R.	13	Speaking to a fellow prisoner over night cell window	1 day solitary . .	No .	,,	
Sept. 10	Hannah H..	20	Destroying yarn and quarrelling with her fellow prisoner.	3 days' solilary .	No .	,,	
Oct. 2	Hannah H.	20	Telling surgeon a lie . . .	1 day solitary . .	No .	,,	

Return (C.)

Rates of Diet for Prisoners.

The following are the prescribed rates of diet:—

CLASS 1.

Convicted Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding Three Days.

——	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner.	1 lb. of bread.	1 lb. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

CLASS 2.

Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days.

——	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner.	12 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread.
Supper.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at Hard Labour, to have in addition 1 pint of soup per week.

CLASS 3.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, and not more than Three Months.

——	Males.	Females.
	Breakfast,—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. f bread.
Sunday	Dinner,—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday		
Tuesday	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.
Saturday		
Monday	8 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel, when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.
Wednesday		
Friday		
	Supper,—same as breakfast.	Same as breakfast.

CLASS 4.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months.

——	Males.	Females.
	Breakfast,—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday		
Tuesday	Dinner,—3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday		
Saturday		
Monday		
Wednesday	1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
Friday.		
	Supper,—same as breakfast.	Same as breakfast.

Rates of Diet for Prisoners—*continued.*

CLASS 5.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months.

—	Males.	Females.
Sunday	Breakfast,—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	Dinner,—4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday		
Saturday		
Monday	Breakfast,—1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa-nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa-nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday		
Friday	Dinner,—1 pint of soup; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper, the seven days,—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

CLASS 6.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement.

—	Males.	Females.
	The ordinary diet of their Class.	The ordinary diet of their Class.

CLASS 7.

Prisoners for Examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves.

—	Males.	Females.
	The same as Class 4.	The same as Class 4.

CLASS 8.

Destitute Debtors.

—	Males.	Females.
	The same as Class 4.	The same as Class 4.

CLASS 9.

Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. bread per diem.
Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the provision of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

—	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner.	8 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread.
Supper.	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.

Ingredients of Soup and Gruel:—

NOTE.—The soup to contain per pint 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quanties exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.
Dover Town Gaol.

RETURN (D).

RETURN from the Town Gaol at Dover, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	9	2	..	1	9	3	12

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes & Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adults.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	22	8	8	2	30	10	11	1	..	..	11	1	41	11	52
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year*	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27	8	9	2	36	10	11	1	..	..	11	1	47	11	58
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Remainder	22	8	9	2	31	10	11	1	..	..	11	1	42	11	53
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	17	6	5	1	22	7	3	..	..	..	3	..	25	7	32
Sentenced to Transportation	2	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	5
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	2	..	2	1	4	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	7	1	8
8. No Bills found	1	1	1	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	4	1	6	2	8
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22	8	9	2	31	10	11	1	..	..	11	1	42	11	53
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1

* Three to St. Augustine's, Canterbury; two to the County Gaol, Maidstone.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	89	11	9	2	98	13	111
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
8. Under the Larceny Act	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	23	4	1	..	24	4	28
11. For want of Sureties	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	21	6	..	..	21	6	27
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	166	23	10	2	176	25	201
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	..	3
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	12	1	13
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or an Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rate	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	12	1	13

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	2	..	1	9	3	12
	Summary Convictions	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	30	10	11	1	41	11	52
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
	Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	166	23	10	2	176	25	201
	Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total		222	37	22	4	244	41	285
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		3	..	..	..	3	..	3
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		12	1	..	..	12	1	13
Total of Debtors and Criminals		237	38	22	4	259	42	301

I. HOME DISTRICT.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	13	3	2	..	15	3	18
3. Summary Convictions	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	21	3	2	..	23	3	26
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Creditors	22	3	2	..	24	3	27

Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	4	7	1	12	4	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	31	10
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	1	3	..	3	1	1	2	11	1	3	2	22	7
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	49	3	78	8	30	10	1	1	2	..	5	1	1	..	166	23
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.					
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1				
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	4	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	42	11	53
2. Ditto after Trial	25	7	32
3. Ditto under Summary Convictions	176	25	201
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	4	1	5
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	1	5	1	6
17 Years and under 21	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
21 Years and under 30	16	3	..	..	16	3	19
30 Years and upwards	5	6	..	..	5	6	11
Total	30	10	11	1	41	11	52

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	6	2	6	2	8
17 Years and under 21	34	2	..	..	34	2	36
21 Years and under 30	61	8	..	..	61	8	69
30 Years and upwards	71	13	..	..	71	13	84
Total	166	23	10	2	176	25	201

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	7	3	2	1	9	4	13
Can Read only	7	3	5	..	12	3	15
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	15	4	4	..	19	4	23
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	30	10	11	1	41	11	52

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	59	13	4	2	63	15	78
Can Read only	24	6	1	..	25	6	31
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	73	4	5	..	78	4	82
Can Read and Write well	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	166	23	10	2	176	25	201

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	18	4	..	..	18	4	22
Infirmary Cases	7	3	..	..	7	3	10
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Criminal Lunatics	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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County and Borough Gaols.

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Dover Town Gaol.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	36	8	4	..	40	8	48
Twice	15	1	1	..	16	1	17
Thrice	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
Four Times or more	2	2	1	..	3	2	5
Total	59	12	7	..	66	12	78

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	139	21	12	3	151	24	175
Employment, not being Hard Labour	65	13	1	..	66	13	79
Not Employed	18	3	9	1	27	4	31
Total	222	37	22	4	244	41	285

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Privately	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	1	..	1	..	2	..	2

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	20	7	3	1	16	..	3	..	42	8	50
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	7	3	1	16	..	3	..	42	8	50

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HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
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Dover Town Gaol.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.	31	10	41
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	29	7	36
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year .	3	..	3
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	1	..	1

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	2	2	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	2	2	,, Blankets . . .	2	2
Clogs	..	2	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases . .	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	213	17	4
,, Male and Female Clothing	46	18	2
,, Bedding	9	14	7
,, Straw	1	13	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	17	0
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, beer, and spirits	0	11	1
,, Fuel	20	5	0
,, Soap	5	4	9
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	3	12	0
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	2	3	3
,, Books	10	4	9
,, Furniture	13	10	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	2	14	0
,, Officers' Salaries	272	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	6	18	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons .		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	8	11	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	2	13	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	621	8	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	93	9	5
Grand Total	714	18	1
* SEE NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	6	1	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	2	6

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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Dover Town Gaol.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so, previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
J. E.	49	Six months for want of sureties.	1843. Nov. 17 .	Good .	Not on admission, but known to have been insane previous to admission.	1843. Nov. 27 .	Not Insane.	1843. Dec. 2 .	Haslar Hospital.
W.W.	21	Six calendar months' house of correction, hard labour.	1843. July 20 .	Good .	Ditto . . .	1844. Mar. 1 .	Not Insane.	1844. Mar. 7 .	Hoxton House.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The Dietary has been according to the Rates prescribed by the Regulations lately issued by Sir James Graham, a copy of which Rates is annexed. See Return (C.)

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John George Coulthard.	Governor .	32	Feb. 24, 1841 .	95 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	2*s.* on every indictment; apartments, soap, candles, and fuel estimated at 15*l.*
Ann Coulthard . .	Matron .	33	April 13, 1841 .	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..
Thomas Finnis Back	Turnkey.	49	Oct. 7, 1842 .	52 10 0	..	52 10 0	Apartments, candles, and fuel estimated at 12*l.*
Edward George Boys	Chaplain.	35	1838 . . .	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	..
Edward Jones . .	Surgeon .	28	1843 . . .	64 10 0	..	64 10 0	The surgeon is paid according to his attendance, and the medicine supplied.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	10	5	0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	2	16	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	83	6	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate .	6	2	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for Removal of Transports . .	8	11	6
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . .	18	6	0
Other Receipts	0	4	0
Total	129	10	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	621	8	8
Total Receipts of Ditto	129	10	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	491	18	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	93	9	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees . . .	585	7	7

NOTE.—The total cost of each prisoner per day is about 1*s.* 3*d.*

DOVER CASTLE—DEBTORS' GAOL.

FOR an account of the construction and management of this prison, we refer to p. 408 of our Second Report, in 1837; since that time there have been no alterations effected in any respect. The late Bodar, or keeper, died on the 19th February, 1844, and was succeeded by his son, the present Bodar, on the following November. The right of appointment is vested in the lord warden of the Cinque Ports and constable of Dover Castle. There are three sources from which funds are derivable for the support of prisoners in confinement in this gaol who have not the means of maintaining themselves. The first is the interest of 800*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, left by deed of gift by the late James Neild, Esq.; the second is the sum of 300*l.* per annum, which is raised within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports by virtue of the local Act, 54 Geo. III., c. 97; and the third is the proceeds of the alms'-box, which is affixed at the entrance to the Castle, and to which the debtors solicit contributions by ringing a bell when they see visitors approaching. We could not ascertain exactly the amount of alms obtained in this way; but the Bodar thinks it would not exceed 30*l.* throughout the year. The prison allowance of bread per day is 2 lbs. to each debtor who cannot maintain himself. A prisoner may buy a quart of beer or porter, or a pint of wine instead, each day; but no spirits are permitted. unless under medical certificate. At the period of our inspection there were three prisoners in confinement, one of whom was a Crown debtor. They were located in the same apartment, and they all smoked. The place was saturated with tobacco-smoke, and was very offensive; it was, besides, dirty, and without a trace of order or neatness. There did not appear, indeed, to be any discipline worthy of the name maintained in the gaol.

A clergyman, who has other duties to perform in the town, reads prayers to the debtors every Sunday morning, and occasionally visits them during the week. In cases of sickness a surgeon is called in; but it is said that the prisoners are remarkably healthy.

The total number of prisoners in custody in the course of the last year, ending Michaelmas 1844, was 27. The numbers for the last five years have varied but little, as the following, Return will show, viz.,

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840 the number was .	31	..	31
In 1841 „ .	32	2	34
In 1842 „ .	41	1	42
In 1843 „ .	28	2	30
In 1844 „ .	25	2	27

The effect of the late enactment (7 and 8 Vic., c. 96) has been to reduce the number of commitments exactly one-half; for during the first year after the passing of that statute (9th August, 1844) the number committed to the prison was only 15, whilst in the course of the immediately preceding year the number was 30.

RETURN of the Number of Debtors committed to the Prison of Dover Castle during the following periods:—

—	Males.	Female.	Total.	—	Males.	Females.	Total.
9th to 31st Aug., 1843	3	..	3	9th to 31st Aug., 1844	..	2	2
1st to 30th Sept., „	3	..	3	1st to 30th Sept., „	..	2	2
1st to 31st Oct., „	2	..	2	1st to 31st Oct., „	1	..	1
1st to 30th Nov., „	3	..	3	1st to 30th Nov., „	..	..	..
1st to 31st Dec., „	3	..	3	1st to 31st Dec., „	..	..	..
1st to 31st Jan., 1844	3	..	3	1st to 31st Jan., 1845	1	..	1
1st to 29th Feb., „	4	..	4	1st to 28th Feb., „	2	..	2
1st to 31st March, „	..	..	..	1st to 31st March, „	..	..	..
1st to 30th April, „	1	1	2	1st to 30th April, „	2	..	2
1st to 31st May, „	2	..	2	1st to 31st May, „	1	..	1
1st to 30th June, „	1	..	1	1st to 30th June, „	1	..	1
1st to 31st July, „	4	..	4	1st to 31st July, „	2	1	3
1st to 9th Aug., „	..	..	..	1st to 9th Aug., „	..	..	..
Total from 9th Aug., 1843, to 9th Aug., 1844	29	1	30	Total from 9th Aug., 1844, to 9th Aug., 1845	10	5	15

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Dover Castle Debtors' Gaol.

RETURN from the Debtors' Gaol at Dover Castle, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the year	7	..	7
Admitted in the course of the year	19	2	21
On mesne process	1	..	1
In execution	18	2	20
Total	19	2	21

Number of Debtors in the prison at the date of this Return 9

Officer's Salary, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.	
Francis Sisley Sell	Bodar, serjeant-at-arms, and marshal.	35	Nov. 13, 1844	40 0 0	164 6 8	204 6 8	For the commitment and discharge of prisoners and execution of process.

The above account of fees and emoluments is made out from the best information I can obtain from the books of the late Bodar (who died on the 19th February, 1844) and his assistant, by whom the duty was executed from that time to the date of my appointment. The late Bodar, from extreme ill health, depended much on his assistant, who has left the town, and many of his accounts are imperfect.

FRANCIS S. SELL, *Bodar, &c., of Dover Castle.*

Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officer's Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	40 0 0

Hythe Borough Gaol.

HYTHE.—BOROUGH GAOL.

THERE was no prisoner in confinement in this gaol at the period of our inspection; indeed there has been no commitment during the whole of last year. In 1842, the number committed was 15 males, 1 female, total 16. In 1843, the number was 5 males, 1 female, total 6, viz.:—

Name.	Age.	Could Read or Write.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence.
In 1842.				
E. J. . .	26	Both . . .	Felony . . .	Discharged.
C. M. . .	40	Neither . . .	,,	6 weeks.
J. R. . .	43	,,	,,	,,
T. W. . .	35	,,	Assault . . .	1 calendar month.
A. G. . .	20	Read . . .	Vagrancy . .	14 days.
T. W. . .	32	Both. . . .	,,	1 calendar month.
D. P. . .	60	,,	,,	,,
J. M. . .	52	,,		,,
C. B. . .	28	Neither . . .	Malicious injury	,,
W. H. . .	30	,,	Assault . . .	,,
C. F. . .	30	Read . . .	,,	,,
J. B. . .	24	Both. . . .	Felony . . .	6 calendar months.
C. S. . .	22	Neither . . .	,,	Discharged.
J. R. . .	9	,,	,,	,,
D. M. . .	7	,,	,,	,,
H. W. . .	25	Both. . . .	,,	,,
In 1843.				
T. H. . .	21	Both. . . .	Uttering base coin	12 calendar months.
E. P. . .	19	Read . . .	,,	6 calendar months.
S. K. . .	30	Neither . . .	Felony . . .	Discharged.
T. S. . .	22	Read . . .	,,	2 months.
W. J. . .	30	Both. . . .	,,	6 months.
R. T. . .	34	..	Assault . . .	6 weeks.
In 1844.				
None . .	..	..	..	..

This prison consists of two wards, one for the confinement of males, the other for females, with one airing-yard common to both. The windows of the wards are exactly opposite each other, both looking into the yard, and are scarcely 20 feet apart. Of course great facility of communication is obtained, as if, indeed, the prison had been constructed mainly, for that purpose. And by way of securing a still greater opportunity of gaol intercourse, each class of prisoners are allowed three hours for exercise every day in the yard; thus the half of the day may be spent by the prisoners talking at the windows of each others wards. The 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, rule 6, provides, "that the male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate buildings or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other;" but here this statutary rule is flagrantly set at nought. Some time ago, E. P., a woman of the town, was confined in one of these wards, whilst two men, T. S. and W. J. were located in the other. The confinement of two male prisoners in the same apartment contravenes the 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, rule 18. The 2nd and 3rd Vic., c. 56, s. 6, rule 3, enacts, "That the wards, cells, and yards, allotted to female prisoners, shall be locked by keys in the custody of the matron," but, in this prison, the keys are always in the possession of the keeper. The 2nd rule of the former Act, provides, "That a matron shall be appointed in every prison in which female prisoners shall be confined." Whereas, here no matron is appointed. The keeper, however, asserts, that his wife generally attends upon the female prisoners; if she does so, her services do not appear to be in accordance with the Gaol Act. The keeper receives 6*d.* per day for each prisoner for the supply of the prison diet; formerly he was only allowed 4*d.* but the practice infringes the first rule of the 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10.

There is no prescribed dietary; the prisoners receive any kind of food they please to the extent which can be purchased by the borough allowance, viz., 6*d.* per diem.

There is neither a chaplain nor surgeon appointed, although the law expressly provides for the appointment of both officers. Moreover, the keeper's books are anything but satisfactory or efficient. The borough prisoners sentenced to an imprisonment without hard labour are confined here. It would appear, that in 1843, two men and one woman were severally confined six calendar months, and one man 12 months. We submit, that these are too long terms of imprisonment to be undergone in a prison where the discipline is so irregular, and the construction so defective, as that of the Hythe Borough Gaol. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are sent to St. Augustine's County House of Correction, near Canterbury.

RETURN from the Town Gaol at Hythe, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences . .	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.
Hythe Borough Gaol.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Ditto transferred to other Governors	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
3. Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals		8	..	..	..	8	..	8

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.—*Nil.*

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	8	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	8	..	8
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Years and upwards	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read only	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.—*Nil.*

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.—*Nil.*

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.—*Nil.*

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.				
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	..
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	..
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	2	..
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	..
Trowsers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	..	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	..	Towels	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	..	..

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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	0	14	0
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding	0	2	6
,, Straw	0	1	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	0	12	0
,, Soap	0	1	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas		..	
,, Washing	0	6	0
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing		..	
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	5	5	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	0	6	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	6	15	9
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	0	5	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	14	8	3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year		..	
Grand Total	14	8	3
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	6	1	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum		..	

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Not Employed.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men, Women, Boys	112	7	5½	..	..	14	

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries, per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Josias Higgins.	Gaoler	59	June 2, 1842.	5 5 0	15 0 0	20 5 0	House and fuel.

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	14	8	3
Total Receipts of ditto	..		
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	14	8	3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	..		
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	14	8	3

Eight Prisoners, 60 days, 4*s.* 9½*d.* $\frac{9}{60}$ of a penny per day.

SANDWICH.—Borough Gaol.

Sandwich Borough Gaol.

The principal alteration in the construction of this prison since our last Report has been the erection of a visiting station, agreeably with our recommendation at the period of our last inspection. It is built as a "lean to," against one of the wings of the building, on the right of the front yard, between the entrance gate and the governor's house, and consists of three compartments, the central one as a station for the governor or matron, the prisoner and his visitor occupying one on each side. The upper half of the partitions, being iron bars covered with wire-work, allows of conversation being carried on, but effectually prevents the introduction of prohibited articles, which was frequently attempted before the adoption of this arrangement. The prison rules regulating the admittance of visitors are in strict accordance with those last recommended by the Secretary of State.

The ventilation of the cells is much improved by having a larger part of the windows to open than formerly, and the doors, being made of elm, have shrunk; there is now in consequence a plentiful circulation of fresh air, except when it is found necessary to sleep three prisoners in one of these small cells; then the atmosphere is close and offensive, as might be expected.

At our last inspection we pointed out the great want of reception cells and an itch cell; for under the present arrangement prisoners are necessarily admitted into the wards of the gaol before receiving the sanction of the medical officer as to their fitness. Cases of itch are at present obliged to be treated in one of the ordinary upper sleeping cells. The prison is also without any store rooms, and much inconvenience is said to be experienced from the want of them. At a late meeting of the council of the borough a proposition, with plans, was submitted for the enlargement of the chapel, and the building of a school-room adjoining, and likewise a small room for the private use of the chaplain, in order to the establishing of a better system of discipline in those departments; but we regret to be compelled to report that this most necessary scheme of the visiting justices was rejected by the council, and that consequently the borough gaol of Sandwich remains as defective as heretofore, touching the provisions made for the moral and mental improvement of the prisoners. There are no prayers read, nor any religious service whatever observed during the week days, although there have been as many as 61 prisoners in custody at the same time; and the annexed return shows that 302 prisoners have passed through the gaol in the course of the last year. The 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, rule 9, provides that "prayers, to be selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England by the chaplain, shall be read at least every morning by the chaplain, the keeper, or by some other person, as by the rules and regulations shall be directed; and portions of the Scriptures shall be read to the prisoners, when assembled for instruction, by the chaplain, or by such person as he may appoint or authorize." Yet here there are no such services observed, the sole duty of the chaplain being the performance of one service on Sundays; and, unless specially requested, he seldom visits the prison on other occasions. He has other professional duties to attend to, and for his services at the prison he receives the very moderate salary of 28*l.* a-year, a remuneration which would seem to sanction his impression that his engagements only extend to the performance of service once a-week, as the following extract from his report to the Michaelmas session, 1844, will attest:—

"So few were the duties required of me when appointed to my office (and which therefore are the only duties I feel officially bound to perform) as preclude my forming any certain opinion of the prisoners' character, or of their improvement in religion and morality. I can judge only from what I see on the Sabbath day, to which day my instruction and exhortation are confined."

It is due, however to the chaplain to state, that he always cheerfully visits and converses with any prisoner who may wish to enjoy his spiritual ministration on other occasions than that of the Sabbath.

There is no schoolmaster appointed to this prison, and no provision made for the instruction

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of the prisoners, although the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, rule 10, appoints that "provision shall be made in all prisons for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes in reading and writing; and that instruction shall be afforded under such rules and regulations, and to such extent, and to such prisoners, as to the visiting justices may seem expedient." The keeper, indeed, states, that when he has leisure he occasionally gives a prisoner a lesson in reading and writing, but it is quite optional on his part. He has been 15 years keeper of this prison, and during that period he asserts that he may have taught to read or write about 50 prisoners. The fact of his having done so optionally, we believe, is no extenuation of the neglect of the authorities for not appointing a schoolmaster. We submit that the office of a governor and schoolmaster are altogether distinct; and in every prison wherein an adequate discipline is enforced, the work of tuition ought to form no part of the duty of the governor.

We found the gaol well supplied with Bibles and Psalters, but without Prayer Books; there are also other books for the use of the prisoners, given under the following regulations: the rule is to give to every prisoner a Bible and Psalter Book on admission, with his name written thereon, which he keeps for his own exclusive use during the period of his imprisonment, and consequently is responsible for its being properly kept. If found defaced when he has to return it, a fine corresponding to the damage is levied, and in every case exacted, if he has money to pay; and the result is that the books are unusually well preserved. The Penny Magazine and tracts are given out to the prisoners by the governor after service on Sundays, and returned in the evening. They can also have those works any evening, if they desire it, after labour.

The only alteration in the discipline of this prison since last Report has been the appointment of a matron (the governor's wife) and a turnkey. The appointment of the latter officer, we submit, is not in accordance with the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 25, which enacts "that it shall and may be lawful for the justices assembled at the general or quarter sessions, and they are hereby empowered and required to nominate and appoint such keepers, matrons, taskmasters, schoolmasters, and other officers, as to them may seem expedient, for every prison within their jurisdiction to which this Act shall extend," &c. Whereas the officer in question is appointed by the governor, not only with the cognizance, but even, it is said, by order of the justices. There is no legal enactment which authorizes a governor to appoint any subordinate officer; and what object the magistrates might have in view by such unusual procedure we have not been able to ascertain: but we beg to point out to the authorities the irregularity.

At the period of our last inspection we found only 12 prisoners in custody; 10 males and 2 females. Of the males, 5 were at work on the treadwheel, 4 were making mats, and 1 was employed in the cook-house, but he receives no extra allowance of food for his services there; and besides preparing the dietaries, he is required to keep the cook-house clean, and to pump water for the supply of the whole prison, but no other duty is exacted from him. The following was the classification of the prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted felons	3	..	3
Summary convictions	3	..	3
Vagrants	2	1	3
Revenue laws	2	..	2
Misdemeanor for want of sureties .	..	1	1
Total . .	10	2	12

The sentences, and other particulars, of these prisoners are as follows:—

Wards.	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence (if Convicted).	Sentence.	If in Prison before, and how often.
Males.			1845			
No. 1. Summary convictions . . .	G. P.	25	August 20 .	Assault . . .	2 calendar months' imprisonment, unless he pay a penalty of 5*l.*	Once.
	G. L.	42	August 28 .	Smuggling . . .	6 calendar months' imprisonment, unless he pay a penalty of 100*l.*	..
	G. B. D.	26	,,	,,	,, ,,	..
	W. D.	55	September 1	Assault . . .	2 calendar months' imprisonment, unless he pay a penalty of 5*l.*	..
	S. B.	22	,,	,,	,, ,,	..
No. 2. Vagrants . . .	S. S.	28	July 3 . .	Incorrigible rogue .	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.
	T. S.	62	July 28 .	Rogue and vagabond	,, ,,	Twice.

Wards.	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence (if Convicted).	Sentence.	If in Prison before, and how often.
			1845			
No. 3. Convicted felons .	S. H.	16	April 8 .	Stealing a pair of boot-shoes.	6 calendar months' hard labour.	..
	P. G.	15	,,	,,	,, ,,	..
	J. T.	40	April 9 .	Stealing a book .	,, ,,	..
Females.						
No. 4.	C. A.	28	August 12 .	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.
No. 5. Misdemeanor for trial.	S. T.	14	August 11 .	For trial . . .	. .	..

Males . . 10
Females . 2 } 12.

We found the gaol in every part in a high state of order as to neatness and cleanliness. The personal cleanliness of the prisoners and their clothing were likewise creditable to the strict discipline of the governor. Every prisoner receives a bath once a month; but the rule is not enforced that every one shall be bathed on admission, but only those who may stand in need of it. Nearly every vagrant, however, requires to be bathed when admitted; and the same may be said in the case of the soldiers; the governor asserting that, next to the vagrants, the soldiers are the least cleanly class of prisoners that come under his notice. The prisoners' feet are washed every Saturday, and their hands and faces every morning, and generally after leaving work. The wards are plentifully supplied with soap, towels, and combs; these articles being given out every Saturday.

The prison clothing is allowed only to those convicted of felony. That of the males consists, in summer, of a canvass frock and trousers, marked S. H. C., red woollen waistcoat, woollen cap and stock, shirt, stockings, and shoes; and in winter (instead of canvass frock and trousers) they have a red woollen jacket and trousers. The women likewise are provided with a suitable prison dress.

The bedding consists of a straw mattrass, two blankets, and a rug. The straw is changed four times a year, and every fresh prisoner receives clean blankets and a clean rug on admission. The bedding is aired every day out of doors when it is fine weather. Consequently, under such excellent arrangements, we found the bedding scrupulously clean and wholesome.

The dietaries adopted in this prison are in accordance with those last recommended by the Secretary of State, except that in class 5, viz., "Prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding three months," the adults receive 8 oz. of bread instead of 6 oz. by order of the surgeon. The cost of the different classes of the dietaries may be seen by referring to the annexed return; the average cost for dieting each prisoner is $10\frac{1}{4}\frac{84}{100}d.$ per day. The diet tables and prison regulations are hung up in each of the wards.

We refer to the annexed return for the details of the tread-wheel labour in force in this prison. It will be observed that in the month of December the minimum ascent performed by each prisoner, per day, working 6 hours and 45 minutes, with $\frac{1}{3}$ rest, is 8,100 feet. And the maximum is in the months of April and May, when they ascend 12,000 feet, working 10 hours with $\frac{1}{3}$ rest, which is in accordance with the prison rules and regulations, which limit the maximum distance of treadwheel labour to 12,000 feet, to be performed by any one prisoner in any single day. During the months of July, August, and September, of this year, the surgeon ordered one hour's extra rest, on account of the heat of the weather. Prisoners are also employed at making mats, picking oakum, and the usual prison cleaning, and one is always engaged in the cook-house. The female prisoners, besides keeping their department clean, are required to wash, make up, and mend, the prison linen; but it often happens that there are not a sufficiency in custody to perform this necessary work, and in the course of the last year the governor has been obliged to employ a washerwoman nine weeks to wash and keep in order the prison linen. The routine of a day is as follows:—

The cells are unlocked in the summer at 6 o'clock in the morning, when the prisoners make their beds and wash; at half-past 6 the prisoners sentenced to hard labour go to the wheel, those not sentenced to hard labour to other employment; breakfast is served at half-past 8; at 9 they return to labour; at 12 an hour is allowed for dinner and exercise (or two hours if the weather is very warm); from 1 till 6 they are again at labour; from 6 till sunset they are allowed to remain in their day-rooms, or yards, after which they are locked up. The prisoners take their meals in their day-rooms; the same routine applies to the winter months, so far as the day-light in the different months will permit.

The surgeon is said to attend every day when there are any invalids on his sick-list, and twice a week regularly he sees every prisoner in the gaol. He examines also every prisoner the day after admission; and consequently, from the want of reception-cells, prisoners must necessarily be admitted at once into the gaol, thus hazarding the health of the other inmates. That prisoners are received into the prison in a diseased state is attested by the medical officer in his reports to the Michaelmas quarter sessions both in 1843 and 1844. In the former of those years he reports that of 79 invalids (the number of sick in the course of the year), "78 were admitted, more or less, in a state of ill health or disease." And in his report

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to the following sessions he says, "I consider it also necessary to observe, that in consequence of the greater number of commitments, and many of these being received in an unclean state, some inconvenience has occasionally been felt from the want of reception-cells, &c." The visiting justices make the following remarks respecting the necessity of reception-cells :—

"12th October, 1844.—At present the governor has not an opportunity of retaining prisoners on their commitment agreeably to the 37th Rule in Regulations for Prisons in England and Wales, for want of reception-cells, but is obliged to admit them at once into the prison before they can be examined by the surgeon."

And again on the 8th April, 1845, they report :—

"The visiting justices report the state and condition of the common gaol to be good and efficient. The keeper reports the number and description of the prisoners confined in the gaol and house of correction this day, and certifies that the rules and regulations of the several Gaol Acts are only partially complied with ; and that one very important rule (37) in the Prison Regulations, and 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, rule 17, cannot be complied with, for want of reception-cells."

"30th June.—Referring to the report at the last sessions of the 8th April last, and to the recommendations of the visiting justices made on the 12th October, 1844, it appears that reception-cells are indispensable. We therefore recommend to the consideration of the magistrates the necessity of providing proper accommodation, so that the prison regulations may be enforced."

It is unnecessary to add anything to these judicious remarks of the visiting justices, who pay much attention to their prison duties; and we have reason to believe that reception-cells and an itch-cell are likely to be erected without delay close to the entrance gate against the boundary wall.

The sanatory condition upon the whole, however, continues to be good. The surgeon reports thus to the Michaelmas sessions, 1843 :—

"During the year no death or contagious disease has occurred in the prison. It is satisfactory to perceive that the number of the sick, in proportion to the number admitted, has, during the last three years, annually diminished; proving thereby that the locality of the institution has maintained its character for health, &c."

To the next Michaelmas sessions he reports :—

"It appears that during the year that has elapsed, between Michaelmas, 1843, and Michaelmas, 1844, 302 prisoners have been committed to the gaol; and that 140 of these have been admitted on the sick list, a far greater number than has been recorded in any previous report; but the number should be thus classed, viz., 72 cases of feigned diseases, itch, and syphilis; thereby reducing the ordinary diseases to 68. It is, however, satisfactory to perceive that, amidst this increased number of invalids, no deaths, epidemic fever, or contagious disease, has occurred within the prison; and that this increase of invalids has arisen from a greater number of vagrants in a foul and unclean state having been received into the gaol; and more especially from the greater number of military prisoners, on most of whom syphilis appeared at, or soon after, their admission. While others have attempted to feign illness (more particularly itch, by puncturing their arms, and various parts of the body, with pins, &c.) to obtain a mitigation of their punishment."

This is, indeed, a pitiful account of the military prisoners. Of the 140 cases of sickness, 72 were cases of feigned disease; and, with very few exceptions, the feigned diseases were confined to the soldiers. And to quote the words of the medical officer, "On most of whom *syphilis* appeared at, or soon after, their admission." Moreover, the governor asserts that, in point of personal filthiness, the soldiers were next to the poor destitute vagrants. And, as might be supposed from men so lost to all sense of shame, and so deep in most species of vice, associated together, too, in considerable numbers, their conduct within the gaol was, beyond that of every other class, incorrigible. A glance at the annexed Return of prison punishments will discover the amount of insubordination existing among this class of prisoners. They were said to have corrupted and contaminated every prisoner they came in contact with; and it was found no easy matter to diminish the mischief they created, by keeping them as much as possible separate from the other prisoners. To obtain a respite from hard labour a frequent practice was, to tie a ligature tightly round the leg, under the knee, over night, and in the morning the leg was consequently in an œdematous state; the mark of the ligature being attempted to be effaced by rubbing it with the hand. Sickness, and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was sometimes effected by swallowing their soap rolled up in the form of pills. The soldiers were finally got rid of on the 26th of August last; and from July, 1840, till that period, no less than 480 were committed to this prison.

We have constructed, from the prison registers, a table, Return (B), annexed to this Report, exhibiting some interesting circumstances relative to the weight of prisoners on admission, and when discharged, in the course of the year ending Michaelmas, 1844, and, consequently, showing the loss or gain in weight during the number of days they were in confinement, with the species of labour at which they were employed. The following appears to be the results of the calculation, and its effects in a sanatory point of view. Taking the terms of imprisonment from 5 days, the minimum, up to 266 days, the maximum, it would appear that the sentences of 213 prisoners have ranged between those limits in the course of the year. Of the 213 prisoners thus selected, 167 have been employed at tread-wheel labour, at which occupation 155 have *lost*, and only 12 have *gained* weight. 40 prisoners only, out of the 213, have been engaged at general labour, such as prison cleaning, mat-making, picking oakum, &c.; of these, 25 have lost weight; whilst 15 became heavier. Two prisoners only have not been employed; both of whom have gained weight. And of the two sentenced to solitary confinement, one has gained, the other lost weight. So far as these inquiries extend, they go to prove that a far greater majority of prisoners lose weight when employed on the tread-wheel than when engaged at the other kinds of prison work. But the results of the discipline in this instance do not show the frequent loss of weight to be very materially prejudicial to the general health of the prisoners. The question, however, is an important one, and ought to engage

the serious attention of every prison surgeon, viz., in what cases, and under what circumstances, there is loss, or increase of weight, from hard labour, either tread-wheel, or other labour; and the cases in which those effects are detrimental or conducive to the maintenance of the prisoners' health: for the fact must undoubtedly be conceded, that both results, notwithstanding their oppositeness under different circumstances, may tend to the same effect. We submit that much light might be thrown upon this question, if the governor, or medical officer, of prisons would adopt a similar arrangement to Return (B), hereto annexed, with an additional column, showing the dietary under which each prisoner is classed.

Return (A), appended to this Report, will show the amount and species of offences against the prison discipline, with the punishments awarded, distinguishing the soldiers from the other classes of prisoners. Out of the last year's gaol population, amounting to 302, it appears that 100, or 33 per cent. nearly, have been punished for infringements of the prison regulations. The offences are divisible into 19 classes, and are similar to those we usually meet with in prisons managed upon the association principle of discipline. Under the first class of offences, viz., "Refusing to work at the tread-wheels," there are recorded 35 prisoners, no fewer than 32 of whom were soldiers; a proof of the insubordinate behaviour, already mentioned, of this class of prisoners over every other. Only one prisoner has received corporal punishment in the course of last year, and that was for an attempt to escape. The following, from the keeper's journal, are the particulars of this case:—

"Sunday, 22nd September, 1844.—A quarter before six, P.M., P. A., a private of the 1st Dragoon Guards, confined under the sentence of a court martial, attempted to effect his escape by scaling the boundary wall, filling his haversack with stones and earth, and throwing it over the wall attached to three of the prison towels and the lace of his pantaloons; and assisted by standing the mop against the wall to enable him to reach the towels hanging from the same. He was detected by the turnkey, and I have confined him to his night cell, awaiting the decision of the visiting justices. Escapes from this prison can easily be effected, from the insecure state of the boundary wall; the coping bricks projecting on each side between two and three inches."

The visiting justices make the following entry in their order-book the next day:—

"Monday, September 23rd, 1844.—Heard complaint of the governor, and evidence of the turnkey, against P. A., a soldier and convicted prisoner, on a charge of attempting to escape; by which it is proved that the said P. A. had escaped from the tread-wheel yard, and was taken when partly ascending the outer wall of the prison. It is ordered that the said P. A. have a punishment of twenty stripes on his bare back."

On the same day the sentence was carried into effect. The governor reports:—

"Monday, 23rd September, 1844.—P. A., a soldier, who attempted to make his escape last evening, was this morning punished by receiving twenty stripes on his bare back with a cat-o'-nine tails, in the presence of myself, and the medical officer of the prison, by order of V. Hoile, Esq., one of the visiting justices."

We have often had occasion to notice the insecure condition of this prison. That escapes have not taken place must be accounted for by the vigilance of the officers, and the strictness of the discipline in force, rather than by any difficulty presented by the construction of the prison. We believe, with the governor, "that escapes from this prison can easily be effected, from the insecure state of the boundary wall; the coping bricks projecting on each side between two and three inches."

There are two refractory cells in this prison; they are dark, and very defective in point of ventilation. The governor's practice is not to keep prisoners long confined in these cells under punishment; for, after they have been therein confined a few hours, if they wish to see him, to own their fault, and express sorrow, with the promise of future amendment, he immediately releases them; as he thinks, upon the whole, that the lighter punishments for infringements of the prison discipline are best in the end. At all events, he particularly avoids exasperating a prisoner by long continued, or over severe punishments. No prisoner is confined in the dark cells during the night.

The discipline in force in this prison is that of association by day in the yards and wards, and separation by night; but the separation by night is entirely dependent on the number of prisoners in custody; for it not unfrequently happens that there are a greater number of prisoners in confinement than there are sleeping cells for their separate accommodation, in which case it is necessary to use the day-rooms as sleeping chambers; and when they are filled, as is sometimes the case, three males are placed in the ordinary sleeping cells, measuring only 8 feet by 6 feet, and 8 feet high. There are only 18 such cells, 14 on the male and 4 on the female side of the prison; and 8 day-rooms, 6 for males and 2 for females. Certain wards are appropriated generally to particular classes of prisoners; but as the building is all under one roof, the various classes, according to their number, are placed in the wards which are proportionate in size, or as other circumstances may render expedient. The gaol, however, can only accommodate 18 inmates with separate sleeping cells; but as many as *sixty-one* prisoners have been in custody at the same time, as appears from the keeper's journal:—

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Sandwich Borough Gaol.

August 29, 1842.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted felons	1	3	4
Convicted misdemeanor . . .	..	1	1
Summary convictions	7	1	8
Vagrants	3	4	7
Soldiers by court-martial . . .	26	..	26
Revenue laws	4	..	4
Debtors	9	..	9
Deserter	1	..	1
Want of sureties	1	..	1
Total . . .	52	9	61

When it is considered that this prison is unusually compact, occupying an area of only half an acre, a considerable part of which is garden ground, not available in any way for the use of the prisoners, and that the discipline in operation is the association of prisoners dissimilarly criminal, from the dissolute soldier and often convicted felon to the prisoner committed for his first offence; that the chaplain's duties are exceedingly limited, extending only to the performance of one service in the course of the week, and with no regular provision being made for any secular instruction whatever; together with so small a staff of officers; these are circumstances, we submit, which must necessarily render the discipline in force in the Sandwich Borough Gaol ineffective, either as being corrective, or as affording that moral and mental improvement which might change the disposition and enlighten the mind, and thus tend to afford the unfortunate prisoner an opportunity of reforming his ways, and thereby giving him the prospect of earning his living by honest industry. Such a desirable issue we are convinced can never be accomplished by associating prisoner with prisoner; for where there is association there must necessarily be contamination. But every day facts are accumulating which go to prove that Separate Confinement only, coupled with the details of an enlightened discipline, not to be separated from it, can alone conduce to this desirable end. We would then earnestly recommend to the serious attention of the borough and county magistrates the propriety of altering and enlarging this gaol upon the Separate System with the view of making it a district prison; more especially, as the nature of the present structure is favourable to its being enlarged and altered into one for the separate confinement of the prisoners at a less proportionate cost than in most other instances; there is also ground near at hand, belonging to the borough, available for the purpose. An efficient district prison upon an improved system of discipline is much required in this locality.

The present structure, as we have mentioned, was designed for the accommodation of 18 prisoners with separate sleeping cells; but the daily average number in confinement during the four last years has been considerably above that number (hence an additional reason for the reconstruction and enlargement of the prison), as the following return will show:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1841 the daily average number was .	27	3	30
In 1842 ditto ditto .	31	5	36
In 1843 ditto ditto .	27	2	29
In 1844 ditto ditto .	28	3	31

The greatest number of prisoners in confinement was—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1841	42	2	44
In 1842	52	9	61
In 1843	37	6	43
In 1844	53	2	55

The least number of prisoners in confinement was—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1841	16	2	18
In 1842	16	4	20
In 1843	13	2	15
In 1844	14	3	17

The total number of prisoners in confinement was—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1841	244	32	276
In 1842	302	29	331
In 1843	271	26	297
In 1844	271	31	302

The number of debtors that were in confinement in this prison from 9th August, 1843, to 9th August, 1844, being one year previous to the passing of the 7 and 8 Vic., c. 96, "An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency, Bankruptcy, and Execution," was 32, viz., 31 males and 1 female; since the passing of which statute not a single debtor has been in custody.

It is due to the governor of this prison to state, that he is a most industrious and hard-working officer, and that the kind of discipline he is called upon to enforce is unexceptionably maintained, so far as we have been able to ascertain. It would appear that often for weeks together he does not go beyond the prison walls. For upwards of 10 years, viz., from 24th March, 1831, the date of his appointment, till 14th October, 1841, he performed the duties of this prison single-handed, with the following brief exceptions, when he had the assistance of one turnkey, viz., from 11th to the 31st August, 1838; from 19th September to 30th December, 1840; and from 31st March to 11th September, 1841; but from October, 1841, till the present period a turnkey has been constantly employed. The keeper's wife has performed the duties of matron from July, 1832, till the present time; but it was not until the 1st January, 1844, that she was regularly appointed.

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, labour, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, punishment, bedding, clothing, and general expenses, &c., of this prison, we refer to the annexed Returns.

RETURN (A.)

A Return of the Number of Punishments for Infringements of the Prison Discipline, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Those marked thus * are soldiers, — females.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.	If in Prison before, and how often.
* J. A.	31	Refusing to work at the treadwheel	7½ hours dark cell	Once.
* J. A.	31	,, ,,	3 days dark cell.	
* J. D.	21	,, ,,	3 hours dark cell.	
* J. A.	31	,, ,,	5 hours dark cell.	
* G. J.	23	,, ,,	,,	
* G. J.	23	,, ,,	4 hours dark cell.	
* W. S.	24	,, ,,	8½ hours dark cell	Once.
J. D.	50	,, ,,	5 hours dark cell.	
* T. W.	23	,, ,,	6 hours dark cell.	
* J. R.	24	,, ,,	2 days dark cell.	
* T. W.	23	,, ,,	1 day dark cell.	
* J. H.	24	,, ,,	5 hours dark cell.	
* T. S.	24	,, ,,	10 hours dark cell.	
* J. S.	23	,, ,,	3 hours dark cell.	
* J. R.	23	,, ,,	5 hours dark cell.	
* J. R.	23	,, ,,	1½ day dark cell.	
* A. B.	28	,, ,,	2½ hours dark cell.	
* J. H.	24	,, ,,	1 day dark cell.	
* J. H.	27	,, ,,	5 hours dark cell.	
* J. T.	26	,, ,,	4 hours dark cell.	
* J. R.	23	,, ,,	,,	
* P. N.	25	,, ,,	3½ hours dark cell.	
* J. T.	20	,, ,,	5½ hours dark cell.	
* G. S.	19	,, ,,	3 hours dark cell.	
* J. C.	21	,, ,,	5 hours dark cell.	
* J. W.	36	,, ,,	1 day dark cell.	
* S. J.	23	,, ,,	8 hours dark cell.	
* S. D.	36	,, ,,	1½ day dark cell.	
* R. R.	36	,, ,,	7 hours dark cell.	
* R. W.	23	,, ,,	5 hours dark cell	Once.
* J. S.	20	,, ,,	,,	
E. C.	62	,, ,,	1 day dark cell.	
* J. D.	24	,, ,,	,,	
* W. F.	29	,, ,,	,,	
T. J.	19	,, ,,	,,	
H. B.	18	Talking whilst at work on treadwheel	3¼ hours dark cell	Thrice.
S. F.	17	,, ,,	,,	
* S. D.	36	,, ,,	1 day dark cell	Once.
S. C.	18	,, ,,	1 day dark cell.	
R. T.	16	,, ,,	2½ hours dark cell.	
W. H.	21	,, ,,	5 hours light solitary cell.	
R. T.	16	,, ,,	Supper gruel stopped.	
S. C.	18	,, ,,	,,	
* J. C.	26	,, ,,	7 hours dark cell.	

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.
Sandwich Borough Gaol.

A Return of the Number of Punishments for Infringements of the Prison Discipline—*continued.*

Those marked thus * are soldiers, — females.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.	If in Prison before, and how often.
* J. M'B.	22	Missing step and stepping off wheel before turn.	Supper gruel stopped.	
* W. P.	24	,, ,,	3 hours dark cell.	
* J. W.	23	,, ,,	6 hours dark cell.	
* J. A.	31	,, ,,	1 day dark cell.	
* J. A.	31	,, ,,	5½ hours dark cell.	
J. D.	50	,, ,,	¾ day dark cell.	
* J. H.	24	,, ,,	2 days dark cell.	
* G. S.	19	,, ,,	Extra round of the treadwheel.	
* J. T.	20	,, ,,	,,	
T. D.	22	,, ,,	5 hours light solitary cell.	
S. C.	18	,, ,,	2¼ days dark cell.	
* J. C.	26	,, ,,	4 hours dark cell.	
* W. T.	24	Disorderly conduct at the treadwheel.	1 day dark cell.	
* J. B.	24	,, ,,	6 hours dark cell.	
* R. W.	24	,, ,,	,,	
— M. A. A.	17	Disorderly conduct in their wards and cells	1 day dark cell.	
* T. Y.	24	,, ,,	3¼ hours dark cell.	
— C. C.	23	,, ,,	6½ hours dark cell.	
W. H.	13	,, ,,	3 hours dark cell.	
W. C.	13	,, ,,	1 day dark cell.	
J. P.	16	,, ,,	4 hours light solitary cell.	
W. H.	13	,, ,,	1 day dark cell.	
S. C.	18	,, ,,	,,	
E. F.	17	,, ,,	,,	
G. H.	17	,, ,,	,,	
S. C.	18	,, ,,	,,	
R. T.	16	,, ,,	,,	
G. H.	17	,, ,,	,,	
G. H.	17	,, ,,	1¼ day dark cell.	
S. C.	18	,, ,,	,,	
G. A. C.	18	,, ,,	4½ hours dark cell.	
G. A. C.	18	,, ,,	7½ hours dark cell.	
A. F. R.	17	Dirtying their wards and cells	Breakfast gruel stopped.	
J. L.	13	,, ,,	5 hours dark cell.	
R. G.	12	,, ,,	,,	
W. H.	13	Quarrelling with fellow prisoners	,,	
A. F. R.	17	,, ,,	,,	
J. L.	13	,, ,,	Breakfast gruel stopped.	
R. G.	12	,, ,,	,,	
J. C.	17	,, ,,	,,	
J. A.	16	,, ,,	,,	
* W. S.	24	Insolence to governor	,,	
J. S.	26	,,	5 hours dark cell.	
* J. C.	35	,,	7 hours dark cell.	
* J. H.	20	,,	1 day dark cell.	
E. C.	62	Abusive language to turnkey	9 hours dark cell	Once.
— E. S. B.	18	Calling to prisoners confined in solitude	½ day dark cell.	
S. C.	18	,, ,,	4½ hours dark cell.	
W. H.	13	Tattooing his hands	6 hours dark cell.	
H. B.	18	Calling to female prisoners	Soup for dinner stopped.	
E. F.	17	Not washing himself	Breakfast gruel stopped.	
E. C.	62	Swearing	2 days dark cell.	
* J. C.	26	Cutting glass of cell window	Soup for dinner stopped.	
* P. A.	24	Attempt to escape	Twenty lashes	Once.
S. C.	18	Breaking a cell utensil	Breakfast gruel stopped.	
— E. B.	17	Refusing to work	3½ hours dark cell.	
— E. A.	17	Not being dressed when unlocked in the morning.	Breakfast gruel stopped.	

RETURN (B.)

A RETURN of the WEIGHT of PRISONERS when Admitted and Discharged, with the Number of Days each Prisoner was in Custody, the kinds of Labour at which each was employed, &c., during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Name.	Age.	Trade or calling.	When Admitted.	Weight.	Employment in Gaol.	No. of Days.	When Discharged.	Weight.	Loss.	Gain.
			1843	lbs.			1843.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
H. B.	18	Fisherman	Oct. 14	155	Treadwheel	31	Nov. 13	144	11	..
R. J.	25	Seaman	Oct. 17	156½	Not employed	73	Dec. 28	168	..	11½
							1844.			
J. G.	16	Labourer	Oct. 18	85	,,	78	Jan. 3	82	3	..
							1843.			
S. F.	17	Seaman	Oct. 24	120½	Treadwheel	19	Nov. 11	117	3½	..
W. P.	24	Soldier	,,	152	,,	37	Nov. 29	142	10	..
W. S.	23	,,	Oct. 25	174½	,,	38	Dec. 1	162½	12	..
C. C.	22	,,	,,	165	,,	38	,,	150½	14½	..
H. W.	26	,,	Oct. 26	152	,,	30	Nov. 24	147	5	..
E. C.	23	Seaman	,,	149	,,	30	,,	142	7	..
J. R.	23	,,	,,	153	,,	30	,,	151½	1½	..
J. A.	28	,,	,,	146	,,	30	,,	148½	..	2½
T. R.	42	,,	,,	136½	,,	30	,,	132	4½	..
P. C.	29	,,	,,	125	,,	30	,,	122½	2½	..
S. W.	29	,,	,,	149	,,	30	,,	142½	6½	..
O. M.	40	,,	,,	146½	,,	30	,,	142	4½	..
W. E.	41	,,	,,	166	,,	30	,,	164	2	..
F. E.	21	,,	,,	143	,,	30	,,	141½	1½	..
J. C.	25	,,	,,	121½	,,	30	,,	120	1½	..
J. W.	21	,,	,,	146	,,	30	,,	141½	4½	..
J. B.	26	,,	,,	147	,,	30	,,	141½	5½	..
J. C.	49	,,	,,	149	,,	30	,,	147	2	..
C. F.	26	,,	Oct. 31	139	,,	29	Nov. 28	133½	5½	..
F. F.	21	Soldier	Nov. 7	130½	,,	36	Dec. 12	125½	5	..
							1845.			
P. O.	53	Labourer	Nov. 8	140	,,	91	Feb. 7	137	3	..
							1844.			
W. O.	28	,,	,,	149	,,	91	Feb. 7	155	..	6
							1843.			
E. L.	16	Fisherman	Nov. 10	76	,,	14	Nov. 23	75	1	..
J. W.	23	Soldier	Nov. 11	151	,,	36	Dec. 16	139	12	..
W. S.	21	,,	Nov. 14	150	,,	33	,,	139	11	..
R. W. J.	21	,,	Nov. 18	144	,,	27	Dec. 14	140	4	..
W. T.	24	,,	,,	129½	,,	36	Dec. 23	123	6½	..
A. M.	23	,,	,,	182	,,	38	Dec. 25	165	17	..
T. Y.	24	,,	,,	161½	,,	29	Dec. 16	154	17½	..
J. A.	31	,,	Nov. 25	168½	,,	36	Dec. 30	155	13½	..
							1844.			
J. B.	20	,,	Nov. 27	147½	,,	79	Feb. 13	131	16½	..
							1843.			
G. P.	23	Shoemaker	Nov. 30	132	General labour	14	Dec. 13	131	1	..
S. B.	32	Seaman	Dec. 5	134½	,,	14	Dec. 18	131	3½	..
							1844.			
W. E.	28	Soldier	Dec. 6	154	Treadwheel	36	Jan. 10	140	14	..
J. O.	23	,,	Dec. 8	130	,,	39	Jan. 15	126	4	..
S. D.	38	,,	Dec. 9	133	,,	38	,,	130½	2½	..
A. L.	36	,,	Dec. 13	148	,,	176	June 5	125	23	..
							1843.			
J. R.	21	Plasterer	,,	117	,,	44	Dec. 25	119	..	2
							1844.			
H. M.	25	Soldier	Dec. 16	147½	,,	38	Jan. 22	135	12½	..
W. S.	24	,,	Dec. 19	157	,,	175	June 10	134	23	..
W. D.	22	,,	,,	140	,,	83	Mar. 10	132	8	..
D. A.	24	,,	Dec. 20	159½	,,	38	Jan. 26	159	½	..
J. S.	22	,,	,,	157	,,	38	,,	144	13	..
W. S.	23	,,	,,	172	,,	27	Jan. 15	163½	8½	..
M. P.	28	,,	Dec. 23	158½	,,	28	Jan. 19	146	12½	..
			1844							
A. F. R.	17	Chimneysweeper	Jan. 8	115	,,	178	July 3	100½	14½	..
W. H.	13	Labourer	,,	85	General labour	129	May 15	90	..	5
J. B.	24	Soldier	,,	131½	Treadwheel	83	Mar. 30	114½	17	..
T. R.	25	,,	Jan. 17	172½	,,	96	April 1	156½	16	..
G. H. A.	20	Carpenter	Jan. 24	126	General labour	80	April 12	142	..	16
R. P.	27	Soldier	Jan. 26	154½	Treadwheel	37	Mar. 2	141	13½	..
W. G.	19	,,	Jan. 30	157	,,	33	,,	148	9	..
W. J.	19	,,	,,	142	,,	33	,,	133	9	..
J. D.	21	,,	,,	158	,,	38	March 7	141	14	..
E. L.	23	Cabman	Feb. 6	137½	General labour	5	Feb. 10	143	..	5½
H. F.	21	Painter	,,	134	,,	67	April 12	140	..	6
H. P.	22	Soldier	Feb. 9	130	Treadwheel	12	Feb. 20	131	..	1
A. M.	23	,,	Feb. 10	182	,,	127	June 15	151½	30½	..

A Return of the Weights of Prisoners when Admitted and Discharged, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	When Admitted.	Weight.	Employment in Gaol.	No. of Days.	When Discharged.	Weight.	Loss.	Gain.
			1844.	lbs.			1844.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
W. M.	24	Soldier	Feb. 13	158	Treadwheel	26	March 9	144	14	..
C. C.	23	,,	,,	175	,,	26	,,	159	16	..
J. A.	31	,,	Feb. 14	168	,,	36	March 20	159	9	..
R. W.	24	,,	Feb. 15	149	,,	52	April 6	132	17	..
J. S.	21	,,	,,	138	,,	37	March 22	127½	10½	..
W. C.	13	Labourer	Feb. 23	72½	General labour	20	March 13	71½	1	..
							1845.			
R. T.	16	Servant	Feb. 24	81	Ditto and treadwheel.	405	April 3	91½	..	10½
							1844.			
J. S.	40	Seaman	March 1	161½	General labour	5	March 5	162	..	½
J. H.	23	Soldier	March 2	140	Treadwheel	48	April 18	131	9	..
J. C.	28	,,	March 9	176	,,	80	May 27	156½	19½	..
S. L.	43	Vagrant	March 10	147	,,	60	May 8	146	1	..
T. D.	21	,,	March 12	147	,,	12	March 23	145	2	..
J. P.	16	Fisherman	March 15	105	General labour	29	April 12	108	..	3
H. D.	17	,,	,,	99	,,	110	July 2	103	..	4
T. Y.	24	Soldier	March 16	161	Treadwheel	39	April 23	147	14	..
S. H.	35	,,	,,	172	,,	26	April 10	166½	5½	..
W. S.	28	,,	,,	179	,,	92	June 15	158	21	..
G. J.	23	,,	March 20	124	,,	39	April 27	116	8	..
T. H.	19	Fisherman	,,	147	,,	14	April 2	141½	5½	..
W. F.	31	Soldier	March 23	167½	,,	27	April 18	158	9½	..
J. D.	50	Vagrant	March 26	141½	,,	12	April 6	145	..	3½
H. M.	23	Soldier	March 28	150	,,	52	May 18	137	13	..
D. A.	24	,,	April 1	169½	,,	38	May 8	152	17½	..
R. S.	24	,,	,,	165	,,	18	April 18	159	6	..
J. S.	26	Tailor	April 7	127	,,	60	June 5	115½	11½	..
J. R.	24	Soldier	April 8	190½	,,	34	May 11	172½	18	..
J. S.	23	,,	,,	146	,,	34	,,	136	10	..
M. M.	21	,,	April 11	143	,,	26	May 6	141	2	..
J. H.	27	,,	,,	175	,,	37	May 17	154½	20½	..
G. H.	20	,,	,,	155½	,,	38	May 18	149	6½	..
T. W.	23	,,	April 15	158	,,	25	May 9	161½	..	3½
P. N.	25	,,	,,	134	,,	34	May 18	142	..	8
B. B.	28	,,	April 18	158	,,	27	May 14	145½	12½	..
J. P.	20	,,	,,	144	,,	22	May 9	135½	8½	..
H. B.	19	Fisherman	,,	172	General labour	183	Oct. 17	168	4	..
T. S.	24	Soldier	April 22	146	Treadwheel	27	May 18	144	2	..
J. C.	35	,,	April 23	157	,,	37	May 29	141½	15½	..
J. H.	24	,,	,,	157	,,	30	May 22	147	10	..
T. B.	21	,,	April 25	168	,,	52	June 15	154	14	..
R. K.	24	,,	,,	171½	,,	163	Oct. 4	154½	17	..
							1845.			
T. J.	16	Shoemaker	,,	137	General labour and treadwheel.	266	Jan. 15	118	19	..
							1844.			
G. H.	17	Clerk	,,	108	,,	174	Oct. 15	102	6	..
W. B.	27	Labourer	April 29	137	General labour	10	May 8	134	3	..
A. B.	28	Soldier	May 1	150	Treadwheel	28	May 28	138	12	..
J. T.	26	,,	May 3	150	,,	21	May 23	141	9	..
J. R.	23	,,	,,	151	,,	21	,,	146	5	..
S. C.	18	Seaman	May 7	115½	,,	162	Oct. 15	110	5½	..
J. W.	36	Soldier	May 10	141	,,	27	June 5	132	9	..
J. C.	21	,,	May 13	162½	,,	23	June 4	150	12½	..
G. S.	19	,,	,,	138	,,	16	May 28	129	9	..
R. C.	20	Labourer	May 15	136½	General labour	63	July 16	139	..	2½
G. C.	22	Soldier	,,	163	Treadwheel	32	June 15	158½	4½	..
J. C.	23	,,	,,	155½	,,	28	June 11	143½	12	..
S. D.	36	,,	,,	134½	,,	28	,,	125	9½	..
J. T.	24	,,	May 17	148½	,,	19	June 4	144	4½	..
J. T.	20	,,	May 20	132	,,	16	,,	126	6	..
D. N.	22	,,	May 22	154	,,	39	June 28	145	9	..
W. M.	26	,,	,,	159	,,	39	,,	145	14	..
J. H.	20	,,	May 24	137½	,,	12	June 4	134	3½	..
J. C.	28	,,	May 25	149	,,	22	June 15	146	3	..
G. A.	22	,,	May 28	147	,,	8	June 4	144	3	..
S. J.	23	,,	,,	146	,,	19	June 15	151½	..	5½
E. F.	17	Fisherman	,,	128	General labour and do.	80	Aug. 15	119	9	..
A. T.	19	Servant	May 31	127	General labour	184	Nov. 30	142	..	15
W. S.	23	Soldier	June 1	179½	Treadwheel	19	June 19	175½	4	..
T. C.	64	Labourer	June 3	91	General labour	44	July 16	100	..	9
W. E.	26	Soldier	June 5	151½	Treadwheel	11	June 15	148	3½	..
R. R.	36	,,	,,	153½	,,	11	,,	149	4½	..
T. S.	25	,,	June 7	157	,,	37	July 13	142½	14½	..
H. S.	26	,,	,,	159	,,	29	July 5	148	11	..
D. C.	21	Seaman	June 12	147½	General labour	44	July 25	148	..	½
R. K.	22	Soldier	June 14	145½	Treadwheel	37	July 20	138	7½	..
F. P.	36	Shoemaker	June 17	135½	General labour	121	Oct. 15	133	2½	..

A Return of the Weights of Prisoners when Admitted and Discharged, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	When Admitted.	Weight.	Employment in Gaol.	No. of Days.	When Discharged.	Weight.	Loss.	Gain.
			1844.	lbs.			1845.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
P. B.	24	Soldier	June 27	147½	Treadwheel	239	Feb. 20	144	3½	..
							1844.			
M. L.	25	,,	,,	163	General labour	162	Dec. 5	144	19	..
T. O'N.	25	,,	,,	175	Treadwheel	38	Aug. 3	160½	14½	..
R. W.	23	,,	June 28	170	,,	39	Aug. 6	154½	15½	..
J. L.	48	Vagrant	July 3	135	,,	30	Aug. 1	133½	1½	..
E. A.	38	Labourer	July 4	126	General labour	41	Aug. 13	122	4	..
J. T.	24	Soldier	,,	159	Treadwheel	38	Aug. 10	151	8	..
J. A.	26	,,	,,	136½	,,	38	,,	126	10½	..
E. B.	25	,,	July 5	139	,,	16	July 20	138	1	..
R. S.	26	,,	,,	160	,,	37	Aug. 10	150	10	..
G. K.	24	,,	,,	145½	,,	110	Oct. 22	130	15½	..
T. T.	27	,,	,,	168	,,	71	Sept. 13	145	23	..
H. R.	31	Waterman	July 15	138	,,	31	Aug. 14	130	8	..
R. C.	27	Soldier	July 17	168	,,	38	Aug. 23	151	17	..
G. D.	25	,,	,,	155½	Solitary confinement	18	Aug. 3	157½	..	2
J. S.	28	,,	July 19	158	Treadwheel	107	Nov. 2	141	17	..
T. D.	22	Seaman	,,	160	,,	30	Aug. 17	145½	14½	..
R. J.	21	,,	,,	142	,,	30	,,	127	15	..
W. H.	21	,,	,,	161	,,	30	,,	145½	15½	..
J. D.	19	,,	,,	145	,,	30	,,	133½	11½	..
R. T.	24	,,	,,	168	,,	30	,,	150	18	..
J. H.	23	,,	,,	147	,,	30	,,	133½	13½	..
J. W.	26	Soldier	July 22	151½	,,	68	Sept. 27	143½	8	..
J. F.	19	,,	,,	123½	General labour	73	Oct. 2	117	6½	..
W. C.	19	Shipwright	,,	147	,,	4	July 25	142	5	..
E. C.	62	Labourer	July 27	133	Treadwheel	32	Aug. 27	126	7	..
J. H.	52	Coachman	July 29	140	General labour	31	Aug. 28	140½	..	½
J. L.	13	Labourer	July 31	88	,,	30	Aug. 29	87	1	..
R. G.	12	,,	,,	66	,,	30	,,	68	..	2
G. A.	19	Hawker	Aug. 1	130	Treadwheel	13	Aug. 13	127½	2½	..
D. R.	50	,,	,,	136	,,	20	Aug. 20	137	..	1
J. H.	31	Soldier	Aug. 3	168	,,	40	Sept. 11	154	14	..
							1845.			
W. F.	23	,,	,,	143	,,	162	Jan. 11	122	21	..
J. S.	20	,,	,,	135	,,	160	Jan. 9	127	8	..
							1844.			
J. K.	34	,,	Aug. 8	160½	Solitary confinement	20	Aug. 27	158½	2	..
							1845.			
J. W. F.	27	,,	,,	146	Treadwheel	160	Jan. 14	138	8	..
							1844.			
W. V.	25	Vagrant	Aug. 11	137	,,	13	Aug. 23	133	4	..
J. C.	26	Soldier	Aug. 12	149	,,	108	Nov. 27	132	17	..
E. S.	23	Labourer	Aug. 16	138½	,,	30	Sept. 14	130	8½	..
G. H.	32	Soldier	Aug. 19	142	,,	18	Sept. 5	139	3	..
							1845.			
J. A. C.	18	Seaman	Aug. 20	118	General labour & ditto	157	Jan. 23	116	2	..
							1844.			
R. P.	30	Soldier	,,	151	Treadwheel	39	Sept. 27	156	..	5
W. F.	29	,,	,,	157	,,	40	Sept. 28	139	18	..
W. G.	26	,,	,,	151	,,	30	Sept. 18	139	12	..
J. R.	23	,,	Aug. 22	163	,,	48	Oct. 8	143½	19½	..
W. L.	22	,,	,,	144	,,	48	,,	129½	14½	..
T. R.	29	Fisherman	Aug. 27	153	General labour	12	Sept. 7	151	2	..
J. F.	15	Labourer	,,	90	,,	9	Sept. 4	87	3	..
S. P.	20	,,	,,	129½	,,	12	Sept. 7	128	1½	..
C. S.	15	,,	,,	96	,,	9	Sept. 4	91	5	..
H. R.	29	Soldier	Aug. 29	164	Treadwheel	38	Oct. 5	147	17	..
W. F.	30	,,	Aug. 30	165	,,	51	Oct. 19	148½	16½	..
P. B.	22	,,	,,	144	,,	49	Oct. 17	126½	17½	..
J. D.	20	Fisherman	Sept. 5	155	,,	5	Sept. 9	158	..	3
J. B.	32	,,	Sept. 10	163	General labour	12	Sept. 21	143	20	..
W. S.	17	Labourer	,,	100	,,	12	,,	94	6	..
W. K.	14	,,	,,	79	,,	9	Sept. 18	78	1	..
R. C.	20	,,	,,	137	,,	9	,,	133	4	..
J. D.	24	Soldier	Sept. 13	147	Treadwheel	29	Oct. 11	144	3	..
J. C.	61	Labourer	Sept. 14	110	General labour	8	Sept. 21	113	..	3
W. B.	20	Whitesmith	Sept. 16	161½	,,	10	Sept. 25	153	8½	..
J. C.	16	Labourer	,,	131	,,	13	Sept. 28	119½	11½	..
D. P.	23	Soldier	Sept. 20	141	Treadwheel	39	Oct. 28	130	11	..
J. L.	31	,,	,,	171	,,	39	,,	156½	14½	..
T. S.	26	,,	,,	145	,,	39	,,	134	11	..
							1845.			
R. W.	23	,,	,,	174	,,	164	March 1	159	15	..
P. A.	24	,,	,,	154½	,,	216	April 22	143	11½	..
							1844.			
J. F.	25	,,	Sept. 23	149½	,,	36	Oct. 28	141	8½	..

A Return of the Weights of Prisoners when Admitted and Discharged, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	When Admitted.	Weight.	Employment in Gaol.	No. of Days.	When Discharged.	Weight.	Loss.	Gain.
			1844.	lbs.			1844.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
W. F.	20	Labourer	Sept. 23	127½	Treadwheel	13	Oct. 5	119	8½	..
M. C.	51	Seaman	,,	140½	Not employed	4	Sept. 26	141	..	½
J. C.	17	Labourer	Sept. 27	80	Treadwheel	29	Oct. 25	80	..	..
J. A.	16	,,	,,	75	,,	29	,,	76	..	1
J. K.	26	Soldier	Sept. 29	160	,,	39	Nov. 6	148½	11½	..
J. S.	35	,,	,,	139	,,	31	Oct. 29	139	..	..
							1845.			
J. C.	26	,,	,,	156½	,,	162	March 8	147½	9	..
D. R.	28	,,	Oct. 2	143	,,	107	Jan. 16	133	10	..
							1844.			
T. S.	19	Vagrant	Oct. 8	147½	,,	12	Oct. 19	142	5½	..
J. R.	22	Soldier	Oct. 10	149	,,	78	Dec. 26	136	13	..

RETURN from the Town Gaol and House of Correction at Sandwich, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844—No. 1.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Sandwich Borough Gaol.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	4	1	1	..	5	1	6

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	12	8	1	..	13	8	6	1	..	..	6	1	19	9	28
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	12	9	2	..	14	9	6	1	..	..	6	1	20	10	30
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	12	9	2	..	14	9	6	1	..	..	6	1	20	10	30
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were Convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	5	1	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	9	1	10
Sentenced to Transportation	3	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	5
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fined and Discharged	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	5	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	6	7
Total	12	9	2	..	14	9	6	1	..	..	6	1	20	10	30
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
1. By Courts Martial	124	..	..	..	124	..	124
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	23	11	3	..	26	11	37
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Under the Larceny Act	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
10. For Assaults	2	3	..	1	2	4	6
11. For want of Sureties	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	30	..	5	..	35	..	35
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	192	16	9	1	201	17	218
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	2
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	23	..	23
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	23	..	23

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	1	1	..	5	1	6
	Summary Convictions	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	13	8	6	1	19	9	28
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Summary Convictions	192	16	9	1	201	17	218
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Lunatics		..	1	..	..	..	1	1
DEBTORS. Total		230	29	16	2	246	31	277
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		23	..	..	..	23	..	23
Total of Debtors and Criminals		255	29	16	2	271	31	302

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	4	..	1	1	5	6
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	..	2	..	5	..	5
3. Summary Convictions	3	1	2	..	5	1	6
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Soldiers under Sentence of Courts Martial	25	..	..	..	25	..	..
Total	32	5	4	1	36	6	42
DEBTORS.							
7. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	32	5	4	1	36	6	42

Table No. 5 contains the number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	4
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	5	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	11	5	26	4	110	6	13	..	15	1	16	..	1	..	192	16

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	2	1	..	..	3	1
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	18	4	22
2. Ditto after Trial	9	1	10
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	201	17	218
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	4	1	5
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	1	5	1	6
17 Years and under 21	8	5	..	..	8	5	13
21 Years and under 30	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
30 Years and upwards	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Total	14	8	6	1	20	9	29

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
17 Years and under 21	28	5	..	..	28	5	33
21 Years and under 30	127	4	..	..	127	4	131
30 Years and upwards	37	7	..	..	37	7	44
Total	192	16	9	1	201	17	218

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	3	1	1	4	4	8
Can Read only	1	2	2	..	3	2	5
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	9	3	3	..	12	3	15
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	14	8	6	1	20	9	29

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	48	5	5	..	53	5	58
Can Read only	27	4	..	1	27	5	32
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	106	7	4	..	110	7	117
Can Read and Write well	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Total	192	16	9	1	201	17	218

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	119	12	6	1	125	13	138
Infirmary Cases	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

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Sandwich Borough Gaol.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	19	3	1	..	20	3	23
Twice	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Thrice	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Four times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28	3	1	..	29	3	32

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	194	14	10	..	204	14	218
Employment, not being Hard Labour	29	12	5	2	34	14	48
Not Employed	7	3	1	..	8	3	11
Total	230	29	16	2	246	31	277

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age. and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice, or Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By Courts Martial	24	..	..	..	24	..	24
Total	24	..	..	..	24	..	24

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards..		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total	2	..	1	..	3	..	3

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	57	4	7	..	6	..	3	..	73	4	77
Solitary Cells	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	7
Stoppage of Diet	6	..	2	..	5	..	..	1	13	1	14
Other Punishments	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	72	4	9	..	11	..	4	1	96	5	101

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	43	2	45
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	28	3	31
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	10	..	10
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	1	..	1

No. 18.—Clothing* and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	2	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	2	2	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	2	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	2	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	2	2	Towels	2	2
Handkerchiefs	..	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Stocks	1	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	2	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	2	,, Towels	2	2

* Clothing is allowed to Prisoners convicted of Felony only.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	193	18	5½
,, Male and Female Clothing	20	1	1½
,, Bedding	5	9	6
,, Straw	1	3	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	10	0
,, Medicines		..	
,, Beer	0	15	3
,, Fuel	54	16	8
,, Soap	10	19	5½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	19	14	3½
,, Washing	0	15	3
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationary and Printing	10	10	4
,, Books	2	12	6
,, Furniture	2	4	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	237	8	8
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Moral and Religious Books	2	15	4
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to Ramsgate for Examination	1	8	9
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	18	19	4
,, Sundries not mentioned	54	3	7½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	638	5	6½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	114	1	2¼
Grand Total	752	6	8¾
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum.—See Diet Table		..	
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	1	11 46/100

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so, previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
C. C.	24	Six weeks hard labour.	19 Dec. 1843.	Good .	Known to have been Insane in 1838.	27 Jan. 1844	Not Insane.	19 Jan. 1844	To the Union Workhouse at Eltham, in this County.

No. 23.—Diet Tables.

CLASS 1.

Convicted Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding Three Days.

——	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner	1 lb. of bread.	1 lb. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	$2\frac{56}{100}d.$	

CLASS 2.

Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days.

——	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel. 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel. 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	12 oz. bread.	6 oz. of bread. 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel. 6 oz. bread.	6 oz. of bread.
	$2\frac{3}{4}\frac{31}{100}d.$	$2\frac{1}{4}\frac{24}{100}d.$

Prisoners of this class employed at Hard Labour to have in addition one pint of soup per week.

CLASS 3.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Three Months.

——	Males.	Females.
Sunday and Thursday	Breakfast,—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread. Dinner,—1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. bread. 1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday and Saturday	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 oz. of bread; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 oz. of bread; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
Monday	8 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes; or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 oz. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes; or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.
Wednesday and Friday	Supper,—same as breakfast.	Same as breakfast.
	$2s.\ 2\frac{1}{2}d.$	$1s.\ 10\frac{3}{4}\frac{56}{100}d.$

CLASS 4.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months.

——	Males.	Females.
Sunday	Breakfast,—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	Dinner,—3 oz. cooked meat, without bone; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes; 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday		
Saturday		
Monday	1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday and Friday	Supper,—same as breakfast.	Same as breakfast.
	$2s.\ 5\frac{1}{2}\frac{42}{100}d.$	$2s.\ 1\frac{1}{2}\frac{28}{100}d.$

No. 23.—Diet Tables—*continued.*

CLASS 5.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months.

——	Males.	Females.
Sunday	Breakfast,—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	Dinner,—4 oz. of cooked meat without bone; 1 lb. potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday	Breakfast,—1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday		
Monday	Dinner,—1 pint of soup; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. bread.	1 pint of soup; ½ lb. potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday	Supper the seven days,—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	2*s.* $8\frac{1}{4}\frac{5}{100}d.$	2*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{32}{100}d.$

CLASS 6.

Prisoners sentenced by court to Solitary Confinement.

——	Males.	Females.
	The ordinary diet of their class.	The ordinary diet of the class.

CLASS 7.

Prisoners for Examination before Trial, Misdemeanants of the First Division, and Destitute Debtors who do not maintain themselves.

——	Males.	Females.
	The same as Class 4.	The same as Class 4.

CLASS 8.

Prisoners under Punishmeut for Prison Offences for terms not exceeding Three Days:—1 lb. of bread per diem.

$1\frac{1}{4}\frac{80}{100}d.$

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the provision of the 42nd section of the Cael Act.

——	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	8 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 oz. of bread.
	$2\frac{3}{4}\frac{31}{100}d.$	$2\frac{1}{4}\frac{24}{100}d.$

Ingredients of soup and gruel:—

NOTE.—The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of oatmeal, and 1 ounce of leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of sugar, and seasoned with salt.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
	hrs. min.								
January .	7 10	15	7½ in.	48	One-third.	12,900	8,600	By a Gyrometer recording each revolution of the wheels.	Turning a fly regulator.
February .	7 56					14,280	9,520		
March . .	9 32					17,160	11,440		
April . .	10 0					18,000	12,000		
May . .	10 0					18,000	12,000		
June . .	9 30					17,100	11,400		
July . .	9* 0					16,200	10,800		
August .	9* 0					16,200	10,800		
September .	9* 0					16,200	10,800		
October .	8 50					15,900	10,600		
November .	7 40					13,800	9,200		
December .	6 45					12,150	8,100		

* One hour extra rest allowed, by order of the Surgeon, in consequence of the heat of the weather.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances, per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Aris . .	Governor .	41	March 24, 1831	120 0 0	10 5 0	130 5 0	Residence. £. s. d. Coals .. 4 0 3 } Included in Candles . 3 0 0 } items fuel, soap, Soap . .. 2 4 9 } and candles. Attendance at Sessions 1 0 0 10 5 0
Emily Aris . . .	Matron .	34	Jan. 1, 1844 .	7 10 0	. .	7 10 0	The governor's wife.
Rev. James Layton .	Chaplain .	64	Dec. 2, 1831 .	28 7 0	. .	28 7 0	None.
Richard Emerson .	Surgeon .	61	May 2, 1831 .	32 10 0	. .	32 10 0	None.
John Bax . . .	Turnkey .	28	Not appointed by the justices; the governor being allowed to procure necessary assistance.	49 1 8	. .	49 1 8	Residence.
			Total . .	237 8 8	10 5 0	247 13 8	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison . . .	1	10	9
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	123	15	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . .	103	16	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rates .	0	1	0
Amount received for the support of a Lunatic	1	1	0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports . .	18	19	4
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports.	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . .	..		
Other Receipts	1	13	0
Total	250	16	1

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	638	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Total Receipts of Ditto	250	16	1
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	387	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	114	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees . . .	501	10	$7\frac{3}{4}$

The cost of each Prisoner per Day is $10\frac{1}{4}\frac{24}{100}d.$

Tenterden Borough Gaol.

TENTERDEN.—Borough Gaol.

This gaol, or lock-up house, is situated in the main street of the borough of Tenterden. The windows of the cells look into the street, and nothing can prevent any prisoner that may be in confinement from holding conversation with the passers by. This facility of intercourse has been attempted to be prevented in one of the cells, by surrounding the window with a sort of wooden cage, about four feet distant; so that an inmate may not approach nearer to the window than that limit. The possibility of communication with those without, however, is not prevented by this arrangement. The prison consists of four miserable cells; two on the ground floor, and two above. Those on the upper floor cannot be considered places for the safe custody of any prisoner who had the least desire to make his escape. The walls are of the most fragile description; consisting only of upright and transverse pieces of wood; the interstices being filled with lime and laths and plaster. We noticed several holes in the walls, which could easily be extended to permit of an escape. We found the gaol shamefully dirty; it is overrun with spiders' webs, and the keeper admitted that it had not been swept for a month previous to our inspection; although three prisoners have been in confinement for short periods during that time. One of these was a violent and incorrigible woman, who tore her bedding into shreds; the fragments

of which have been suffered to remain in the cell for four weeks, as if to encourage others to follow her example. We submit that the prison should at least be kept clean, and with something like regularity; and that prisoners should only be suffered to remain therein for the shortest possible period before being sent to the county prison at Maidstone. The present keeper has been three years in office, and is a tailor and clothier, living several doors off, in the same street. For the supply of the prison diet, which is in accordance with the prescribed rate of diet set forth in the Regulations for Prisons in England and Wales, he receives, per diem, 9*d.* for males, and 8*d.* for females. He asserts that, since he has held the appointment, he has not seen a clergyman within the prison walls. In cases of sickness a surgeon is called in, and the expense incurred is paid by the magistrates. At the period of our inspection there were no prisoners in custody; nor are there any entries of commitments in the keeper's journal from the 26th April, 1844, till the 12th April, 1845. He asserts, however, that during that period there might have been about a dozen prisoners in confinement for a single night, or part of a day and night; but of these he keeps no account.

The number committed to the prison :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 was . . .	9	7	16
In 1843 was . . .	22	4	26
In 1844 was . . .	15	4	19

Several particulars respecting the prisoners committed to the prison in the course of the last year are given in the following Return; from which it will be observed that this gaol is not exclusively a lock-up house; for two prisoners have undergone in it their sentences of imprisonment of fourteen days each; another, of four days; whilst one had been in custody sixteen days before trial, when he was discharged by the Court. Even these are too long terms of imprisonment to be passed in this very defective gaol.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS, their Ages, Offences, Sentences, and Terms of Imprisonment, in the Tenterden Borough Gaol, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Name.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence, or how Disposed of.	How long in Confinement in this Prison, either before or after trial.
J. B. .	40	Drunk and disorderly .	Fined	1 day.
J. B. .	19	Poaching	Committed to Maidstone for 1 month.	3 days.
S. S. .	20	Disorderly conduct in Union	Committed to Maidstone for 7 days.	3 days.
L. H. .	..	,, ,,	Committed to Maidstone for 10 days.	3 days.
T. B. .	..	,, ,,	Committed to Maidstone for 7 days.	3 days.
C. R. .	22	,, ,,	Committed to Maidstone for 10 days.	2 days.
Child .	15 months.	. . .	. . .	
E. C. .	29	Disorderly conduct in Union	Committed to Maidstone for 10 days.	2 days.
S. M. .	18	,, ,,	Committed to Maidstone for 10 days.	2 days.
J. B. .	21	Drunk and disorderly . .	14 days' imprisonment .	14 days.
S. B. .	14	Damaging cloth, &c. . .	14 days' imprisonment .	14 days.
J. R. .	16	Deserting Union	Committed to Maidstone for 1 month.	4 days.
W. T.	21	Refusing to work in Union	4 days' imprisonment .	4 days.
J. F. .	18	Absenting from service .	Committed to Maidstone for 21 days.	3 days.
R. S. .	17	Felony	Discharged by Court .	16 days, before trial.
W. J. .	30	Vagrancy	Committed to Maidstone for 14 days.	3 days.
W. G.	..	Assault.	Fined	1 day.
J. R. .	16	Deserting Union . . .	Committed to Maidstone for 3 months.	3 days.
H. W.	26	Assault.	Committed to Maidstone for 1 month.	

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County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Tenterden Borough Gaol.

RETURN from the Town Gaol at Tenterden, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes & Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. No Bills found	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	3	..	..	1	3	1	4
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	7	3	2	..	9	3	12
Total	11	3	2	1	13	4	17
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Summary Convictions	4	..	..	1	4	1	5
	Transferred to other Governors	7	3	2	..	9	3	12
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		13	3	2	1	15	4	19
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals		13	3	2	1	15	4	19

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.—*Nil.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols,

Kent.

Tenterden Borough Gaol.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	1
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	4	1	5
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
21 Years and under 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Years and upwards	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
30 Years and upwards	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	4	..	..	1	4	1	5

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	2	..	..	1	2	1	3
Can Read only	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	..	1	4	1	5

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Twice	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	13	3	2	1	15	4	19
Total	13	3	2	1	15	4	19

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Tenterden Borough Gaol.

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	3	..	3
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	81 263
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles used in the Prison.			
Night Caps	..	Shifts	..
Day Caps	..	Beds	2
Jackets	1	Blankets	6
Waistcoats	..	Rugs	6
Trowsers	..	Sheets	..
Shirts	6	Pillow Cases	..
Stockings	..	Towels	..
Handkerchiefs	..	Infirmary Beds	..
Shoes	..	,, Blankets	..
Clogs	..	,, Rugs	..
Gowns	1	,, Sheets	..
Petticoats	..	,, Pillow Cases	..
Flannel ditto	..	,, Towels	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	4	0	0
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding		..	
,, Straw	0	2	10
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines	0	5	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	0	6	6
,, Soap	0	1	1
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas		..	
,, Washing	0	3	1
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing		..	
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officer's Salaries	4	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	10	9	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	11	17	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	1	12	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	32	17	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	3	4	11½
Grand Total	36	2	8½

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—See Note *.—Dietary per Week.

Not Employed.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	† (See Note.) Soup.	‡ (See Note.) Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men . . .	168	12	2	..	3	14
Women . .	126	12	2	..	3	14
Boys . . .	126	12	2	..	3	14

* Since the date of Sir James Graham's Circular of 27th January, 1843, accompanying "the Regulations for Prison in England and Wales," there has not been any commitment to this gaol for more than 14 days; all other prisoners are sent to Maidstone House of Correction under an existing contract.

† Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.—6 ozs. of Meat, 3 ozs. of Potatoes, 2 ozs. of Oatmeal.

‡ State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.—2 ozs. of Oatmeal.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.
Thomas Wood . . .	Gaoler . .	43	November 9, 1844 .	4 0 0

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the Borough Rate . . .	4 7 0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total	4 7 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	32 17 9
Total Receipts of ditto	4 7 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	28 10 9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3 4 11½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£31 15 8½

Note.—The cost of each Prisoner per Day, including those confined at Tenterden, and those removed to undergo their confinement at Maidstone according to contract, is almost 2*s*.

I
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Folkestone Borough Gaol.

FOLKESTONE—Borough Gaol.

This prison is merely used as a lock-up house, and very properly so, as it is quite unfit for the confinement of prisoners but for a few days. The circumstance of its being so, however, is no excuse for the filthy and slovenly condition in which we found it. The cells are gloomy and very dirty, and the small openings for the admission of light are unglazed. The airing yard is over-grown with grass and weeds, having in the one corner a copper set only upon a few bricks, without a chimney, and the smoke has consequently blackened the walls; in the other there is a rabbit-warren. The airing-yard is used alternately by the male and female prisoners, and one of the cell windows looks directly into it. The number of prisoners committed to this gaol—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 was	12	..	12
In 1843 was	31	1	32
In 1844 was	17	3	20

The ages of these prisoners, the state of their instruction, the crimes with which they were charged, their sentences and ultimate disposal, together with the length of their detention in this prison, were as follows :—

Names.	Age.	Degree of Instruction.	Crimes with which charged.	How long each Prisoner remained in Confinement in this Prison.	Sentence, and how disposed of.
G. S.	30	Read and write	For deserting his wife	1 day	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol under contract existing between the council of Dover, for the reception and maintenance of prisoners committed to Folkestone Gaol.
W. G.	57	,,	Felony . . .	3 days	10 years' transportation. Removed to Dover Gaol, and from thence to Fortitude Hulk, Chatham.
R. C.	23	,,	Burglary . . .	1 day	Removed to Maidstone Gaol, under 6 Vict. c. 38.
E. E.	19	Neither read or write	Felony . . .	,,	Removed to Dover Gaol before trial; discharged at sessions.
T. M.	36	,,	Debt	3 days	20 days' imprisonment; discharged on payment of debt.
J. M.	25	Read and write	Assault . . .	1 day	Fined; discharged on payment of fine and costs.
W. O.	39	,,	Gambling . . .	7 days	7 days' imprisonment.
G. W.	26	,,	Assault . . .	1 day	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
S. B.	30	Read; not write	,,	,,	Fined. Removed to Dover Gaol.
E. C.	24	Read and write	,,	,,	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
G. A.	27	,,	,,	,,	2 ditto ditto.
F. A.	31	Read; not write	,,	,,	1 ditto ditto.
J. M.	21	Read and write	Felony . . .	,,	3 ditto ditto.
W. B.	24	,,	,,	,,	6 ditto ditto.
A. M.	22	,,	Malicious injury to property.	,,	1 ditto ditto.
J. B.	22	,,	,,	,,	1 ditto ditto
W. C.	27	Read; not write	Felony . . .	,,	Removed to Dover Gaol before trial; discharged at sessions.
T. E.	32	Neither read or write	Assault . . .	½ day	Fined; removed to Dover Gaol.
J. D.	18	Read and write	,,	3 days	6 weeks' imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
W. D.	19	Read only . . .	,,	,,	Ditto ditto.
J. P.	18	Read and write	,,	½ day	Ditto ditto.
W. H.	25	Neither read or write	Charge of felony	6 days	Discharged for want of evidence.
H. M.	41	Read and write	Vagrancy . . .	½ day	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
H. M.	19	Neither read or write	Assault . . .	½ day	Fined; removed to Dover Gaol.
A. C.	28	,,	,,	7 days	Fined; discharged after 7 days' imprisonment.
C. S.	29	,,	Felony	2 days	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
J. M.	20	,,	Assault . . .	½ day	6 weeks' ditto ditto.
C. C.	40	,,	,,	½ day	Fined; ditto ditto.
J. K.	24	,,	,,	½ day	Ditto ditto.
J. W.	23	Read and write	,,	3 days	Removed to Dover Gaol before trial; discharged at sessions.

Table—(*continued.*)

Names.	Age.	Degree of Instruction.	Crimes with which charged.	How long each Prisoner remained in Confinement in this Prison.	Sentence, and how disposed of.
J. C. . .	20	Read and write .	Cruelty to animals	14 days .	14 days' imprisonment.
G. S. .	32	,,	Vagrancy . . .	¼ day .	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
J. S. . .	38	Neither read or write	Felony . . .	1 day .	Removed to Dover Gaol before trial; discharged at sessions.
J. C. . .	22	,,	Debt	10 days .	10 days' imprisonment.
H. J. .	56	Read; not write .	Vagrancy . . .	¼ day .	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
T. B. .	22	,,	Assault . . .	,,	Ditto ditto
C. P. .	28	,,	,,	,,	Ditto ditto
G. G. .	23	Read and write .	,,	,,	Ditto ditto
G. A. .	36	Read; not write .	,,	,,	Ditto ditto
R. S. . .	28	Read and write .	Debt	1 day .	19 days' imprisonment; discharged on paying debt and costs.
S. G. .	48	Neither read or write	,,	19 days .	19 days' imprisonment.
C. T. .	42	Read and write .	,,	1 day .	10 days' imprisonment; discharged on paying debt and costs.
M. W. .	26	Read only . . .	Assault . . .	½ day .	Removed to Dover Gaol before trial; discharged at sessions.
G. S. .	32	Read and write .	Malicious injury to property.	1 day .	Fined; removed to Dover Gaol for 2 calendar months.
J. J. . .	36	,,	Assault . . .	,,	Fined; removed to Dover Gaol for 1 calendar month.
W. S. .	17	,,	Felony . . .	,,	2 calendar months' imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
T. T. . .	33	,,	Assault . . .	,,	Committed for want of sureties; removed to Dover Gaol.
T. F. .	50	Neither read or write	Felony . . .	,,	6 weeks' imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
T. P. .	25	,,	Stealing vegetables	,,	Ditto ditto.
R. C. .	22	Read only . . .	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	,,	Ditto ditto.
J. G. . .	30	Read and write .	Assault . . .	,,	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
S. S. . .	24	Neither read or write	,,	,,	Ditto ditto.
A. W. .	19	Read and write .	Felony . . .	2 days .	6 ditto ditto.
S. C. . .	30	Read only	Desertion . . .	9 days .	Removed to Portsmouth.
M. D. .	23	Read; not write .	Felony	1 day .	Removed to Dover Gaol before trial; discharged at sessions.
E. V. .	25	Read and write .	,,	,,	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
A. R. . .	17	Neither read or write	Stealing vegetables	,,	6 weeks' imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
G. W. .	30	Read and write .	,,	,,	1 calendar month's imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
I. J. . .	23	Read only . . .	Assault . . .	,,	1 weeks' ditto ditto.
T. H. O.	19	Neither read or write	Stealing vegetables	,,	4 weeks' ditto ditto.
J. A. . .	45	Read only . . .	Felony	,,	12 calendar months' imprisonment; removed to Dover Gaol.
A. A. J.	23	Read and write .	,,	,,	7 years' transportation; removed to Dover Gaol, and from thence to Milbank Prison.
R. A. .	50	,,	,,	,,	Discharged at Sessions.
T. W. .	21	Neither read or write	Assault . . .	,,	Fined; removed to Dover Gaol.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Folkestone Borough Gaol.

RETURN from the Town Gaol at Folkestone, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.						
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	6	3	9
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial* in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	6	3	9
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	6	3	9
HOW DISPOSED OF.											
6. Of these were Convicted—											
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	5	1	6†
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	6	3	9
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* All the Prisoners were removed to Dover Gaol before Trial, and brought back for Trial, and after Trial those Convicted were again removed to Dover Gaol under the Contract subsisting between the Town Council of that Borough and the Town Council of the Borough of Folkestone for the reception and maintenance of the Prisoners committed from the latter Borough.

† Sent to Dover Gaol under Contract.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
Total	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes,
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ditto Transferred to other Governors	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	5	..	..	15	5	20
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	15	5	..	..	15	5	20

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.—*Nil.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Folkestone Borough Gaol.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	6	3
2. Ditto after Trial .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	9	2

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Ditto received from other Governors .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 Years and under 30	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
30 Years and upwards	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total	6	3	..	..	6	3	9

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
21 Years and under 30	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
30 Years and upwards	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	9	2	..	..	9	2	11

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read only	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . .	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Can Read and Write well	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	6	3	..	..	6	3	9

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult. and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
Can Read only	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	2	..	..	9	2	11

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who had been previously committed.—*Nil.*

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.—*Nil.*

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	2	2	4
The daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily Average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—*Nil.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Folkestone Borough Gaol.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1	10	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	..		
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	0	1	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	..		
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	..		
,, Soap	..		
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	..		
,, Washing	0	2	6
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	..		
,, Officers' Salaries*	..		
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to other Prisons before Trial	13	5	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	42	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	4	12	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	6	9	1
,, Sundries not mentioned	..		
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and and Repars, Alterations, and Additions	67	19	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	..		
Grand Total	67	19	7
† See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	9	2	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	..		

* The Gaoler is Deputy to, and his Salary is paid by, the Earl of Radnor, who, as Lord of the Hundred, Barony, and Royalty of Folkestone, is Bailiff of Folkestone.

† This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Not Employed.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.
Men Women Boys	112	28	..	..	14

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salary, per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Earl of Radnor, as Lord of the Hundred of Folkestone, by Samuel Farley, his deputy.	Water Bailiff.	58	30th Sept. 1830.	5 0 0	2 2 0	7 2 0	The Fees are a sum of money paid in lieu of Gaol Fees. The Water Bailiff has apartments in the Prison, and is Serjeant at Mace, from the salary of which latter office he chiefly derives his support.

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	67	19	7
Total Receipts of ditto		..	
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	67	19	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions		..	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	67	19	7

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Gaol at Dymchurch, in the Liberty of Romney Marsh.

Gaol at Dymchurch.

This prison consists of four cells and two airing-yards. The keeper generally uses one of the cells as a store-room for preserving the prison effects, as well as for the safe keeping of property belonging to himself; another cell is occupied as a bed-room by the gaoler's family; so that there are but two cells adjoining one of the airing-yards available for the confinement of prisoners. The other airing-yard is only a narrow passage, and could not detain a prisoner in safe custody for an instant, if he wished to escape; it is, therefore, but seldom used, as are the two cells contiguous to it, which are put to the other purposes just mentioned.

At the period of our inspection we found three prisoners for trial in custody, viz., H. K. (a Pole), charged with killing two ducks; J. C., charged with horse-stealing; both prisoners had been five weeks in confinement; and T. M., charged with illegally selling a gun, had been two weeks in custody. The cell occupied by the Pole was dark, damp, and imperfectly ventilated; the atmosphere was consequently disagreeably close and unwholesome. This poor man had been seized with ague during his incarceration in this miserable apartment; a disease, with which he asserted, he had never been previously afflicted. Moreover, he was lying, with scanty bedding, upon the floor, and had been kept there for five weeks, the entire period of his imprisonment. The keeper excused himself for this highly censurable neglect, by stating that, the bedstead had been sent to be repaired, and had not been returned; but it appeared that all the repairs that were necessary could not have occupied a workman more than a few hours; besides, we discovered that there was a very good iron bedstead in the prison disengaged, and which only required to be brought from the store-room and screwed up. The keeper consequently has not the shadow of an excuse to offer for his negligence; and we think the visiting justices cannot be freed from blame for allowing the irregularity; whilst the surgeon, who is said to have attended pretty regularly twice a-week upon the prisoner, is not less censurable. We are surprised to find that any medical gentleman should have stood quietly by, and have undertaken the treatment of a case of the gravity of intermittent fever, under such unfavourable circumstances, without ordering forthwith the adoption of every available means for bettering his patient's condition, particularly as the success of his practice must have been in no small degree dependant upon the comfort of the invalid. It is said that the prisoner in question, upon his first commitment, was disorderly, that he tore his bedding, &c.; if so, he should have been punished as the law directs, but not by withholding the slightest aid and means of comfort when assailed by a severe disease.

The 18th rule of the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, enacts "That every prisoner shall be provided with suitable bedding; and every male prisoner with a separate bed, hammock, or cot, either in a separate cell, or in a cell with not less than two other male prisoners." Notwithstanding that enactment, however, we found the two men confined in the other cell were kept there day and night, and occupied the same bed, at least they had slept together for several nights previous to our inspection. The keeper frankly admitted that he was aware the practice was an infringement of the Gaol Act; but that, as he was short of blankets, he could not help himself. We submit that the justices ought to supply a sufficiency of bedding, and every other requisite for the prison under their jurisdiction, that there shall not be even the colour of an excuse for infringements of the statutes on any such grounds. The airing-yard is covered over with iron bars, about 15 feet from the ground, and the doors of the two cells communicating with it are left open the whole day, so that the prisoners have the opportunity of unlimited intercourse. The Rev. William Pullen, the rector of Dymchurch, generally calls at the prison two or three times a-week, to converse with the prisoners, and to read prayers. There being no surgeon in Dymchurch, Mr. Charles Fagg, surgeon, residing at Hythe, 5 miles off, attends at the prison when there are cases of sickness, and occasionally looks in at other times, when he is in the neighbourhood. Soap, towels, and clean, linen are supplied to the prisoners every Sunday; but we cannot report anything favourable as to the cleanliness and general order of the prison. This gaol is merely used for the confinement of prisoners until trial, when they are sent to St. Augustine's, near Canterbury, to undergo their sentences, whether with hard labour or otherwise. The number of prisoners committed to this gaol in the course of the year 1842, was 5 males; in 1843, there were 6 males; and the number during last year was 3 males and 2 female. For information respecting the ages, state of instruction, offences, and sentences, &c. of these prisoners we refer to the following Return.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners committed to the Gaol at Dymchurch, in the Liberty of Romney Marsh, in the course of the Years ending Michaelmas, 1842, 1843, and 1844.

Name.	Age.	Could Read or Write.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence, or how disposed of.	How long in Custody in this Gaol.	If in Prison before, and how often.
1842						
D. H.	45	Neither read nor write	Stealing a skidpan. . .	1 month's imprisonment and hard labour.	1 month	Not before.
S. H. .	38	Can read and write .	Wilfully neglecting his children.	3 calendar months' hard labour.	13 weeks	Once before.
T. C. .	23	Ditto	Charged with stealing a quantity of pulse.	1 month's imprisonment . .	1 month	Not before.
J. S. and J. P.	29 / 20	Neither read nor write / Can read and write imperfectly.	Charged with stealing six pounds of hay.	14 days' imprisonment . .	54 days .	,,
1843						
H. S. .	44	Ditto	Wilfully neglecting her children.	Removed to St. Augustine's, near Canterbury—6 months' hard labour.	1 month	Once before.
C. C. .	30	Neither read nor write	Charged with stealing one wallet, value 6*d.*	6 months with hard labour—removed to Canterbury.	10 days .	Not before.
R. S. .	55	Read and write imperfectly.	Stealing one oak plank .	2 months' hard labour—removed to Canterbury.	3 days .	,,
J. W..	16	Ditto	Stealing nine pills . . .	7 days' imprisonment . .	7 days .	,,
H. O..	26	Read and write well .	Stealing two live tame ducks	1 month and hard labour—removed to Canterbury.	9 weeks	,,
J. B. .	20	Ditto	Stealing two loaves, one pair slippers, and one rummer.	4 weeks and hard labour—removed to Canterbury.	8 weeks	,,
1844						
T. B. .	24	Read and write . .	Stealing three sheep . .	Tried and acquitted . . .	11 weeks	,,
S. Q. .	27	Ditto	Stealing one silk handkerchief, value 2*s.*	1 month hard labour—removed to Canterbury.	7 days .	,,
G. W.	24	Read and write well .	Stealing one pig, value 12*s.*	3 months' hard labour—removed to Canterbury.	11 weeks	,,
J. C. .	29	Neither read nor write	Running away from service	1 month hard labour—removed to Canterbury.	3 days .	Once before.

RETURN from the Gaol at Newhall, in Dymchurch, in the Liberty of Romney Marsh, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder . . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Kent.
Gaol at Dymchurch.

No. 1.—*continued.*

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
HOW DISPOSED OF.											
6. Of these were Convicted — Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes, and— 14. Transferred to the Custody of other Governors to undergo their Sentences	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Gaol at Dymchurch.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Do. Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		4	..	..	..	4	..	4
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals		4	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.—*Nil.*

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Adult.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Ditto after Trial*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The two criminal prisoners, and the one under summary conviction, were, after trial and conviction, removed to the County Gaol at Canterbury to undergo their sentences.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
30 Years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2,

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
30 Years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.—*Nil.*

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.—Removed to County Gaol at Canterbury.

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	1	..	1
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Cap	2	..	Shifts	..	..
Day Caps	1	..	Beds	1	..
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	..
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	..
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	2	..	Pillow Cases	1	..
Stockings	2	..	Towels	2	..
Handkerchiefs	2	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	1 pr.	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	3	14	7
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding		..	
,, Straw	0	0	8
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	2	12	0
,, Soap			
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	17	3
,, Washing			
,, Cooking			
,, Stationery and Printing		..	
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture	6	0	1
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	5	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	30	15	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	1	17	9
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned		..	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	51	17	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	0	16	4
Grand Total	£52	13	8
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	7	12	1
Prison diet per head per day in Romney Marsh Gaol previous to conviction	0	0	5
Ditto, after conviction, per contract in County Gaol at Canterbury	0	1	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum		..	

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Not Employed.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	* (See Note.) Soup.	† (See Note.) Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men, Women, Boys	168	12 without bone.	2	3	14

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.—6 ozs. of Meat per Quart, with Vegetables.

† State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.—4 ozs. of Oatmeal or Flour per Quart, with 1½ oz. of sugar.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
David Spicer. . .	Gaoler . .	55	Mar. 7, 1825 .	5 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	Apartments in the gaol, and coals allowed.

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	51 17 4
Total Receipts of ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	51 17 4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	0 16 4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	52 13 8

Note.—The cost of each Prisoner per Day.—794* days at 1*s.* 3¾*d.*: this includes the number of days in the County Prison at Canterbury at 1*s.* per day.

* Marsh Gaol, 179; County ditto, 615.—Total, 794.

DEAL.—Borough Gaol.

Deal Borough Gaol.

This prison remains, in every respect, as to construction and discipline, the same as at the period of our last report. We found two prisoners in custody at the date of our last visit. The male prisoner (J. M.) was confined for an offence against the revenue laws, whose original sentence was six months, but which was afterwards commuted to three months. The other prisoner was a female for trial for felony. The first circumstance that arrested our attention upon entering the chief male ward, was a strong and disagreeable effluvium of tobacco, not as if caused by recent smoking, but that peculiarly disagreeable smell perceived in rooms which have become saturated with tobacco smoke. The prisoner at once admitted that he was in the habit of smoking, his tobacco being regularly brought in by his wife. And the matron did not deny the circumstance when questioned on the subject, but was quite aware of the practice being carried on. She states that visitors are generally searched before being admitted into the prison, but very seldom are there any prohibited articles detected. Such laxity of discipline, however, is highly censurable. The ward in which this man was confined is large and airy, but the stone floor was damp. There are four bedsteads, in two tiers along one side, which are about five feet in width, and the matron asserts that she has known as many as 14 prisoners confined for a short period in this ward at the same time; but she states that that was several years ago. We were told that if two male prisoners had happened to be in custody at the same time, both would have been confined in this ward, irrespective of the Gaol Act, by which it is expressly forbidden. Indeed a few days previous to our inspection, there were two male prisoners confined in this ward day and night. The prisoner in confinement had his ward tolerably neat and clean. As a general rule, each prisoner on admission has fresh straw for his bed, there being no mattrass supplied by the borough; only blankets and a counterpane are allowed. The blankets are washed once a year, and oftener if necessary.

The vagrants' ward is a miserable, ill-ventilated apartment, with a damp brick floor. We found it shamefully dirty also. It would appear that two low women were confined in this wretched place for five days, a few days previous to our inspection, and since their discharge the place had not been cleaned; the matron excusing herself on the plea of want of leisure. We consider this place in its present condition quite unfit for use, especially in the winter season. The females' division of the prison consists of two rooms, the one above the other; they are small and rather dark, but tolerably clean; and, having deal floors, they are much dryer and

more comfortable than the males' department. The only occupant was E. C. for trial, charged with stealing a piece of calico, the value of 1*s*. She had been in custody three weeks.

The number of prisoners committed to this gaol during the last year was only 19, one of whom was a debtor. For details respecting these prisoners we refer to Appendix (A). The number committed during the year ending Michaelmas 1843, was 20, and in the course of the year 1842, the number was 18. These numbers are indicative of a small amount of crime, in proportion to the population in the jurisdiction of this borough, which is upwards of 7,000. There were two months during the last statistical year, in which there were no prisoners in confinement, viz., October, 1844, and February, 1845. And it would appear that none has been imprisoned for a longer period than three months in the same period. The practice still prevails of sending prisoners, who are sentenced to hard labour, to Sandwich Gaol; those only are retained here who are sentenced to an imprisonment without hard labour. Certainly this gaol is unfit for the reception of prisoners sentenced to hard labour, but it is likewise unfit for the retention of prisoners for any lengthened period without hard labour; it is wanting in all the essential requisites which ought to exist in every well-appointed prison, and consequently nothing like an efficient system of discipline can be carried out in it. We consider that it ought to be used only as a lock-up house, or for very temporary purposes.

There is no chaplain appointed to this gaol, which is an infringement of the 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, s. 15, which enacts "that in every borough gaol and house of correction, a clergyman of the Church of England shall be the chaplain thereof."

The Rev. Charles Lane, the incumbent of the parish of St. Leonards, sometimes calls to converse with the prisoners; but the visits of that gentleman are optional, and of course dependent upon his leisure and opportunity. There is also no provision made for instructing the prisoners in reading and writing, &c., although the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 25, enacts "that the justices assembled at general or quarter sessions, are empowered and required to nominate and appoint schoolmasters, and other officers, &c."

The only books we could see belonging to the prison, was one torn Bible, and a fragment of 'The Whole Duty of Man.' We submit that the justices ought to supply a few Bibles and Prayer-books, and other appropriate books, especially as 13 out of the 19 prisoners in confinement in the course of the last year could both read and write.

The 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 33, provides that "a surgeon, being a member of one of the royal colleges, shall be appointed to every borough gaol," but here no surgeon has been appointed. In case of need a surgeon is called in, and his fees are paid by the justices. It should be stated, however, that during the last year there was no case of sickness. There is also another clause of the Gaol Act infringed in this prison, viz., the 4th Geo. IV., c. 56, s. 10 (Rule 1st.), which enacts that "no keeper shall, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract for the supply of the prison," whereas the keeper receives 6*d*. a head per day, for the supply of the prison rations, which consists of $8\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of bread, 9 oz. of cooked meat, 7 lbs. of potatoes, and 14 pints of gruel per week.

The magistrates appear to be pretty regular in their attendance at the gaol. They meet every Thursday for the disposal of all petty cases.

APPENDIX (A.)

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in confinement in the Deal Borough Gaol, with their Ages, Offences, Sentences, &c. during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Name.	Admitted.	Age	Offence.	Description.	Sentence.
	1843				
M. C. .	Aug. 3 .	39	Furious driving .	Labourer . .	Fined 5*s*., and costs 7*s*. 6*d*., or 14 days imprisonment.
M. B. .	,,	24	Assault . . .	Spinster . . .	14 days.
J. R. .	Oct. 20	26	Breaking a fan-light	Labourer . .	Ditto.
R. M. .	Oct. 24	32	Assault on the Police	Ditto . . .	Fine 20*s*., or 14 days. Paid fine on 15th.
H. H. .	Nov. 20	18	Ditto	Blacksmith . .	21 days.
J. H. .	,,	16	Felony (stealing an ass).	Chimney sweep .	3 months.
	1844				
J. G. .	Jan. 26	39	Felony	Vagrant . . .	6 weeks.
J. W. .	Feb. 8	36	Assault . . .	Mariner . . .	Fine 5*s*., cost 7*s*. Paid same day.
H. B. .	Feb. 22	14	Ditto	Labourer . .	Fine 10*s*., costs 7*s*. Paid next day.
T. J. .	,,	17	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
A. W. .	June 12	35	(Debtor) . . .	Ditto . . .	20 days.
T. S. .	June 28	22	Unlawfully pawning	Watchmaker .	Fine 3*l*., and 4*l*. value of goods; underwent imprisonment 3 months.
G. R. .	July 10	29	Assault . . .	Vagrant . . .	1 calendar month.
G. C. .	July 17	40	Smuggling . .	Coach driver .	3 months.
Z. T. S.	Aug. 24	21	Ditto	Baker . . .	Ditto.
T. G. .	Aug. 29	39	Assault . . .	Labourer . .	Bailed next day.
J. N. .	Sept. 3	26	Ditto	Basket maker .	7 days.
G. L. .	Sept 26	11	Damaging beans .	Boy . . .	3 days.
G. G. .	,,	11	,,	Boy . . .	Ditto.

RETURN from the Town Gaol at Deal, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Sessions.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	Adult. 1	..	..	..	Juvenile. 1	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
HOW DISPOSED OF.											
6. Of these were Convicted—											
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	6	..	1	..	7	..	7
11. For want of Sureties.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	..	5	..	16	..	16
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	1	..	1
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	1	..	1

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For Re-examination . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions . . .	11	..	5	..	16	..	16
	Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		12	..	6	..	18	..	18
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals		13	..	6	..	19	..	19

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	11	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	..	2
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	2
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	16	..	16
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Years and upwards	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	..	1	..	2	..	2

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 Years and under 30	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
30 Years and upwards.	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	11	..	5	..	16	..	16

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read only	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	1	..	2	..	2

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Can Read only	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	11	..	2	..	13	..	13
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	..	5	..	16	..	16

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.—*Nil.*

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.—*Nil.*

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	4	..	4
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	..	1
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—There is no establishment within this Prison, except Beds and Bedding.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet			
,, Male and Female Clothing			
,, Bedding			
,, Straw			
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon			
,, Medicines			
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits			
,, Fuel	13	3	0
,, Soap			
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas			
,, Washing			
,, Cooking			
,, Stationery and Printing			
,, Books			
,, Furniture			
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	1	15	0
,, Officers' Salaries	25	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned		..	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	39	18	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year		..	
Grand Total	39	18	0
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	9	2	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum		..	

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Not Employed.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
		lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	
	Men	8¾	9	7	14	..
	Women					
	Boys					

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—Prisoners if sentenced to Hard Labour are sent to Sandwich Gaol.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Langley	Gaoler	70	In the year 1801	20 0 0	13 0 0	33 0 0	House-rent free 10 0 0
Frances Langley	Matron	68	In the year 1838	5 0 0	..	5 0 0	Cesses and Taxes paid . . . 3 0 0
			Total . .	25 0 0	13 0 0	38 0 0	£13 0 0

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	39 18 0
Total Receipts of ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	39 18 0
Repairs, Alterations and Additions	..
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	39 18 0

FAVERSHAM.—BOROUGH GAOL.

THIS prison consists of three cells, two of which, for the confinement of males, criminals as well as debtors, are on the ground floor, communicating with the airing-yard; the other cell, for females, is on the second floor, adjoining the keeper's bed rooms. For details of the dimensions, &c., of these cells we refer to page 32 of our Second Report. In our last Report of this prison we had occasion to notice the escape of a convicted prisoner, when about to be conveyed to the House of Correction at Canterbury. We have again to record another escape. On the 10th November, 1843, J. M. D. escaped, by climbing over the wall of the airing-yard; he was retaken on the 13th of the same month. Since the escape of this youth the wall has been slightly altered, but as yet this prison remains in a defective condition as to security. We noticed several parts where we think the wall might still be scaled. On one side of the airing-yard the wall is much lower than on the other, and the iron railing which runs along the top is ready to fall, from the wood, into which it is inserted, having become rotten; the keeper says he expects to see it blown down by the first gale of wind. There being only two cells available for the confinement of male prisoners, no efficient classification can be adopted in the event of several being in custody at the same time; and debtors must sometimes be associated with criminals, felons with misdemeanants, and juveniles with adults. Two are sometimes required to occupy the same cell, and occasionally two must sleep in the same bed. When there are two male prisoners only in confinement they are said to be strictly kept separate, and by turns they have an hour or two for exercise in the yard; but when only one prisoner is in custody his cell door is left open, and he may walk about the airing-yard during the greater part of the day. It was in the enjoyment of this indulgence that the boy J. M. D. made his escape. The females' cell is a small apartment adjoining the keeper's rooms, the window of which looks into the street, and communication may be carried on with the people living in the houses opposite. At the period of our inspection this room was occupied as a bed-room by members of the keeper's family. When there are women in this prison, they are allowed two hours for exercise every day, and the key is said to be in the possession of the keeper's wife, but she holds no appointment agreeably with requirements of the Gaol Act. We have nothing to say in favour of the cleanliness of this prison. There are no stated dietaries, but the keeper receives 6*d.* a-head per diem for the sustenance of each prisoner. The prisoners are said to enjoy excellent health; in the course of the last year there have been no cases of sickness. Mr. Charles Snape, the surgeon, was regularly appointed on the 6th November, 1844, and is called in when required; he is paid by the Council in proportion to the attendance and medicines he may find it necessary to supply.

It would appear that no clergyman ever visits this prison, and no instruction of any kind is provided for the prisoners. We submit that the magistrates ought to make arrangements to secure the occasional services of a clergyman. The statute requires it, and the wants of the prisoners render it still more binding. We observed two or three torn Bibles lying about the cells, but no other books.

The keeper of this prison is superintendent of the borough police force, for which he receives the salary of 52 guineas per annum; and for his services at the prison he merely obtains his apartments rent free, with fuel.

The visiting justices attend very regularly once every month.

This gaol is merely used for the confinement of prisoners before trial, except in the case of juvenile offenders summarily convicted who are retained here. After trial, adults, and those sentenced to hard labour, are sent to the County Gaol and House of Correction at Canterbury to undergo their sentences.

At the period of our last inspection there were no prisoners in custody. During the last year, ending Michaelmas, 1844, the number committed to the prison was 17, 15 of whom were males and 2 females; of these 5 were debtors committed under the Court of Requests. In the course of the last five years the numbers committed have ranged between 15 and 25; viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840 the number committed was	14	6	20
1841 „ „	17	..	17
1842 „ „	13	2	15
1843 „ „	22	3	25
1844 „ „	15	2	17

We refer to Return (A) for the several details respecting the prisoners committed during the last year. The following are the rules, orders, and regulations, observed and enforced in this prison:—

RULE I.—That no person other than the gaoler or his assistant, except the magistrates of the said town, or attended by such, or producing an order under the hand of a magistrate, shall be allowed to go within the wards or cells of the said prison; and that no person shall be admitted within the gate of the outer court-yard of the said gaol and house of correction, except for the purpose of bringing food to the prisoners confined therein, and such food to be delivered to the gaoler or his assistant, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the forenoon, and twelve and two in the afternoon; and that any person bringing provisions to the prisoners shall retire immediately after delivery of the same; and that no person be admitted into the outer yard of the said prison on any pretence whatever after sunset.

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RULE II.—That no person be admitted on Sundays, except for the purposes of bringing food and linen to the prisoners.

RULE III.—That no wine, ale, porter, strong beer, spirituous or other liquors, shall be brought into the said gaol or house of correction, to be drunk there by any prisoner, unless for a medical purpose, by a written direction under the hand of the apothecary or surgeon of the parish; and that no other liquor than small beer, water, milk, whey, butter-milk, or tea, be admitted into the said gaol or house of correction, under the penalty of 10*l.*, in default of payment the offender to be committed to gaol or house of correction for the space of six calendar months.

RULE IV.—That the gaoler or his assistant examine the contents of every parcel whether of food or clothes, or other matter which is brought to the gaol or prison, before it is delivered to the prisoner; and if anything improper is found, contrary to the rules and regulations of the said gaol, it is to be detained, and a report thereof forthwith made to the mayor or some justice of the peace for the said town.

RULE V.—That prisoners committed upon charges of felony, or convicted of any theft or larceny, shall be kept separately and apart from prisoners committed to hard labour; and all persons brought or sent to the said gaol or house of correction to work or labour (being able), shall have so much and such allowance of food as shall be prescribed by the regulations to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and in case of refusal to work, shall be punished as authorized by law.

RULE VI.—That the gaoler, or his assistant, put hand-cuffs or fetters upon any prisoner who shall behave in a refractory manner, or show a disposition to escape from or break out of prison, or shall use threats of violence towards the said gaoler, or his assistant, giving notice thereof within 24 hours after the prisoner shall be so fettered to the mayor for the time being, or his deputy, or in their absence to any justice of the peace for the said town; and any prisoner so misbehaving, or improperly conducting himself, shall be kept in close confinement on the gaol allowance of bread and water, for a period not exceeding three days.

RULE VII.—That prisoners confined for debt shall be kept separate and apart from prisoners committed for, or convicted of, felony, or other offences and misdemeanors; and that such prisoners confined for debt shall be under the same rules and regulations as set forth in Rule III.

RULE VIII.—That any prisoner playing at games for money, or other valuable stake, shall be kept in close confinement, and not receive anything beyond the gaol allowance of bread and water for a period not exceeding three days.

RULE IX.—That the confinement of prisoners within their wards or cells be regulated according to their respective behaviour; and the rules and provisions for keeping them as directed by the warrant of commitment, or the sentence of the Court, to be strictly observed.

RULE X.—That the gaoler, or his assistant, shall see that the prisoners daily wash their faces and hands (for which purpose cisterns or hand-bowls are to be provided, with towels) for the due preservation of the prisoners' health, and that this be done before any food is delivered.

RULE XI.—That the prisoners shall sweep out their wards or cells every morning before the delivery of their food.

RULE XII.—That no fire or candles be allowed in either of the wards or cells without the permission of the mayor and visiting justices of the said gaol or prison for the time being.

RULE XIII.—That the gaoler shall never exercise any discretionary power where his orders are positive, and shall take care that male and female prisoners have no intercourse with each other.

RULE XIV.—That any prisoner who is found to be quarrelsome, or who shall strike or ill-use the gaoler, or his assistant, or any fellow prisoner, or who shall curse or swear, or be riotous or disorderly in any respect, or shall attempt to escape, or who shall not conform to the above rules, shall be confined entirely to his cell to live on bread and water only, and to be kept in irons, and further, to be punished by whipping, if, on hearing the complaint, the visiting justice shall so direct.

RETURN from the Town Gaol at Faversham, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	4	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	6
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	6
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	4	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	6

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—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grend Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were Convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1*
7. Acquitted at the Bar	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	6
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

* St. Augustine's, near Canterbury.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	5	..	5
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	5	..	5

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Prisoners for Trial	5	..	1	..	6	..	6
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns: Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	9	..	2	..	11	..	11
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total of Debtors and Criminals	15	..	2	..	17	..	17

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

Table No. 5 contains the number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	6	..	6
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	2
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	3
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
30 Years and upwards	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	5	..	1	..	6	..	6

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 Years and under 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
30 Years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	..	1	..	6	..	6

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.—*Nil.*

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	7	..	2	..	9	..	9
Total	9	..	2	..	11	..	11

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	3	..	3
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	..	1
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Beds	1	..
Blankets	2	..
Rugs	2	..
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	1	..
Towels	1	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	13	2	6
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding		..	
,, Straw	1	10	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	4	5	8
,, Soap		..	
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas		..	
,, Washing	0	10	0
,, Cooking		..	
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	54	12	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	20	0	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisoners	0	15	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	0	11	1
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	5	2	1
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	100	8	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	10	13	11½
Grand Total	111	2	3½
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	9	2	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum		..	

* NOTE.—This Return gives the contract price or actual value of the prison diet for one prisoner consuming that diet for one whole year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether Confined separately or with others at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
J. W. D.	16	November 10, 1843.	Felony	Separately	Retaken.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

There is no regular Dietary, but each Prisoner is allowed Sixpence per Day.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
John Orpin	Keeper and Superintendent of Police.	39	April, 1840 . .	54 12 0	House at the gaol rent free.

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	100	8	4
Total Receipts of Ditto	..		
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	45	16	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	10	13	11½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees . . .	111	2	3½

I
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell, County Gaol.

MIDDLESEX.

NEW PRISON, CLERKENWELL.—COUNTY GAOL.

Construction. Discipline.

FOR particulars of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports. There have been no alterations of importance in either of these respects.

Since our last Report, the windows of the males' day-rooms have been glazed, and the window in the matron's house overlooking the yards of the males' prison, has been blocked up. Two of the three small day-rooms in the boys' yard have been thrown into one, in order to form an enlarged school-room.

Two paid female cleaners have been appointed for the females' prison, in consequence of the matron's representation that "the discipline and cleanliness were materially affected by the want of stated persons to wash, cleanse, and arrange the prison."

Prisoners in custody.

On the day of inspection we found in custody 80 prisoners, of the following descriptions :—

	Males.	Females.
For trial at sessions	9	8
For re-examination	27	10
Upon orders for want of sureties	1	2
Upon summary orders, for want of sureties	15	6
Under the revenue laws	1	..
For judgment next session	1	..
Total	54	26

They were thus distributed :—

Initials of Names.	Age.	Trade.	Offence charged with.	How long in Custody.	How long to remain.	Number of Times in Prison before.	Read.	Write.
YARDS, Nos. 1 and 2.—FEMALES (Felonies and Misdemeanors, in separate Classes).								Yards.
M. B.	20		Stealing clothes	3 days	1 day	..	Yes.	
A. B.	19		,,	,,	,,	..	,,	
M. R.	58		Stealing sheets	,,	,,	..	,,	
M. L.	25	Servant	Stealing bread and ham	,,	,,	..	,,	Yes.
A. N.	27		Suspected person	2 days	6 days	2	No.	No.
E. J.	24		Assault	3 days	1 day.			
M. R.	23		Uttering base coin	,,	,,	4		
E. K.	28		,,	7 days	..	..	Yes.	
E. G.	29		,,	,,	..	..	,,	
J. J.	25		Stealing a handkerchief.	,,				
YARD, No. 3.—FEMALES (Misdemeanors and Larcenies for Trial, in separate Classes).								
M. M.	37		Disorderly	7 weeks	4 months	2	Yes.	
H. L.	37		,,	9 weeks	5 weeks	1	,,	Yes.
C. D.	20		Assault	7 weeks	6 weeks	..	,,	,,
S. D.	40		Threatening	3 weeks	10 weeks	3		
E. K.	31		,,	12 days	,,	1		
E. R.	21	Servant	,,	8 days	7 weeks	..	,,	,,
H. H.	35		,,	7 days	3 weeks	1	,,	
A. W.	38		,,	16 days	14 weeks	..	,,	,,
M. F.	34		Assault	4 days	7 days	2		
S. H.	17		,,	8 days	,,			
E. B.	19	Servant	,,	7 days	,,	..	,,	
L. G.	12		Stealing a blanket	8 days	,,	1		
M. P.	40	Tailoress	Stealing 2 gowns	5 days	,,	1		
H. H.	20		Stealing 8 sovereigns	4 days	,,	..	,,	,,
M. M.	21		,, ,,	,,	,,			
M. A. B.	21	Stay-maker	Stealing a handkerchief.	,,	,,			
YARD, No. 4.—MALES (First-Class Felons).								
J. L.	31	Servant	Stealing silver plate	13 days	1 day	..	Yes.	Yes.
G. J.	40	Labourer	Stealing 6*s.* 2*d.*	6 days	,,	..	,,	,,
W. S.	30	Baker	Embezzling 1*l.* 3*s.*	3 days	,,	..	,,	,,
S. R.	18	Law stationer	Stealing a 5*l.* note	5 days	2 days	..	,,	,,
J. A.	18	Labourer	Stealing a pair of boots.	,,	,,	1		
J. J.	21	,,	Stealing a handkerchief.	10 days	7 days	..	,,	,,

1. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell, County Gaol.

Yards.

Initials of Names.	Age.	Trade.	Offence charged with.	How long in Custody.	How long to remain.	Number of Times in Prison before.	Read.	Write.
			YARD, No. 8.—BOYS.					
D. S.	16	Sailor	Stealing money	5 days	7 days	..	Yes.	Yes.
G. H. P.	16	Errand boy	Stealing a handkerchief.	,,	,,			
J. M.	14	,,	Stealing a shawl	4 days	,,	..	,,	,,
			YARD, No. 9.—MALES (Bail Yard).					
A. W.	22	Labourer	Threatening	164 days.	17 days	1	Yes.	Yes.
W. L.	38	Carrier	,,	23 days	145 days.	4	,,	,,
H. B.	52	Gardener	Assault	38 days	130 days.	4	,,	,,
J. R.	38	Labourer	,,	61 days	..	..	,,	,,
J. B.	46	,,	Threatening	25 days	3 days	2	,,	,,
J. M.	22	,,	,,	26 days	58 days	2	,,	,,
G. J.	43	,,	,,	9 days	75 days	..	,,	,,
J. M. D.	44	,,	Assault	14 days	7 days	..	,,	,,
J. K.	25	,,	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 days	,,	2	,,	,,
J. M.	30	Sailor	Fraud	8 days	,,	..	,,	,,
T. M.	28	Labourer	Assault	7 days	,,	1		
			SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.					
F. L.	21	Servant	Stealing silver plate	14 days	13 days	..	Yes.	Yes.
			YARD, No. 10.—MALES (Misdemeanors).					
J. R.	30	Labourer	Threatentng.	7 days	7 days	..	Yes.	Yes.
R. H.	36	,,	Assault	6 days	,,			
A. J. M.	28	Cooper	,,	,,	,,	..	,,	,,
J. G.	21	Brass-founder	Suspected person	4 days	,,	..	,,	
M. M. C.	28	Labourer	Assault	,,	,,	..	,,	,,
J. F.	39	Bricklayer	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,
D. C.	30	Labourer	,,	,,	,,	..	,,	,,
G. J.	24	,,	Uttering counterfeit coin	,,	3 days	1		
H. R.	26	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	1		
J. P.	19	,,	Threatening.	5 days	1 day.			
			YARD, No. 11.—MALES (Felonies).					
W. S.	17	Blacksmith	Stealing 4*l.*	4 days	1 day	..	Yes.	Yes.
J. T.	42	Labourer	Stealing snuff-box	12 days	,,	..	,,	,,
C. W.	27	,,	Stealing 2*l.* 5*s.*	8 days	,,	..	,,	,,
H. W.	18	Smith	Stealing 2 gowns	3 days	2 days	..	,,	
E. S.	34	Trunk-maker	Cutting and stabbing	7 days	3 days	1	,,	
J. M.	17	Sailor	Stealing a sheet.	3 days	5 days	..		
J. B.	22	Bricklayer	Stealing laths	5 days	7 days	..	,,	,,
G. R.	35	Labourer	Stealing 4 shoes	,,	,,	..	,,	,,
J. D.	24	Sailor	Stealing trousers	24 days	,,	..	,,	,,
G. W. E. S.	23	Labourer	Stealing 2 gold seals	20 days	1 day	..	,,	,,
E. F.	49	Bricklayer	Stealing 2 sheets	6 days	..	..	,,	,,
J. F.	32	Servant	Stealing a coffee pot	5 days	..	..	,,	,,
W. T.	18	,,	,, ,,	,,	..	..	,,	,,
J. D.	18	Labourer	Stealing biscuits	,,	..	..	,,	,,
J. A.	18	,,	Stealing 1 pair of boots.	,,	..	1	,,	,,
B. W.	18	,,	Stealing a bottle-jack	3 days	..	..	,,	,,
J. T.	18	,,	,, ,,	,,	..	..	,,	,,
			YARD, No. 12.—MALES' RECEIVING YARD. (*As Washers and Cleaners.*)					
P. B.	24	Cook	Smuggling tobacco	186 days.	Till payment of penalty of 100*l.*	..	Yes.	Yes.
J. D.	45	Labourer	Threatening	32 days	58 days.			
R. T.	35	Bricklayer	Stealing lead	11 days	5 days	2	,,	,,
			YARD, No. 7.—MALES' INFIRMARY.					
W. B.	45	Labourer	Assault	65 days	23 days	3	Yes.	Yes.
R. G.	40	,,	,,	21 days	62 days	..	,,	,,
J. Q. H.	27	Hat manufacturer.	Threatening	1 day	7 days	..	,,	,,

The defective nature of the classification observed in this prison is sufficiently attested by the foregoing statement. But if the legal classification was so ill adhered to at a time when the number of prisoners was comparatively low, how much more seriously must it be violated when the prison is more crowded, as, in effect, is usually the case? That the prison population has gone on steadily increasing, appears from the following abstract:—

	Number Committed.	Of whom		Recommittals.
		Females.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
Year ending Michaelmas, 1843	4073	1224	696	594
,, ,, 1844	4176	1256	720	635
Half year ending Lady-day, 1845	2540	846	..	316

The greatest number in custody at any one time, and the daily average number, were—

	1843	1844	1845
Greatest number	166	202	262
Average number	90	108	134

The moral contamination resulting from the congregation of these large numbers in the day-rooms and dormitories must, indeed, have been fearful.

Respecting boys committed within the periods above indicated, we subjoin some special details:— Boys.

Age.	1843	1844	1845
Under 10 Years	17	11	9
10 Years and under 12	35	59	35
12 Years and under 14	118	133	89
14 Years and under 16	219	235	135
16 Years	229	181	150
Total	618	619	418

Offences.	1843	1844	1845
Housebreaking	12	5	3
Stealing in dwellings and shops	400	371	243
Street robberies and robberies from the person	28	94	71
Robberies from employers and parents	90	66	45
Attempting to commit felony	21	34	24
Uttering counterfeit coin and forged orders	7	8	2
Feloniously receiving or appropriating	2	..	..
Fraud	6	4	1
Smuggling	5	1	..
Hawking without licence	1	..	2
Apprentices absconding	3	1	2
Wilful damage	8	..	..
Arson	..	1	..
Furious driving	..	1	..
Attempting suicide	..	1	..
Idle and disorderly, rioting, &c.	15	13	10
Cutting and stabbing with intent	3	2	4
Assaulting and wounding	5	6	..
Assaulting, beating, and menacing	7	7	11
Indecently assaulting	3	4	..
Rape	1	..	..
Murder	1	..	..
Total	618	619	418

How Disposed of.	1843	1844	1845
Sentenced to transportation, but recommended for Parkhurst	10	7	35
Transported	1	..	6
Imprisoned in Coldbathfields Prison and Westminster Bridewell	71	107	134
Bills ignored, acquitted at the bar, &c.	20	33	52
Committed to Newgate from Police Courts	116	111	17
Committed to country gaols	..	1	..
Committed to the House of Correction from Police Courts	111	84	35
Discharged at Police Courts on re-examination	240	232	123
Bailed or discharged	26	17	8
No return	23	27	8
Total	618	619	418

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Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell, County Gaol.

Recommitments.	1843	1844	1845
Once	..	86	58
Twice	..	28	18
Thrice	..	10	7
Four times and upwards	..	11	6
To other prisons	..	64	53
Total	230	199	142

Instruction.	1843	1844	1845
Neither read nor write	223	228	185
Read imperfectly	112	97	48
Read only	96	83	50
Read and write	187	211	135
Total	618	619	418

Sessions.

In consequence of the Clerkenwell sessions being now held once a fortnight, the average period during which untried prisoners remain in this prison is become correspondingly reduced. The same circumstance also accounts for the increase observable in the number of commitments in the half year ending at Lady-day last, as a proportion of the prisoners formerly sent to Newgate for trial has been transferred to this prison. The same remark applies equally to the increased number of boys, regarding whom the chaplain observes in his journal, 13th January, 1845:—"The number of boys occasionally in custody at one time has been unprecedented until lately, and many of them were in a deplorable state of ignorance and destitution." The greatest number in custody at any one time was 51, viz., on the 6th January, and the daily average number 18. It was stated to us by the governor that the number of females committed for want of sureties has of late decreased, whilst, on the contrary, that of females for trial or examination has augmented. But though, from the cause stated, prisoners remain a shorter time than formerly in this prison, the moral contamination to which all who enter it are alike exposed remains the same as we have, in our past Reports, described it. On reference to the tables it will be seen that there were many exceptions to the usual average period of confinement, 12 of the prisoners having been in custody for terms varying from 3 weeks to 186 days.

Association.
Cells.

Decent prisoners, we were told, frequently complain of the indiscriminate association to which they are subjected. There are certainly four cells, two for either sex, in which prisoners who may desire to be alone, can, if they please, be placed, assuming that they are always made aware, which, however, they are not, of their having this option. But the cells themselves are in all respects so unfit for separate confinement, that few prisoners would care to be transferred to them, however anxious to escape from bad companionship.

Discipline.

Since the stationing of a warder in each of the males' day-rooms, better order has been preserved, in so far as concerns the suppression of riotous proceedings, but conversation, if quietly conducted, is not attempted to be checked, while, even if it were, the prisoners could amply indemnify themselves in the dormitories at night. In one day-room, however, containing four male prisoners, there was no warder at the time of inspection; the warder of that room being absent for the day on leave, and no substitute having been provided for him. Proofs of laxity of discipline are not wanting. On the 23rd March last the governor's journal records the punishment of two male prisoners for changing coats and waistcoats with each other; and on the 3rd April, the punishment of a male prisoner for stealing a quantity of bread, being part of a fellow-prisoner's provisions. We likewise found several entries of the punishment of prisoners for concealing and using tobacco, and of fines imposed on turnkeys for neglecting to search them properly. The nature of the general conduct which prevails in this prison will be best estimated from the following summary of offences for which punishments were inflicted, between Michaelmas and Lady-day last, viz.—

Concealing tobacco	7
Using abusive language	30
Assaulting each other	2
Annoying other prisoners	7
Stealing part of provisions	5
Refractory conduct in day-time	20
Breaking window in school-room	1
Noisy and resisting the officers	3
Destroying clothing	1
Noisy and refractory in sleeping berths	23
Misbehaviour in chapel	22
Damaging bed clothing	2
Insulting language	1
Exchanging clothes with each other	3
Assaulting another prisoner	2
	129

The punishments inflicted are solitary confinement upon bread and water, and depriving the prisoners of the privilege of seeing their friends at the visiting hour; the latter is said to be the most severely felt.

Confusion and insubordination, arising from crowded numbers and lax discipline, are still greater on the females' side of the prison. In passing through the yards we saw enough to convince us of the prevalence of laxity, even though the numbers were low. In yard No. 3, eight prisoners of two different classes were together.

The following extracts from the matron's journal bear ample testimony to the demoralizing state of things which has prevailed up to a very recent period:—

Females' prison.

"October 3rd, 1844.—On visiting the female prison this morning, I was violently and publicly insulted by a prisoner named Ann S.

"October 9th, 1844.—Ann S.'s deportment on entering and seating herself in chapel was so profane and daring, as to oblige me again to report her to the governor, who ordered her to a cell. Early the next morning she was liberated, but her lawless spirit was not in the least subdued; on the contrary, her language and manner were violent in the extreme, spreading rebellion around by declaring, with oaths, that this being an unconvicted prison they might all do anything and everything they pleased.

"December 28th, 1844.—The cases of felony are becoming so numerous at this moment, that, for better accommodation, I ordered six prisoners into the infirmary.

"January 12th, 1845.—I regret to remark the necessity of my having seriously to reprove several of the females for continually indulging in obscene language.

"January 22nd, 1845.—Passed through the dormitories after the prisoners had retired, and found them as orderly as the crowded state of the wards admit—71 in custody.

"January 25th, 1845.—Seventy-four in custody. On my visiting the female prisoners this morning the warders complained of their being noisy and disorderly; but from the number congregated it is most difficult to detect the delinquents; and, though some punishment ought to be inflicted, I refrained, fearing the innocent might suffer.

"January 29th, 1845.—The grand jury visited the females' prison yesterday, and considered some of the apartments injurious to the health of the inmates.

"February 5th, 1845.—In the evening, after the prisoners were in bed, I passed through the dormitories. In the upper one they were talking loudly. Upon my remarking that this could not be permitted, A. A., in the foulest language, inquired how I dared molest them!"

"March 5th, 1845.—Conversed with the prisoners, particularly a child, and required the warder to keep her apart, fearing she may be contaminated.

"March 8th, 1845.—On visiting the female prisoners this morning, I discovered many of them had indulged in obscene and filthy conversation. I severely reproved them, and removed the most guilty party; but, in justice to those better conducted, I feel it a duty to report to the visiting justices the danger of permitting them to be left so many hours alone, which, with our limited number of officers, is totally unavoidable.

"March 29th, 1845.—In passing through one of the prison dormitories, long after the prisoners had retired to rest, I found them sleeping on the floor in the greatest state of confusion. I severely remonstrated with them, and condemned the warders for not having seen them properly arranged at lockings."

Matron.

The matron is not, as she ought to be, in the midst of the prisoners, her residence (part of the governor's house), near the main entrance, being too remote to admit of her exercising that constant supervision which is indispensable. She assured us of that which we have never doubted, namely, that the want of proper employment in this prison is a source of serious mischief. She states that when the women are employed she always finds them better behaved and more easily managed. Many of them frequently manifest a desire to be employed at needle-work, and this she gladly supplies, finding that "it always tends to settle and compose them." She does not find the untried prisoners equally willing to be employed in the menial offices, notwithstanding the latitude these afford them, and the extra allowances which they receive in consequence. Previous to the appointment of the two paid cleaners in February last, the matron's journal shows that, in order to get untried prisoners to act as cleaners, whenever the number of prisoners committed for want of sureties was insufficient for the duty, the turnkeys found it necessary to solicit them to do so, so that authority became lost and familiarity engendered. The female prisoners still assist in cleaning and cooking. Those so employed, and also laundry women, receive daily extra gruel, soup, meat, beer, and extra bread. Those employed in mending the prison clothes or knitting stockings are allowed daily a pint of tea and extra bread.

Want of employments.

Female employments.

Matron.

A new matron was appointed in June, 1844, on the retirement of the former matron, from infirmity.

Routine of prisoners.

The following was the daily routine observed by the prisoners:—They are unlocked at 20 minutes past 6; they then wash, the warder being present. Breakfast 8 to 9; then attend at chapel half an hour. On the days of session the chapel hour is changed to half-past 10, because of the governor and officers being previously occupied with the removal of prisoners. Visiting hour 12 to 1. Dinner at 1. The prisoners are locked up in summer at half-past 7; in winter at dusk. The cleaning of the males' prison is done altogether by the prisoners, two being appointed to each yard. In order to save their own clothes the cleaners wear the prison dress. In yard No. 1 the two cleaners, who were prisoners convicted, the one of an assault, the other of smuggling, were associated with a man charged with felony. In No. 10, one cleaner, a felon, was associated with misdemeanants. The cleaners are allowed half a pint of beer per day, and 6 oz. of meat three times a week. The prisoners are also employed as whitewashers, gardeners, tailors, coalmen, blanket washers, and barbers, and receive a pint of beer and meat daily. Should there be other handicraftsmen in custody whose services are required, they are employed at their trades, and receive the same extra diet. On the day of inspection a male prisoner was at work, unwatched, in the prison garden, not far from the entrance into it from

Cleaners.

Menial offices.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell, County Gaol.

Officers.

the kitchen of the governor's house, and there was nothing to prevent communication taking place between him and the governor's servant. One passage to the coal-cellar is through the yard of the females' infirmary; an arrangement than which nothing can be more improper. The number of male subordinate officers is 13, viz., a chief turnkey, 8 under turnkeys, 2 watchmen, a storekeeper, and a schoolmaster; and of females, 6, viz., 4 warders, 2 cleaners, and general assistants. The warders stationed in the yards keep yard-books. Three male turnkeys sleep in the prison; the two watchmen keep guard all night, and have access to each dormitory. Two female warders sleep in the females' prison, but there is no night watch kept there after 10 o'clock. The schoolmaster acts as warder in the boys' yard.

Diet.

The prescribed prison diet for all classes of prisoners is 20 oz. of bread and 1 pint of gruel per day, and 3 pints of soup per week. An additional pint of gruel is given on Saturdays because of two days having to elapse without soup being given. The food is served out at the breakfast and dinner hours.

Extra Diet.

The surgeon is empowered to put prisoners on a meat diet if he thinks it requisite. As a rule, he thinks the prison diet is sufficient for prisoners in health, if the period of imprisonment do not exceed 14 days. He then orders 6 oz. of meat, without bone, for three days a week. On the day of inspection there were none receiving extra diet but the prisoners employed in menial offices. They were in all 24, viz.:—

Males:—11 cleaners.
3 coal men.
2 blanket-washers.
1 barber.
Females:—4 cleaners.
2 washers.
1 cook.

Only 17 of the 80 prisoners in custody provided themselves. Such prisoners are limited to a pint of beer daily, which is measured out to them by the storekeeper in the presence of a warder. It is not allowed to be brought beyond the prison gate by the publican who vends it.

Chaplain.

The former chaplain retired in June, 1843, and has been assigned a pension. He is succeeded by the Rev. George Jepson, who holds no other appointment, and resides within a mile of the prison. He attends the prison daily, and the time he is actively employed there averages about two hours and a half. He comes a second time when necessary, if sent for, but not otherwise. In the morning of each week-day he reads to the prisoners in chapel a part of the Liturgy, alternately giving the lessons for the day and a short exposition; the service lasting from half an hour to 40 minutes. On Wednesdays he reads the whole Litany and a short chapter. On Sundays, he performs two full services, including a sermon. On the appointed festivals he reads part of the morning service for the day. The sacrament is on no occasion publicly administered to the prisoners.

Routine of duty.

Daily (except Mondays), after chapel, the chaplain visits the different yards and converses separately with the prisoners committed the day before. He also, as far as possible, sees prisoners prior to their discharge; but owing to the quick transpositions which frequently take place in this prison, prisoners sometimes come and go without the chaplain seeing them at all. In his last annual report he states:—

"In consequence of the generally indefinite terms of imprisonment, and from the circumstance that remanded prisoners are not directly discharged from the new prison, it rarely happens that the chaplain has an opportunity of assisting deserving prisoners on their discharge: he has, however, the satisfaction to report the following few cases in which he has been instrumental in procuring their after-disposal, viz.:—E. A. again received into his master's service at Liverpool. A. B., M. P., A. R., and M. W., returned to their own neighbourhood, near Wigan, Lancashire. S. H. received into the Refuge for the Destitute. M. L. received into the Probationary Asylum. H. B. returned to his friends in Manchester."

As a rule, he does not see sick prisoners, or those in solitary confinement, daily. When advised of there being any of the latter, he visits them when first locked up, but not afterwards. There is no systematic plan of reporting the cases of either kind to the chaplain, and he learns them incidentally, so that, although without any fault of his, they may, and no doubt do, occasionally get overlooked. It is true that the cases are neither many nor frequent; but, however few, we submit that a list of them ought to be regularly furnished to the chaplain.

Boys.
School instruction.

The chaplain pays particular attention to boys, and examines them each morning. They alone receive school instruction, which, before confined to reading, has, since the present chaplain's time, been extended to writing and arithmetic. Both the chaplain and schoolmaster, who is an intelligent pains-taking man, concur in stating that the school forms an essential element in preserving order amongst the boys, their behaviour being much improved since its establishment. Boys, for want of bail, are frequently in this demoralizing prison three months. It is seen from the returns elsewhere given, that, of the 418 boys admitted in the half year ending at Lady-day last, no less than 185 could neither read nor write, while 48 could only read imperfectly, and 50 could read, but not write.

Books.

No teaching is provided for the adult prisoners, except that, as regards the females, the female warders sometimes read a little to them. Bibles, Prayer-books, Psalters, and religious tracts, are placed in the different day-rooms for the use of such prisoners as can read, and a few other books are distributed through the wards. We did not find a single prisoner reading: a few of the females were at needlework, but all the male prisoners were lounging idly, or conversing. We think, under the actual arrangements, the chaplain has, and can have, but

little practical control as to books admitted into the prison. Those brought by the prisoners' friends rarely come under his notice. Sometimes they are entered indiscriminately in the catalogue of prison books, the two being so mixed up together that it is impossible to tell which belongs to the one class or the other, except when some title suggests itself as incompatible with proper prison books. In the day-room in which, on the day of inspection, we found four male prisoners without a warder, books, belonging to the latter, had been lent by him to the former, without being first submitted to the chaplain. There was nothing, it is true, exceptionable in the character of the books, except perhaps as regarded one, which, being a work of fiction, the chaplain said he should not probably have passed as a prison book, although he might not have been disposed to take it from a prisoner if he found him reading it. The following is a list of the few miscellaneous books constituting the prison library :—

Christian Biography.
Alleine's Alarm.
Select Sermons.
Discourses on the Love of God.
Guide to Happiness.
Bible, its own Witness.
Bible Teacher.
Howe's Living Temple.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Hopkins on the Covenants.
Prisoner's Companion.
Baxter's Dying Thoughts.
Admonitions.
The World before You.
Interpositions of Providence.
Life of Dr. Watts.
Pious Anecdotes.
Book of Homilies.
Cottage Sermons.
Prisoner's Manual.
Scott's Force of Truth.
Baxter's Call.
Adams's Private Thoughts.
Religious Anecdotes.
Bishop Hall's Works.
Cottage Hymn Book.
Religious Discourses.

General observations.

The chaplain keeps a journal but no character book. He deeply laments the actual circumstances of the prison. The indiscriminate association of the prisoners obviously renders nugatory to a great extent the chaplain's labours how zealously soever put forth; while apart from this consideration, we, ourselves, are quite satisfied that the chaplain's efficiency is much impaired by the utter absence of system which is visible in the prison arrangements generally. The whole prison seems impregnated with this radical defect.

Health.

There were no sick prisoners at the time of inspection, and the general health of the prison had been good for some time past, the reduced periods of confinement having served to counteract the physical evils which must have otherwise ensued from over-crowded numbers. During each of the following long intervals no cases of sickness are recorded, viz. :—

From 21st February to 29th March, 1844.
From 30th April to 4th June, 1844.
From 14th June to 11th July, 1844.

Surgeon.

In that year the whole number of infirmary cases was 25. There were no deaths. The infirmary contained a male prisoner of doubtful insanity, charged with assault, who had been placed there for convenience. He was attended by two prisoners charged with misdemeanours. Either the surgeon, or his approved assistant, attends night and morning, and examines all prisoners before they are passed into the wards, each being first bathed on admission. In the males' bath-room one of the three baths has been taken away as "not needed." In the females' bath-room there is but one bath, and this cannot be used very frequently, as the room is in requisition for a variety of other purposes. The surgeon's journal records no general observations of any kind. It is, in fact, a misnomer to call it a journal at all, since it is used more as a case book.

Temperature.

There are no thermometers in the prison. The following is the surgeon's record of the temperature in various parts of it on the 24th December last :—

Day time.

Yard, No. 9	30°
Lower cell	36°
Day-room	40°
Lower sleeping ward	36°

Night.

Yard	31°
Lower cell	35°
Staircase	34°
Middle cell (occupied by a prisoner)	36°
Sleeping ward	40°

Rules.

No new rules have been made since our last Report.

Bedding.

The bedding is occasionally brought down into the yards for airing. There are no stated periods for washing it, this being done when deemed requisite, and the male prisoners assist. At the time of inspection some of it was dirty. Indeed, the whole prison, though tolerably clean, was in a slovenly state.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell, County Gaol.

Assistance on discharge.

From 1*s.* to 3*s.* is given to destitute prisoners on discharge according to circumstances; those who need clothing being provided with a blue jacket and trousers.

Attempt at escape.

It is alleged that visitors are rigorously searched on admission, but the frequency of recorded cases of prisoners in the prison being found with tobacco in their possession would seem to imply the reverse.

There has been no escape since our last Report. At the time of inspection a male prisoner, a young Frenchman, was in solitary confinement, for having been concerned with two other prisoners, since discharged, in cutting out a brick from the back of the water-closet of their yard, with the view of effecting their escape. It is a proof of lax supervision that they had sufficient time to cut out the brick before they were detected.

Conclusions.

We found no cause, at our last inspection, to change in the slightest degree, but rather to be strengthened in the opinion condemnatory of this prison, which we have on all occasions so strongly expressed in our former Reports. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to us to report that, at a court of quarter sessions of the county magistrates, a resolution was carried that this prison should be demolished, and an enlarged county gaol adapted for the separate system erected on its site.*

New Gaol.

For general statistical information respecting this prison we refer to the tables in the Appendix annexed hereto.

RETURN from the County Gaol at Clerkenwell, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Azzises and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	195	108	39	11	234	119	115	12	2	..	117	12	351	131	482
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners Committed to Newgate for Trial in the course of the Year	570	258	61	21	631	279	138	22	4	1	142	23	773	302	1075
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	765	366	100	32	865	398	253	34	6	1	259	35	1,124	433	1557
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	570	258	61	21	631	279	138	22	4	1	142	23	773	302	1075
Remainder	195	108	39	11	234	119	115	12	2	..	117	12	351	131	482

* Since the date of the preceding inspection the prisoners heretofore committed to this gaol have been sent to the Westminster Bridewell, and a commencement has been made in the erection of the new prison.

No. 1.—*continued.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell, County Gaol.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to Transportation	9	3	..	..	9	3	7	..	..	..	7	..	16	3	19
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	126	75	24	6	150	81	75	7	..	..	75	7	225	88	313
7. Acquitted at the Bar	43	21	8	4	51	25	18	4	..	..	18	4	69	29	98
8. No Bills found	17	9	7	1	24	10	15	1	..	..	15	1	39	11	50
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	195	108	39	11	234	119	115	12	2	..	117	12	351	131	482
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	35	11	26	17	61	28	5	..	..	..	5	..	66	28	94
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1,040	622	314	121	1,354	743	319	72	23	8	342	8	1,696	823	2,519

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	E.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	35	..	..	..	35	..	35
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	61	..	4	..	65	..	65
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96	..	4	..	100	..	100
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell, County Gaol.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile,		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	61	28	5	..	66	28	94
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	234	119	117	12	351	131	482
Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	631	279	142	23	773	302	1,075
Rendered in Court for Trial	96	..	4	..	100	..	100
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	1,354	743	342	80	1,696	823	2,519
Total	2,376	1,169	610	115	2,986	1,284	4,270
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	2,376	1,169	610	115	2,986	1,284	4,270

No. 5.—*See* Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	64	29	8	..	72	29	101
Total	64	29	8	..	72	29	101
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	64	29	8	..	72	29	101

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	144	72	90	47	..	..	..	..	631	279	865	398
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	81	150	81
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	16	..	37	..	24	..	19	..	..	..	96	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	117	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	23	259	35
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	7	75	7
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1124	433	1557
2. Ditto after Trial	225	88	313
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	100	..	100
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	16	3	19
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	7	3	7	3	10
12 Years and under 14	..	..	35	6	35	6	41
14 Years and under 17	..	..	75	3	75	3	78
17 Years and under 21	82	45	..	..	82	45	127
21 Years and under 30	88	34	..	..	88	34	122
30 Years and upwards	64	40	..	..	64	40	104
Total	234	119	117	12	351	131	482

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
17 Years and under 21	19	..	..	..	19	..	19
21 Years and under 30	53	..	..	..	53	..	53
30 Years and upwards	24	..	..	..	24	..	24
Total	96	..	4	..	100	..	100

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	82	69	58	5	140	74	214
Can Read only	48	34	34	6	82	40	122
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	55	11	19	1	74	12	86
Can Read and Write well	49	5	6	..	55	5	60
Total	234	119	117	12	351	131	482

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No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	26	..	3	..	29	..	29
Can Read only	28	..	1	..	29	..	29
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	24	..	..	..	24	..	24
Can Read and Write Well	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
Total	96	..	4	..	100	..	100

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infirmary cases	17	8	..	..	17	8	25
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
Criminal Lunatics	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	180	146	87	7	267	153	420
Twice	51	24	29	2	80	26	106
Thrice	27	13	5	..	32	13	45
Four Times or more	32	20	12	..	44	20	64
Total	290	203	133	9	423	212	635

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment not being Hard Labour	222	121	48	12	270	133	403
Not Employed	2,154	1,048	562	103	2,716	1,151	3,867
Total	2,376	1,169	610	115	2,986	1,284	4,270

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	91	24	..	..	37	..	128	24	152
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	91	24	..	..	37	..	128	24	152

No. 17.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	133	69	202
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	81	23	104
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—*Nil.*

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	398	16	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	72	5	0
,, Bedding	30	14	0
,, Straw	8	15	0
,, Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon	51	2	0
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	135	0	0
,, Soap	51	6	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	34	18	0
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	48	9	0
,, Books	13	10	0
,, Furniture	49	19	11
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	2,257	1	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	146	19	8
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	141	16	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,440	11	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	139	16	4
Grand Total	3,580	7	11
See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	5	6	2
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	1	6	5¾

NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
M. B.	38	To find sureties for 3 months.	Oct. 12	Good	Not known	Insane when sent.	Not known	23 Nov. 1843	Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.
G. T.	28	To find sureties till Jan. Quarter Session, 1844.	Nov. 13	Good	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	25 Nov. 1843	Ditto.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Tea.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.									
Men	210	42	..	..	6	26	7	..	
Women	175	42	..	..	3	19	7	7	
Boys	175	18	..	..	6	26	..	..	
Not Employed.									
Men	140	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	
Women	140	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	
Boys	140	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas William Kilsby.	Keeper . . .	62	July 10, 1828 . .	400 0 0	20 0 0	420 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap, amounting to about 20*l.* per annum.
Rev. George Jepson . .	Chaplain . .	33	June, 1843 . .	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
Henry Wakefield. . .	Surgeon . .	51	November 4, 1830.	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
William Beeby . . .	Clerk . . .	39	July 26, 1828 . .	*2 12 6	..	138 18 0	
Mary Beeby	Matron . . .	61	December, 1823 .	75 0 0	..	56 5 0	Residence, coals, and candles, but now pensioned upon 1*l.* 1*s.* per week.
Mary Oliver	Ditto . . .	..	June, 1844 . .	22 10 0	..	22 10 0	Residence, coals, and candles.
Thomas Clark . . .	Schoolmaster .	39	April 28, 1834 .	*1 14 0	..	88 8 0	
William Willoughby . .	Storekeeper and Chapel Clerk.	47	January 10, 1826 .	*2 5 0	..	117 0 0	
John Jackson	Principal Warder	42	March 18, 1837 .	*2 0 0	..	104 0 0	
James Linden . . .	Warder . . .	42	July 19, 1828 . .	*1 18 0	..	98 16 0	
Joseph Kent	Ditto . . .	40	October 21, 1829 .	*1 18 0	..	98 16 0	
William Cattell . . .	Ditto . . .	55	February 7, 1832 .	*1 16 0	..	93 12 0	
James Howard . . .	Ditto . . .	51	May 7, 1836 . .	*1 12 0	..	83 4 0	
Henry Walton . . .	Ditto . . .	36	May 1, 1837 . .	*1 12 0	..	83 4 0	
John Roch	Ditto . . .	32	October 15, 1842 .	*1 8 0	..	72 16 0	
Stephen Copeland . .	Ditto . . .	33	Ditto	*1 8 0	..	72 16 0	
William Stevens . . .	Ditto . . .	32	June 29, 1844. .	*1 8 0	..	16 16 0	
Richard Bedford . . .	Watchman . .	56	July 8, 1829 . .	*1 5 0	..	65 0 0	
Richard Voller . . .	Ditto . . .	60	Nov. 12, 1829. .	*1 5 0	..	65 0 0	
Catherine Dalton. . .	Warder . . .	51	July 31, 1837 . .	*1 8 0	..	72 16 0	
Ann Aberdeen . . .	Ditto . . .	47	July 30, 1837 . .	*1 4 0	..	62 8 0	
Dorothy Griffiths . . .	Ditto . . .	51	August 8, 1837 .	*1 4 0	..	62 8 0	
Lydia Knowles . . .	Ditto . . .	45	October 28, 1837 .	*1 4 0	..	62 8 0	
Total Number of Officers . . 22			Total . .	..	..	2,257 1 0	

* Per Week.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison		..	
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	8	2	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract		..	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate		..	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts	0	14	0
Total	8	16	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,440	11	7
Total Receipts of ditto	8	16	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,431	15	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	139	16	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	3,571	11	11

Note.—This sum divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives 1*s.* 11*d.*, as the daily cost of each Prisoner.

Coldbath Fields, County House of Correction.

For particulars of the construction and discipline of this prison we refer to our second and subsequent Reports.

Various alterations have taken place in both respects since our last Report.

I. Construction and Appropriation.

Males' Prison.—A large work-room, for the prisoners employed in trades, and a school-room adjoining, have been erected in the old prison.

Separate divisions for washing, in the second and third yards of the vagrants' prison, have been completed.

A partition wall has been made in the infirmary yard.

Ten visiting places for the prisoners' friends have been constructed in the fourth yard of the vagrants' prison.

The cells throughout the old prison have been furnished with hammocks, slung from staples in the walls, as substitutes for bedsteads.

A new skylight has been placed over the chapel.

Four additional windows have been made to the oakum-room.

A former day-room in the gallery has been divided into two cells.

The old oakum-room in the eighth yard has been converted into six cells.

Three large iron tanks, to supply the baths and prison with hot water, have been fixed at the stores.

Eight additional water-closets have been made in the oakum-room.

New iron side gates, to replace others which were in a dilapidated state, have been fixed within the outer gates.

Two additional windows have been fixed in the convalescent ward.

A privy in the rear of this ward has been converted into a water-closet, and an entrance made to it from the ward through the wall.

Gas has been laid on in the mat manufactory, and on various staircases in the old prison.

The room formerly used as a carpenter's shop has been converted into a muster-room for the sub-warders.

Glazed sashes have been put to the windows of various passages not previously furnished with them, and all the cells have been similarly completed.

The spinning and carding shed has been enlarged and new roofed.

Females' Prison.—Six separate cells for refractory prisoners have been built, in a manner to preclude the prisoners from calling to each other when locked up

A large room in the third yard has been converted into a surgeon's room, and a convalescent ward, for old infirm women or mothers with infants at the breast.

Six visiting places for the prisoners' friends have been constructed between the main wall

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Alterations.

and the circle, the approach being by a passage running at right angles with the main passage, under the matron's house.

The work of these alterations has, for the greater part, been done by the male prisoners themselves.

II. Discipline.

The practice of placing in separate confinement, respectively, disorderly apprentices, and prisoners convicted of unnatural offences, has been discontinued, in consequence of there being no cells warmed, ventilated, or otherwise adapted for separate confinement, in accordance with the provisions of the Act; it being considered that "inasmuch as such practice resulted, not from the terms of the sentences, but merely from local arrangements, it was not right to adhere to it contrary to a positive enactment." Prisoners of these classes are now associated with other prisoners, but are kept, as much as possible, apart from them; for instance, in the oakum-room, they sit at a distance from them and from each other.

Officers are stationed in the work-rooms, and order is preserved. The precariousness, at best, of this means of preventing intercourse amongst the prisoners becomes sufficiently apparent from the fact alone of instances occurring of the punishment of officers "for being in familiar conversation together when their attention was required towards the prisoners." *

There were about 250 male prisoners, of all classes, congregated in their oakum-room, and 60 female prisoners in theirs.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement are still placed in separate cells, unfit as any of the cells are for this as for the former purpose. To counteract the evil consequences which must otherwise ensue, these prisoners are let out daily to attend chapel, to take exercise, and, in severe weather, to warm themselves at fires provided for their use. "In their case," remarks the governor, "we carry out the adjudication of the Courts to the best of our ability."

The number of warders and sub-warders, which at our previous inspection was 148, has been reduced to 136, making a difference of 12. In lieu of 105 male warders, there are now 97, and in lieu of 43 female warders, 39. Moreover, the usual increase of one warder and one sub-warder on the males' and females' sides of the prison, during the periods of leave-absence granted in turn to the warders and sub-warders who have served upwards of a year, has not been made during the present year; so that, altogether, the means of discipline have been much reduced.

Visiting places.

As regards the visiting places for the friends of female prisoners, we have to remark that they present the grave objection of being so situated as to command a view, not only of part of the circle between the matron's residence and the yards, but of some of the yards themselves, The locality admitted of a much better plan being devised, while, at all events, measures should be taken to remedy the defect by effectually screening the visiting places.

Damp cells.

We found the prison generally in a state of good repair; the walls, however, of some of the cells were very wet from the bursting of pipes, so much so as to render the cells unfit for prisoners to be placed in them for some time to come. Two of these cells were in yards Nos. 1 and 2; two in yard No. 5; and one (for refractory prisoners) in the yard of the males' infirmary. The urine place in yard No. 6 was in a very offensive state, either from defective structure or want of proper cleansing. Inconvenience is stated to arise from the coruscation of the iron roof over the oakum-room.

Dark cells.

Many of the cells used as ordinary sleeping cells in the old prison are so situated as to be almost entirely dark. Confinement in them involves, therefore, inequality of treatment, and must be felt severely, in long summer evenings in particular, by prisoners who might wish to read instead of going to bed immediately at locking up. The governor is sensible of this, but states that all he can do, by way of remedy, is to place the prisoners in these cells alternately, and to select those who cannot read. Such cells ought not to be used at all.

The tread-wheel in yard No. 1 was in a dismantled state; we understood, however, that it was to be refitted.

We did not find that any measures had been taken, in conformity with the recommendations of the Secretary of State, in his circular letter to the magistrates dated the 27th January, 1843, to introduce proper light, warmth, and ventilation into the sleeping apartments of the prisoners.

Light, warmth, and ventilation.

The work-rooms and the dining-rooms under the tread-wheel stages are alone provided with stoves; the passages and cells have no means of warmth whatever.

Prisoners in custody.

The number of prisoners unlocked in the morning on the day of inspection was 920, besides 17 infants and children, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.
Felons	323	155
Misdemeanants	195	48
Rogues and vagabonds	72	..
Soldiers	92	..
Under the Vagrants' Act	..	35
Total	682	238

* Among the many ingenious devices resorted to, to evade the discipline, we found recorded in January last, an instance of a boy of 14 having written a direction upon a piece of paper with his own blood by means of a small piece of wood, for the purpose of giving it to another prisoner.

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How employed.

They were thus distributed and employed:—

MALES.	
On the tread-wheel	206
Picking oakum	215
Preparing junk	11
Mat-making, spinning, &c.	45
Hard labour in the grounds	40
Shoemakers	16
Tailors	6
Carpenters	5
Bricklayer	1
Painters	5
Cooper	1
Blacksmith	1
Scourers	4
Bookbinder	1
Lamp-cleaner	1
Cleaners and knife-men	59
Cleaners assisting in cook-house	2
Basket-men	6
In cells, by order of the governor, and deprived of work as punishment	13
In cells, under medical treatment	2
In solitary confinement, by sentence of Court	11
In solitary confinement, by sentence of courts-martial	3
In solitary confinement, by order of the visiting justices	1
In refractory cell	1
In the infirmary	4
Bellman	1
Discharged	21
Total	682

FEMALES.	
On the tread-wheel	52
Picking oakum	60
Cleaners	15
Washing	16
Needle-work and knitting	79
In solitary confinement, by sentence of Court	5
In refractory cell	1
In the infirmary	5
Discharged	5
Total	238

Yards.

The following was the appropriation of the yards:—

Males' Old Prison.

Yards 1 and 2. Felons.
Yard 3. Unoccupied.
Yard 4. Misdemeanants not sentenced to hard labour.
Yard 5. Soldiers.
Yard 6. Misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour.
Yards 7 and 8. Felons.

Male Vagrants' Prison.

1st ward. Prisoners on reception.
2nd ward. Unoccupied.
3rd ward. Rogues and vagabonds and vagrants.
4th ward. Prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of Court.

Females' Prison.

Yards 1 and 2. Felons.
Yard 3. Women with children.
Yard 4. Felons.
Yard 5. Disorderlies.
Yard 6. Unoccupied.
Yard 7. Misdemeanants.
Yard 8. Reception ward.

Prisoners in Custody.

Respecting the prisoners in custody, we add some further particulars, viz.:—

Age.	Males.	Females.
Above 10 and under 17 years	65	17
,, 17 ,, 20 ,,	148	43
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	304	97
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	97	29
,, 40 ,, 50 ,,	46	37
50 years and upwards	22	15
Total	682	238

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Coldbath-fields, County House of Correction.

Degrees of Instruction.	Males.	Females.
Neither Read nor Write	149	54
Read only	129	66
Read and Write	398	118
Superior education	6	..
Total	682	238

Terms of Imprisonment.	Males.	Females.
From 4 to 14 days	43	26
From 14 days to 1 month	110	42
From 1 month to 2 months	75	17
From 2 months to 3 months	75	24
From 3 months to 6 months	204	71
From 6 months to 1 year	117	43
For 18 months	24	7
For 2 years	24	6
For 3 years	3	1
Awaiting judgment	7	1
Total	682	238

Re-commitments.	Males.	Females.
Once	161	46
Twice	56	27
Repeatedly	49	29
Not in prison before	416	136
Total	682	238

Yearly committals.

The prisoners sent to the Coldbath Fields House of Correction during the year ending at Michaelmas last, were less by 520 than the number committed in the previous year. This is attributed to the increased number of committals to the Westminster Bridewell, since the passing of the Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 71, whereby the management and control of that prison have been vested in the magistrates of the county of Middlesex. The following is an abstract of the returns for the respective years.

—	Number Committed.	Proportion of			
		Females.	Prisoners under 17 Years.	Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement.	Re-committals.
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843	9,898	3,051	1,126	218	3,753
,, ,, 1844	9,378	2,729	1,013	213	3,576

Recommittals.

The re-committals in both years exhibit a fearful proportion. Of the entire number, the prisoners committed four times and more were 905 in the first year, and 763 in the second.

Decreased committals.

The greatest number in custody at any one time in 1844, was 1201, and the average daily number 1053. Hence, the number in custody at the time of inspection being 920, was below the average daily number of last year.

Workhouse prisoners.

Another cause of the decrease exhibited has been a diminution in the number of females committed for offences in workhouses, such diminution having been occasioned as well by the representations made by the visiting justices to the parochial officers, as by the course of discipline to which it was found necessary to subject those females. The county magistrates allude to this subject in their report at Michaelmas last, in the following terms:—

"That it appears, by a report of the house of correction, Coldbath Fields, made to the Court in the month of December last, that the visiting justices had occasion to remark on the increasing number of females and girls, who were sentenced to short imprisonments for irregularities and refractory conduct in the workhouses of some of the populous parishes in this county, some of whom had been sent to the prison 10, 11, 12, 13, and even 14 times, who seemed to be utterly destitute and untaught, and whose conduct in the prison was indecent, violent, insubordinate, and outrageous in an unparalleled degree, whilst their circumstances and prospects after their discharge were lamentably desperate. To their augmenting numbers and distressful culpability and situation, the visiting justices entreated the

special attention of the parochial officers, as otherwise an appeal would be made to the Poor Law Commissioners or the Legislature, for some efficient remedy to the evils which, a regard to prison discipline and public morals, as well as Christian charity, induced the visiting justices to expose, and desire to repress."

As regards females, the abstract shows that they constituted just three-fifths of the whole decrease, though, of course, they were not all workhouse offenders.

The following return shows the precise decrease in the number of prisoners of both sexes committed to this prison for offences in workhouses up to Lady-day last:—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Lady-day, 1842, to Lady-day, 1843	194	260	454
,, 1843 ,, 1844	174	221	395
,, 1844 ,, 1845	153	182	335
Total	521	663	1,184

The positive decrease, therefore, on a comparison of the two extremes, has been in the ratio of 26 per cent.

The evils inseparable from the ward association of the prisoners under any circumstances were so much increased by the misconduct of some of the female prisoners of this particular class, that special measures were resorted to in regard to them. On this point, the following entry occurs in the governor's journal:—

"23rd November, 1843. In consequence of the frequent disorders caused by the association in the same wards of various female prisoners committed as refractory paupers from the workhouses, the governor has directed that S. H. and E. W. should be confined, the former in the 4th, and the latter in the 2nd felons' yard; others of the same class occupying the 5th, 6th, and 7th yards. This authorised by rule 70."

Females cells.

Since then, the plan has been adopted of placing, as far as practicable, in separate cells, the females committed for offences in workhouses, and a label, denoting that they are workhouse prisoners, is affixed to their cell-doors. The only times when, in common with other prisoners so confined, (the worst characters being selected,) they are allowed to leave their cells are at chapel and meal hours, and for exercise. This plan, cannot, however, be carried out in winter, owing to the absence of means of warmth. The whole of the women are then, of necessity, associated in the respective day-rooms. As a general rule, the matron adopts the practice of the governor, in placing the worst characters in separate cells at night, and the better ones in the dormitories.

At best, it is obvious that these arrangements cannot effectually prevent the intercourse of the prisoners, and are merely of a palliative nature. The cells are quite unfit for any such appropriation as that indicated, which is, in effect, a sufficient approach to the separate system to render necessary the certification of the fitness of the cells. Every one of those in which we found a prisoner smelt close and offensive in the extreme; and this was likewise the case in respect of the cells of the males' prison, in which were prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement, or any others.

There are, in fact, no cells whatever in this prison adapted for solitary confinement, still less for meeting the requirements of the Act as to the Separate System.

The classification of prisoners as required by law is, in practice, much deviated from in this prison, both from local circumstances and for convenience. We subjoin the cases of deviation as enumerated in the governor's certificate, declaring "how far the prison rules have been complied with," and delivered to the Court of Quarter Sessions, in accordance with the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 21, viz.,

"1st. Old and infirm men of various classes have been associated in one class, owing to the care and attention which their infirmities required.

"2ndly. Prisoners employed as handicraftsmen, or to work as labourers in the grounds, and store-yards of the prison have been selected from those of various classes fitted to the works (due regard being had to good conduct), and prisoners of various classes have been so employed whose health required change of occupation, or more air than the wards afforded them.

"3rdly. Boys committed for unlawful possession of property (having previously been committed) have been associated with boys imprisoned as reputed thieves, there being only a nominal distinction between them.

"4thly. Prisoners of all classes, males and females respectively, are employed to pick oakum, coir, &c., in one large room, sitting, however, together, according to their respective classes.

"5thly. On the female side, women having young children have been associated in one class, owing to the peculiar wants of the children, as also old and infirm persons of various classes.

"6thly. Women employed in the laundry and washhouse have been selected from prisoners of various classes suited to the employment, whose conduct has been satisfactory."

Access of male prisoners to females' prison.

There is another deviation from the Act not recorded in the foregoing Memorandum, and which is neither required by local circumstances, nor justified by convenience; we refer to the systematic violation of Rule 6, sec. 10, of the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, providing for the effectual separation of the sexes. In serving the dinners to the females, successive gangs of male prisoners, accompanied by a turnkey, enter from the passage into the circle, while several female prisoners are in and about the latter, and deposit there the baskets containing the food for dinner. It is true that a female warder is in the circle at the time; but the female prisoners so far

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from being required to leave it, merely step a little aside, and consequently they and the male prisoners have a complete view of each other. In most of the yards too, female prisoners are walking about, or looking through the railings, and these also can see or be seen by the male prisoners.*

The same takes place at every meal time, and also whenever coals or other articles are brought by the male prisoners for the use of the Females' Prison. The female prisoners in the circle are stated to be cleaners, or those employed in menial offices. The printed rules enjoin that "no prisoner shall by signs, words, or otherwise, hold communication with any other prisoner." Nevertheless at these times they can obviously do so.

Independent of the male prisoners being in the females' prison on the occasions mentioned, they are likewise frequently there for the purposes of whitewashing, cleaning windows, and effecting alterations and repairs. For instance, the visiting places were constructed by them, and several in the wash-house yard were at work, under the charge of an officer, in digging the foundation for a new school-room, which they would afterwards be employed in erecting. It is admitted by the matron that the yard is used by the female prisoners for drying whilst the male prisoners are in it, so that during the progress of the building the sexes will be much brought together. Several women, superintended by a warder, were washing in the wash-house at the time, and the windows looking from it into the yard were open. Communication by that channel or by the door would be easy in the event of any negligence on the part of the male or female warder; while in effect, in April, 1844, a case did occur, a female warder having actually left (it is alleged only momentarily) a female prisoner alone in the wash-house yard whilst a male prisoner, unwatched, was at work there.

Dormitories.

The pernicious practice of prisoners being placed together at night in dormitories, continues to prevail in this prison to the same extent as formerly. The plea that its evils are counteracted by the presence of an officer in the dormitory throughout the night, is, at best, fallacious for anything beyond the mere preservation of order; and, indeed, the prison records themselves furnish abundant evidence that negligence is just as much a natural feature of the watcher's office as the moral contamination of the prisoners is of their association. The governor's journal shows the constant recurrence of the punishment of the sub-warders by fine, suspension, or dismissal, for the offence of sleeping on their post, so as to admit of conversation amongst the prisoners. We select the following instances:

"30th March, 1843.—The matron represented that two prisoners on being reported for talking in the dormitory of the 2nd yard, accused the night officer of sleeping the greater part of the last two nights, and that one of the prisoners got out of bed and aroused her! The whole of the prisoners in that dormitory were examined, and most of them confirmed the above statement, adding that considerable conversation had taken place.

"14th June, 1843.—An officer was fined for sleeping on night duty in the dormitory, who had been already fined no less than thirteen times for the like offence.

"4th January, 1844.—A female sub-warder was fined 3*s.* for negligence in the dormitory, 'whereby much improper conversation took place.'

"5th January, 1844.—A similar case.

"28th January, 1844.—A female sub-warder was reported by a prisoner to have been asleep during the past night.

"29th February, 1844.—Two male sub-warders were fined for sleeping whilst on night duty.

"3rd March, 1844.—A male sub-warder was found asleep in the dormitory by the chief warder.

"16th April, 1844.—A male sub-warder was reported by the watchman who goes the rounds, to have been asleep nearly the whole night, and to have repeatedly required loud knocking to arouse him.

"2nd July, 1844.—Two female warders were fined for repeatedly sleeping whilst on night duty.

"3rd July, 1844.—A male warder was fined also for repeatedly committing a similar breach of duty.

"11th July, 1844.—A female sub-warder was fined 3*s.* for 'negligent supervision' in the dormitory whereby 'much irregularity prevailed.'

"5th August, 1844.—A sub-warder was dismissed for sleeping whilst on duty, 'throughout the night of the 3rd instant,' and 'pursuing the same conduct last night.'

"29th August, 1844.—A male sub-warder was fined for sleeping whilst on night duty.

"2nd September, 1844.—Owing to information communicated to him by the matron, the governor separately examined various prisoners, and it appeared to him that the sub-warder, E. J., had, during the past week, systematically slept whilst on night duty, and that 'conversation had taken place amongst the prisoners without her knowledge.'

"3rd September, 1844.—A male sub-warder was fined 2*s.* for negligence in the 6th dormitory, "whereby four prisoners were enabled to communicate.'

"5th September, 1844.—Two sub-warders were fined for sleeping whilst on night duty last week, the one once, the other twice.

"1st October, 1844.—A sub-warder was reported for repeatedly sleeping in the dormitory on the night of the 29th September.

"16th, 23rd, 25th October, 1844.—Two male sub-warders were fined, and a female sub-warder discharged for sleeping whilst on night duty.

"1st November, 1844.—Sub-warder, Jane F., was discharged for having repeatedly slept whilst on night duty, and not detected 'general conversation in the dormitory.'

"10th December, 1844.—A female sub-warder was reported for sleeping at her night watch, who had been fined ten times before for the like offence.

"1st January, 1845.—A sub-warder was fined for sleeping whilst on night duty.

"26th January, 1845.—The governor went round at a quarter before 10, and found the night officers, with one exception, watchful.

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* The practice has been so far altered since the date of this visit that the male prisoners proceed no further than the passage, and do not enter the circle.

"19th February, 1845.—A male sub-warder was fined for sleeping whilst on night duty; as were likewise, on the 14th March, two female sub-warders."

Communication cannot be wholly prevented even amongst the prisoners who are not in the dormitories, the construction of the cells being such that their occupants can call from one to the other, and cases of punishment for this are recorded.

The same officer undertakes the night watch in each dormitory for a week continuously, and is on duty from the hour of locking up to that of unlocking, the interval being 12 hours in summer and more in winter. Other warders go the rounds of the prison until 10 o'clock, when a night watchman comes on in each of the males' prison, but there is no watch of the latter kind in the females' prison. Two night watchmen patrol outside within the prison boundary.

The governor states that he places, as far as possible, the worst characters in separate sleeping-cells, and the best in the dormitories. The whole number of dormitories is 24 in the males' and 9 in the females' prison. At the time of inspection 24 of the dormitories were in use, and very nearly one-half of the whole number of prisoners in custody occupied them. We subjoin a statement of the dimensions of each of these dormitories, and of the number of prisoners who slept therein; viz.:—

Dormitories.	Dimensions. Length. ft.	in.	Breadth. ft.	in.	Height. ft.	in.	No. of Prisoners.
MALES' PRISON.							
Main Prison.							
1st yard top room	24	6	21	6	10	6	23
1st yard lower room	22	2	13	2	10	7½	19
1st outer	46	4	25	0	11	4	10
2nd yard wing	21	2	13	2	10	7	18
2nd and 3rd double room	37	0	7	0	12	1	35
3rd yard wing	28	8	13	8	10	4	16
4th outer lower room	27	10	7	6	10	11	21
4th outer lower double room	15	0	5	10	10	11	
5th outer	20	9	13	6	11	0	14
6th outer	24	4	23	3	11	0	31
6th and 7th double room	37	0	7	0	12	1	29
7th outer top room	24	10	23	6	10	8	27
7th outer lower room	24	0	23	6	11	0	21
8th outer top room	24	4	21	8	10	6	23
8th outer lower room	25	8	23	8	10	6	30
Vagrants' Prison.							
2nd vagrants' top room	17	6	9	4	10	0	9
2nd vagrants' lower room	17	6	9	4	10	0	11
3rd vagrants' lower room	17	6	9	4	10	0	14
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FEMALES' PRISON.							
2nd yard top room	27	0	9	6	9	0	18
2nd yard lower room	,,		,,		,,		18
3rd yard room	,,		,,		,,		16
4th yard room	,,		,,		,,		17
6th yard room	,,		,,		,,		15
7th yard room	,,		,,		,,		18
8th yard room	13	6	,,		,,		7
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The demoralizing effects of the association of prisoners are still more apparent among the females than the males. As a striking instance of the influence which that association must inevitably exercise we subjoin an extract from the journal of one of the chaplains:— Effects of association.

"11th March, 1844 (Sunday).—Evening service for the day in the women's chapel. Visited the 7th yard afterwards, and spoke to W. and W. about their bad conduct in chapel, but was compelled to retire in consequence of the abusiveness of the latter. Her language is so appallingly bad, I am told, that it even shocks and offends the common prostitutes in the same yard with her. Twice lately, Divine Service has been suspended in consequence of blasphemous outbreaks in the women's chapel; and doubtless it would have come to that to-day, had any attempt been made to remove the offenders. Such conduct distracts the attention of the better disposed prisoners, and tends to destroy that awful and mysterious sense of reverence for divine things, which is so important an element of our nature, and to which even the most depraved rarely, perhaps, become altogether dead. Indeed, the allowing prisoners of such extraordinary depravity to mix with those of the ordinary run, whether in chapel or in the day-rooms, cannot but be demoralizing in its effect, and highly injurious to the discipline of the prison. Some very decided measure seems to be called for."

The number of prisoners committed under summary convictions to this house of correction for periods not exceeding seven days, from the 1st January, 1844, to the 20th May, 1845, was as under:— Short commitments.

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Terms of Imprisonment.	1st January to 31st December, 1844.		1st January to 20th May, 1845.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Two days . .	1	..	1	..
Three days . .	43	16	20	3
Four days . .	48	18	13	4
Five days . .	138	51	38	14
Six days . .	15	12	..	..
Seven days . .	728	500	190	139
Total .	973	597	262	160

Game laws.

The commitments under the Game Laws, in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844, were less by one-half than during the year preceding, the numbers being 27 and 55 respectively.

Boys.

The results of our inquiries respecting boys of 17 years and under, committed to this prison at different periods, and up to a recent date, are embodied in the subjoined tables:—

	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843.	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844.	Half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845.
Ages:—			
Under 8 years	5	3	..
8 years and under 10 .	32	32	3
10 ,, 12 .	69	57	22
12 ,, 14 .	220	206	43
14 ,, 17 .	634	569	171
17 years	311	401	97
Total . .	1,271	1,268	336
Offences:—			
Assaults	186	231	36
Misdemeanors	279	240	89
Larceny	90	142	21
Felony	212	125	51
Fraud	1	..	..
Rogues and vagabonds .	318	329	101
Garden robbing, &c. . .	69	86	11
Unlawfully pawning . .	6	2	..
Apprentices	39	48	12
Wilful damage . . .	49	50	13
Under the Game Laws .	8	4	2
Dog-stealing	8	2	..
Under the Revenue Laws .	6	9	..
Total . .	1,271	1,268	336
Terms of Imprisonment:—			
From 3 to 14 days . .	412	491	108
From 14 days to 1 month .	348	342	94
From 1 month to 2 months	228	162	48
From 2 months to 3 ,,	141	155	14
From 3 ,, 6 ,,	96	79	64
From 6 ,, 1 year .	33	27	8
From 1 year to 2 years .	4	5	..
2 years and upwards . . .	9	7	..
Total . .	1,271	1,268	336
Convictions by Courts . .	336	307	72
Summary convictions . .	935	961	264
Total . .	1,271	1,268	336

Tread-wheel.

Since our last Report the tread-wheel labour in this prison has been much relaxed. The working hours are now seven and three-quarters, the periods of alternate labour and rest being a quarter of an hour, and the proportion of prisoners on to those off, 4 to 4. It was found that the health of the prisoners gave way under the combined effects of the previous long hours of labour, the depressing effects of the discipline and the insufficiency of the diet, particularly as regarded those confined for long periods.

The surgeon admits that the constitution of the prisoners must still suffer if the actual tread-wheel labour be sustained continuously for more than four months; and, as a rule, he now seldom allows prisoners of weakly constitutions to be placed upon the wheel at all, even though they show no marked symptoms of debility. "The monotony," he remarked, "acts, insensibly, so injuriously upon the mind that, combined with physical effects, few constitutions can bear up against it in the long run." Accordingly, prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment ("long fines" as they are termed), with hard labour, are released at stated intervals from the wheel, and employed in the oakum-room or at trades; while, inasmuch as the

wheels are insufficient for the whole number of prisoners required to be placed upon them, all are afforded, in turn, an occasional change of labour, except those committed for very short periods.

We refer to the remarks in our Sixth Report upon the partial operation of employing prisoners at their own trades or in the grounds, and the inequality of punishment which is the consequence. In principle we consider this practice objectionable.

We regret to state that females and boys under 14 continue to be placed at tread-wheel labour in this prison. At the time of inspection there were 5 boys of 14, 3 of 12, and 1 of 11 years of age so employed. In regard to females, the governor exercises a discretionary power as to such as shall be placed upon the wheel, his general rule being to select for this purpose the worst characters, such as common prostitutes and notorious offenders, and to reserve the better class of prisoners, as decent servant girls and others, for less severe employments. Whilst we are fully disposed to give the governor credit for being animated by the best motives in making this distinction, we cannot, in principle, concur in its propriety, seeing that it involves a departure from the rule of strict impartiality which should obtain in regard to prisoners alike sentenced to hard labour. The circumstances which render expedient such a practice only serve as an additional argument against the employment of females at all at tread-wheel labour. We would wish to see remedied the anomalous course pursued, not, assuredly, by restoring to the wheel the class of females referred to as having been displaced from it, but by abolishing the practice of so employing any female.

In cold weather it is optional with the prisoners employed at tread-wheel labour to walk the platform in the intervals of rest, in lieu of sitting, and the males are provided with Guernsey frocks, but not with capes. They are likewise allowed to have such flannels as their friends supply them with. In the course of last winter the females were occasionally exempted from tread-wheel labour altogether on account of the intense cold; on the other hand, during the summer, the surgeon found it necessary to recommend a relaxation of that labour, in respect of both sexes, in consequence of the excessive heat. They were accordingly allowed to leave at half-past 1 instead of 2 o'clock, and at 5 instead of half-past 5.

On the 31st March last nine male prisoners employed at tread-wheel labour were weighed, and found to have lost respectively from 9 lbs. to 1 stone 12 lbs. The man who lost the latter weight, a soldier, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, came in on the 5th July, 1844, his weight then being 12 st. 4 lbs. In consequence of the reduction he was released from the wheel. We examined him, and having caused him to be again weighed, he was found to have regained 4 lbs.; his appearance was then healthy. On the 21st April a man who was weighed had lost 1 st. 8 lbs. On the 28th April, of six who were weighed, one had lost 1 st. 6 lbs., another 1 st. 4 lbs., and a third 1 st. 1 lb.; two, on the other hand, had gained 17 lbs., and the sixth 19 lbs. On the 17th May a man weighed 8 st. 9 lbs., who, on his admission in the previous February, weighed 9 st. 10 lbs. There were numerous other cases of loss, but the foregoing were the most striking instances.

Two accidents have happened on the tread-wheels since our last Report: in one instance a soldier had his foot bruised between the steps; in the other, a boy had his head lacerated from leaning backwards whilst seated.

Prisoners not employed at tread-wheel labour are allowed to take exercise from one hour to one hour and a-half at different periods of the day.

Punishments.

The punishments in the year ending at Michaelmas last exhibit, as compared with those of the previous year, a decrease of 2877, or upwards of 17 per cent.; the numbers being 13,857 and 16,734 respectively. The number of prisoners in custody, however, was less, as already mentioned. Again, the number of punishments during the half year from Michaelmas, 1844, to Lady-day, 1845, was not more than 4446, which, doubled for a year, gives 8892, being a still further decrease of more than 35 per cent. as compared with the year before. Viewing these facts in conjunction with that before adverted to, of the number of warders and sub-warders having been reduced no less than 12, and considering that, in a prison where the silent system has hitherto been so rigidly enforced as it has in this, the same proportionately large amount of punishments must continue to serve as the test of its efficient working, the only inference we can arrive at is that the severity of the discipline must have become of necessity relaxed, a conclusion which other circumstances to which we have elsewhere alluded, respecting the prison dietary, health, and tread-wheel labour will be found abundantly to confirm. We noticed amongst other indications that the prisoners turned their heads, and looked about much more than used formerly to be the case, more particularly during the dinner hour. It was stated to us by the governor that the actual staff of the prison is sufficient to maintain the discipline as before, provided there be not too many officers employed in superintending detached working parties. A reference to the table showing the disposal of the prisoners at the time of inspection will afford some estimate of the extent to which this was likely to have been then the case.

Discipline.

Punishments.

The subjoined comparative statement of the number of punishments in this prison at three different epochs, between 1838 and 1844, would seem to indicate that the very large decrease which has lately taken place is not to be satisfactorily accounted for on the ground alone of the decrease in the prison population, mainly occasioned by the greater number of commitments to the Bridewell at Westminster.

Periods.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Punishments.
On the first relaxation of tread-wheel labour, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1838 .	1,023	15,254
On the first appointment of sub-warders, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1840 . .	1,062	20,815
For the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844 .	1,053	13,857

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Health.

The returns for the year, ending at Michaelmas last, exhibit a large amount of illness in this prison, and, as compared with those for the year preceding, a positive increase of nearly 15 per cent.; the relative increase being besides greater, because the prison population was less in the first year than in the last. The proportions were—

In 1843 . . 8¼ per cent.
In 1844 . . 10 per cent.

The mortality, however, was less. The following is a summary of the casualties for the respective years:—

	Year ending at	
	Michaelmas, 1843.	Michaelmas, 1844.
Slight indisposition	621	709
Infirmary cases	196	230
Greatest number of sick at any one time	18	47
Deaths	17	10

At the two coldest periods of the past winter, namely, in December, 1844, and March, 1845, the greatest number of infirmary patients at any one time was 16 and 12 respectively.

At the time of inspection the health of the prison had much improved, but we did not consider the general appearance of the prisoners healthy. The infirmary cases were:—

Males.

Bronchitis	1	
Debility	1	
Gout	1	
Old age, cough and infirmity . .	1	
	—	4

The latter patient died the same night.

Females.

Rheumatism	1	
Sickness	1	
Child-bed	1	
Old age and general debility . .	2	
	—	5
Total . . .		9

Two male prisoners, soldiers, were under medical treatment in their cells, in Yard 5. One had produced a very bad sore in his leg from "foxing." He had been in his cell a month, the other 10 days; both going out, however, to meals and exercise. There were 18 other cases of prisoners under medical treatment, but not confined to their cells, viz., 14 males and 4 females. They comprised five cases of general debility, two of scurvy, two of scrofulous abscess, two of ulcerated leg, and two of venereal disorders. The remaining cases were of a trivial nature. Of the 10 deaths in 1844, seven were cases of bronchitis, diseases of the lungs or liver, and two of diarrhœa, the tenth being a case of fits. The health of five of the parties was good at the time of their admission. Five deaths occurred between Michaelmas, 1844, and Lady-day, 1845; two of which were cases of bronchitis, one a case of pleurisy, one of diarrhœa, and one of old age and general debility. In the case of two of the deaths, which occurred in 1844, we find, from the governor's journal, the following strong remarks upon the medical treatment of the parties to have been recorded in the verdicts delivered at the respective inquests:—

"29th January, 1844.—F. M. Natural death of inflammation of the bronchial passages, but the jury are unanimously of opinion that active means had not been used sufficiently early by the surgeon.

"15th February, 1844.—C. B. Died from natural causes, but the jury regret that the medical officer of the prison did not pay better attention to the disease under which she laboured, and treat her medically in a more efficient manner."

At an inquest held in November, 1844, upon a man deceased, recently a prisoner in the Coldbath Fields House of Correction, the verdict given was that he died of inflammation of the throat, against the effects of which "he was unable to bear up, owing to the low state of health in which he left the prison."

In regard to one of the male prisoners, J. H., who died in December last, a lengthened investigation took place, in consequence of allegations by his relatives that he had been improperly treated in the prison; the inquest, which commenced on the 13th December, being twice adjourned, and not terminating until the 27th. The jury finally returned a verdict that the deceased died a natural death, and that the charges made by his relatives against the prison officers had been disproved.

On this occasion the question of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the prison dietary to maintain the health and strength of the prisoners being raised, Mr. Erasmus Wilson, surgeon, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital, was examined, and gave his opinion, in which the coroner concurred, that, although the dietary might not, perhaps, be insufficient in point of quantity, it was, nevertheless, defective in kind, being neither sufficiently nutritive nor varied. Anterior to this occurrence, namely, in November, 1844, our colleague, Mr. Perry, having visited the prison, reported, in entire concurrence with ourselves, the dietary which he found in force to be decidedly insufficient, and recommended the adoption of the amended scale of dietary prescribed by the Secretary of State in the book of rules, a copy of which had been duly forwarded to the visiting justices. This recommendation, however, the magistrates declined to act upon; and, at the time of the inquest last mentioned, the dietary remained the same as at the date of Mr. Perry's Report. In January last we visited the prison, and were much struck with the generally impaired strength and feeble condition exhibited by many of the male prisoners. Mr. Perry, who, at our request accompanied us, examined medically various of the prisoners, and fully shared our impression. We attributed this general decline of strength mainly to the want of sufficient nourishment; but, doubtless, this cause had been materially aggravated by cold, felt by the prisoners in their sleeping cells, which there are no means of warming; and when coming off the wheel in a heated state, and awaiting, whether walking or sitting, upon the exposed stages in front of the tread-wheels, their next turn; the defective ventilation in the cells and sleeping apartments; the general depression of spirits arising from the silent system of prison discipline; and, in many instances, the nature of the tread-wheel labour, although, as elsewhere described, the degree in which such labour is now enforced in this prison is considerably reduced. Proof of the insufficiency of the dietary was to be found in the fact, that 214 out of 867 prisoners in custody, at the period of which we speak, were receiving extra diet by order of the surgeon. At the present inspection we had the satisfaction to find that, although the dietary suggested by the Secretary of State had not been adopted, a dietary in some measure analogous to it had a fortnight before been substituted for the previous objectionable one; the necessity for an improvement having been at length recognised, in consequence of the confirmation which the proceedings at the inquest in December had given to the justice of our reiterated complaints.

We subjoin a table of the improved dietary now in force. This dietary has not been certified by the Secretary of State. It had been too short a time in operation to enable the surgeon to judge of its efficacy; and, in order to test this, he had taken all prisoners off extra diet except those in the infirmary. Up to the time when the new scale of dietary took effect, the allowing of extra diet may be said to have been practically the rule rather than the exception. One of the prisoners whom we found in cells, had been sentenced by the visiting justices to twenty-one days' solitary confinement, upon bread and water, for repeated misconduct; but, at the expiration of the seventh day, his health becoming impaired, the surgeon had restored him to the full ordinary diet. He was allowed to take exercise daily. In December, 1844, and March, 1845, the prisoners locked up upon a bread and water diet were allowed, upon the recommendation of the surgeon, gruel night and morning, in consequence of the extreme cold; and the prisoners generally were similarly allowed half a pint of gruel daily for supper.

DIETARY TABLE.

FIRST CLASS.

All Prisoners above Sixteen Years of Age whose Terms of Imprisonment exceed Two Months.

	Breakfast.				Dinner.								Supper.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.				Females.				Males.		Females.	
	Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
	Pints.	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pints.
Monday	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	6	8	..	6⅔	..	..	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Tuesday	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	6	8	..	6⅔	6	..	..	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Wednesday	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	..	..	1½	6⅔	..	1	..	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Thursday	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	6	8	..	6⅔	6	..	..	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Friday	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	..	..	1½	6⅔	..	1	..	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Saturday	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	6	8	..	6⅔	6	..	..	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
Sunday	1	6⅔	1	6⅔	6⅔	..	..	1½	6⅔	..	1	..	6⅔	1	6⅔	1
	7	46⅔	7	46⅔	46⅔	24	32	4½	46⅔	18	3	1	46⅔	7	46⅔	7

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Coldbath-fields, County House of Correction.

Dietary Table.—(*continued.*)

SECOND CLASS.

All Prisoners above Sixteen Years of Age whose terms of Imprisonment do not exceed Two Months.

	Breakfast.				Dinner.									Supper.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.					Females.				Males.		Females.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pints.
Monday	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	..	..	..	1	5⅓	..	..	1	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Tuesday	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	6	8	..	..	5⅓	6	..	..	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Wednesday	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	..	..	1	..	5⅓	..	1	..	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Thursday	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	..	..	..	1	5⅓	..	..	1	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Friday	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	..	..	..	1	5⅓	..	..	1	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Saturday	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	6	8	..	..	5⅓	6	..	..	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
Sunday	6⅔	1	5⅓	1	6⅔	..	..	1	..	5⅓	..	1	..	6⅔	½	5⅓	½
	46⅔	7	37⅓	7	46⅔	12	16	2	3	37⅓	12	2	3	46⅔	3½	37⅓	3½

THIRD CLASS.

All Prisoners under Sixteen Years of Age.

	Breakfast.				Dinner.									Supper.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.					Females.				Males.		Females.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pints.
Monday	5⅓	1	5⅓	1	5⅓	..	..	..	1	5⅓	..	..	1	5⅓	½	5⅓	½
Tuesday	5⅓	1	5⅓	1	5⅓	6	8	..	..	5⅓	..	..	1	5⅓	½	5⅓	½
Wednesday	5⅓	1	5⅓	1	5⅓	..	..	1	..	5⅓	..	..	1	5⅓	½	5⅓	½
Thursday	5⅓	1	5⅓	1	5¼	..	..	..	1	5⅓	6	..	..	5⅓	½	5⅓	½
Friday	5⅓	1	5⅓	1	5¼	..	..	..	1	5⅓	..	..	1	5⅓	½	5⅓	½
Saturday	5⅓	1	5⅓	1	5⅓	6	8	..	..	5⅓	..	..	1	5⅓	½	5⅓	½
Sunday	5⅓	1	5⅓	1	5⅓	..	..	1	..	5⅓	..	1	..	5⅓	½	5⅓	½
	37⅓	7	37⅓	7	37⅓	12	16	2	3	37⅓	6	1	5	37⅓	3½	37⅓	3½

Chaplains' Routine duty.

There has been no change in the chaplains' routine of duties. They perform the usual service in the chapel each morning on week-days, and two full services on Sundays. The sacrament is administered once every second month. The chapels are very defective in point of ventilation, and the males' chapel is not only badly arranged, but insufficient for the average number of prisoners. The chaplains take alternately, for stated periods, the duties of the respective prisons. They see all prisoners on admission; collectively, in the yards, those committed from police courts; and, separately, those for longer terms from the sessions. Time does not admit of their seeing every prisoner on discharge, but they uniformly see all those whose imprisonment has been of any length. When the prisoners in solitary confinement are not numerous, the chaplains visit them three times a-week; otherwise, only twice. They

Schools.

catechise the prisoners of both sexes, and examine them in general religious knowledge twice a-week. They regularly superintend the school instruction, and frequently examine the pupils as to their progress. All prisoners under 17 are instructed in the school as a matter of course; but, as a rule, no adult prisoner is admitted whose term of imprisonment is under a month. Practically, the prisoners employed at lucrative trades, as mat-making (who are all confined for periods above six months), have not much opportunity of attending school. Of 45 so employed on the principal day of inspection, only five were on the school list. The school for males is divided into five classes; that for females into six. The classes of the former occupy an hour each, and those of the latter about 40 minutes. The new school-room for males is a commodious building; but the place used for this purpose for females is quite the reverse; being the day or dining-room, under one of the tread-wheels. It is stated that the prisoners generally appreciate the benefits of the school, and consider the privilege of attending it a favour. A sub-warder is present, during school hours, to enforce silence. Amongst the females for short periods of imprisonment, whom we found in cells, a lamentable amount of ignorance prevailed. Few of them could read. One stated that she had no desire to learn, but expressed herself anxious that her son, a lad of 16, who was in the males' prison, should attend the school. For those who could read there was a very inadequate supply of books.

The prisoners pass too much time in bed; the number of hours being twelve and upwards, according to the season. This must prove debilitating in its effects, and the practice induces slothful habits. We would suggest, as a remedy, the establishment of an evening school; which the prisoners, who wished, might voluntarily attend. The prisoners who can read are

allowed the use of their books at the hours of meals, and in the dormitories. There is a collection of books specially for male prisoners committed for periods of six months and upwards. We refer to the Appendix (Table A) for a list of the additions which have been made to the prison books since our last Report.

In their yearly Report at Michaelmas last, the chaplains state that a manifest improvement had taken place both in the males' and females' schools; the master and mistress being represented as intelligent and well trained, and taking a cordial interest in their work. The numbers under instruction during that year had been:—

	Total.	Daily Average.
Males of all ages	760	130
Females, ditto	280	70

At the time of inspection the numbers attending were:—

	Adults.	Under 17 Years.	Total.
Males . . .	102	35	137
Females . . .	75	6	81
Total . .	177	41	218

being rather less than 24 per cent. of the prison population.

The ordinary occupations of the male prisoners attending the school were as under:—

Employment.	Prisoners.
Tread-wheel	59 out of 206
Picking oakum	29 ,, 215
Menial offices	20 ,, 67
Working in the grounds	7 ,, 40
Shoe-making	7 ,, 16
Mat-making	5 } ,, 45
Turning spinning wheel	2 }
Carpentering	1 ,, 5
Painting	2 ,, 5
Tailoring	2 ,, 6
Sack-making	1
Absent from Sickness	2
Total . . .	137

Of the 81 females, 35 were from the wheel, out of 52.

The following were the degrees of instruction possessed by these prisoners at the time of admission and inspection respectively:—

	On Admission.		At Time of Inspection.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Totally uneducated	10	13	1	1
Acquainted with the alphabet only . .	35	26	12	8
Able to read and write a little . . .	66	40	57	37
Ditto, tolerably, and to cipher a little .	24	2	46	24
Ditto, well, and to cipher tolerably . .	2	..	21	11
Total	137	81	137	81

These results show satisfactory progress, and bear out the commendations bestowed by the chaplains on the teachers.

The state of instruction of the majority of prisoners committed under summary convictions in the two years ending respectively at Michaelmas, 1843, and Michaelmas, 1844, was lamentably low. The following is an abstract of the Returns, viz.—

	1843	1844
Neither read nor write	4,967	3,150
Read only	942	971
Read and write imperfectly . .	2,245	3,618
Read and write well	..	..
Total	8,154	7,739

The chaplains still continue, and with success in many cases, their praiseworthy efforts to procure discharged prisoners admission into asylums, and to effect a reconciliation between them and their relatives, friends, or former employers. Subjoined is a comparative statement of the actual cases thus provided for during three successive years up to Michaelmas last:—

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Coldbath-fields, County House of Correction.

Admissions to asylums.

How disposed of.	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1842 Males.	1842 Females.	1843 Males.	1843 Females.	1844 Males.	1844 Females.
Reconciled with parents, relatives, and employers	11	12	18	34	19	29
Admitted into the Refuge for the Destitute	21	31	29	15	27	13
Ladies' Patronage Society	..	26	..	19	..	10(*a*)
Probation House of London Female Mission	..	3	..	7	..	2
Philanthropic Society	..	..	1	..	3	..
Destitute Sailors' Asylum	..	..	4	..	3	..
Guardian Penitentiary	..	1	..	..	..	1
School of Discipline	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manor Hall Asylum, Chelsea	..	6	..	7	..	* included in (*a*)
London Female Penitentiary	..	2	..	2	..	..
Magdalen Hospital	..	..	..	3	..	..
Marine Society	..	..	1	..	..	..
House of Occupations	..	..	1	1	..	..
To hospitals until fit for asylums	..	1	..	3	..	1
To workhouse after failing at asylums	2	3	2	4	..	1
	34	85	56	95	52	58
	119		151		110	

In their report for the latter year, the chaplains state that, in addition to the cases above enumerated,—

"A considerable number of prisoners had been recommended to charitable institutions who had been unsuccessful from want of room and other causes, and that many other well-conducted prisoners would have been glad to receive recommendations had the chaplains been able to hold out to them any reasonable prospect of success."

They further remark that, on the occasion of a recent visit they had made to the Males' "Refuge" at Hoxton, they

"Found that 31 cases out of 106 then within the walls (or nearly one-third of the whole) had been admitted from the House of Correction at Coldbath-fields; and the cheerfulness and alacrity with which the boys came forward to show their progress at their respective trades, and to speak of their contentment under their present circumstances, afforded the highest testimony that could be given in favour of that invaluable charity."

Rules. Tobacco.

No change has taken place in the prison rules. Several cases have occurred of the infraction of the rule regarding the admission of tobacco; and on this point the following entry occurs in the governor's journal:—

"The governor wrote a caution recently, which was communicated to the prison officers, strictly to search prisoners on their admission, and thus to prevent the introduction of tobacco; and, notwithstanding, the prisoner searched by warder, J. N., was yesterday found with a pipe in his possession."

Prison dress.

The prison dress is for felons a grey suit with a yellow waistcoat; for misdemeanants a blue, and for vagrants a grey suit. The pecuniary assistance given to prisoners on discharge varies from 6*d.* to 5*s.*

Escapes.

There have been no escapes from the prison since our last Report.

Irons.

All cases of handcuffing are reported. Women are placed in handcuffs or irons by male officers; but on these occasions, neither matron nor the governor is present. We think that uniformly the matron should be present, and at least the deputy governor.

Flogging.

The birch has been substituted for the cat in flogging boys; and the governor states that the moral effect is thereby much increased.

Thermometers.

The only places in the prison in which thermometers have been placed are the work-rooms and the males' infirmary, and the convalescent ward.

Cleanliness.

We found the prison generally, as likewise the bedding, in a cleanly state. The hair combs in use, in some of the yards, were, however, in a filthy condition. One comb only is allowed for every six prisoners. Those prisoners who choose can provide their own.

Cleaners.

The prison cleaners have no privileges; but the women employed in washing, or laundry work, are allowed a pint of beer, and tea and sugar daily.

Prisoners improperly employed.

We found a male prisoner employed in lighting a fire in the sub-warder's common room, in the vagrants' prison.

Conclusions.

The facts which this Report exhibits, under the respective heads of tread-wheel labour, punishments, health, and dietary, render irresistible the conclusion, that the higher the degree in which the silent-system of prison discipline may be worked successfully, the more must the health and constitution of the prisoners suffer injury. In no prison, probably, has, on the one hand, the tension of that species of discipline been greater than in this; or, on the other, the necessity of relaxation, owing to the breaking down of the prisoners, been more signally demonstrated. At the same time these remarks must not be interpreted to imply that the prison is generally less ably and well-conducted than formerly. But we maintain that this prison furnishes a striking proof that, how good soever the management may be, the defects inherent in the silent system of prison discipline cannot be surmounted.

For general statistical information respecting this prison we refer to the tables in the Appendix annexed hereto.

Since the date of the preceding inspection, the following are the changes which have occurred at this prison worthy of notice :—

1st. The school-room for females then in progress of erection in the second yard, has been completed and occupied, and is found to be a great improvement and accommodation.

2dly. An alteration has been effected in the males' chapel; the pulpit, desk, and stairs, together with the small enclosed boxes for prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement, have been removed, and the three first have been replaced by others constructed upon improved principles. By taking one cell from the first yard gallery, and by throwing out a small lobby (projecting not inconveniently), above the entrance into the first yard, an extended space has been procured for the pulpit, and the pews on each side of it, and increased light and ventilation have been secured, while some of the divisions in the upper part of the chapel allotted to prisoners have been removed with the like result. By the removal of the close, ill-constructed boxes for prisoners in solitary confinement which were on the floor of the chapel, ample space has been provided for the Communion table. These separate boxes were no longer needed, as the military offenders (very many of whom were sentenced to periods of solitary confinement) are no longer consigned to this prison, and the Courts rarely sentence criminals to solitary confinement.

3dly. A shed has been erected, and a machine purchased for roasting and grinding cocoa in nibs, whereby not only is a great saving of expense effected, but the prisoners are supplied with cocoa of a genuine and nutritious quality, one half the quantity thus roasted and prepared, being found to be equal to that lately procured by contract.

4thly. The practice mentioned at page 411, of the male prisoners taking the meals of the female prisoners to the women's prison has been so far modified, that the men no longer enter the circle which commands a view of the yards, but deposit the tubs in the outer passage.

5thly. The peace and good order of the prison have been greatly promoted by the rigid prosecution of prisoners who have assaulted or violently resisted the prison officers, under the powers given in the Act of Parliament, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 98, sec. 25. The many depraved young females (amongst whom these outrages almost solely occurred,) who frequent this prison, dread the prolonged imprisonment sanctioned by that statute, and refrain from riot and violence, while it appears to have wrought a most salutary change in the refractory female paupers, committed from workhouses, whose previous violence and disregard of all decorum were so revolting as almost to exceed belief.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Coldbath-fields, County House of Correction.

APPENDIX.

A.—LIST of ADDITIONS to the PRISON CATALOGUE of BOOKS.

Vaughan's Christian Warfare.
Parables explained to a Child. Whittaker.
Horne's Commentary on the Psalms.
Nelson's Practice of True Devotion.
Gleig's History of England. 3 vols.
Burnet's Life of Matthew Hale, &c.
Haines's Christian Faith and Christian Practice.
Churton's Early English Church.
Howard's Scripture History.
Minerals and Metals.
Walton's Lives.
Scripture Topography.
The Rocky Island.
Travels in Germany.
" Greece.
" Northern France.
" Southern France.
" Turkey in Europe.
" Northern Italy.
" Southern Italy.
Practical Mechanics.
Selections from Sturm's Reflections.
Voyages, Arctic.
" in the Indian Ocean.
" " Pacific.
James's Anxious Inquirer.
Hanway's Domestic Happiness Promoted.
Richard Norton, Cousin Rachel, &c.
Prasca Loupouloff.
The Exiles of Siberia.
The Schoolmistress.
Missionary Records. Several volumes.
Le Bas' Life of Wickliffe.
" " Cranmer. 2 vols.
" " Jewel.
" " Laud.
Caswall's America and American Church.
Rennell's Essay on Scepticism.
James's Christian Watchfulness.
Bowdler's Theological Essays.
Beattie's Evidences.
Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists.
Holy Week.
Cheap Repository Tracts. 3 vols.
Campaigns of Wellington.
Chamberlain's Help to Knowledge.
Maundrell's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem.
Nelson's Festivals and Fasts.
Agathos, and other Sunday Stories.
Mant's Notes to the Holy Scriptures. 3 copies.
Welchman on the Articles.
Bailey on the Liturgy.
Robertson's History of America. 2 vols.
" " Charles V. 3 vols.
Scott's Tales of a Grandfather. 2 vols.
Russell's History of the Church in Scotland. 2 vols
Student's Manual of Ancient History.
Berens' History of the Prayer Book.
Law's Serious Call.
Lessons for the Young.
Seven Wonders of the World.
The Recovery. A Tale.
Amusing Stories.
Charlie Burton, and other Tales.
The Parson.
Roman History.
Select Stories.
Always Happy.
Scripture Zoology.
Entertaining Medley.
Cabinet of Useful Arts.
Richard M'Ready..
Humboldt's South America.
Fruits of Enterprise.

RETURN from the County House of Correction of Coldbath-fields, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	318	111	52	3	370	114	484
1. By Courts Martial	489	..	..	..	489	..	489
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	101	..	..	..	101	..	101
3. Under the Game Laws	26	..	1	..	27	..	27
4. Under the Revenue Laws	29	2	5	..	34	2	36
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	878	734	239	25	1,117	759	1,876
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	144	197	44	6	188	203	391
8. Under the Larceny Act	79	17	69	1	148	18	166
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	684	440	43	10	727	450	1,177
10. For Assaults	1,705	490	66	11	1,771	501	2,272
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	44	6	23	..	67	6	73
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	574	315	181	61	755	376	1,131
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,753	2,201	671	114	5,424	2,315	7,739
15. Prisoners for examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for examination in the course of the Year, on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by magistrates	6	2	2	2	8	4	12

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Coldbath-fields, County House of Correction.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	422	149	43	7	465	156	621
Summary Convictions	318	111	52	3	370	114	484
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	4,753	2,201	671	114	5,424	2,315	7,739
Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1,029	374	188	36	1,217	410	1,627
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	6	2	2	2	8	4	12
Total	6,528	2,837	956	162	7,484	2,999	10,483
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	6,528	2,837	956	162	7,484	2,999	10,483

No. 5.—*See* Note.* Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners. of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	388	150	32	11	420	161	581
3. Summary Convictions	360	101	20	6	380	107	487
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	748	251	52	17	800	268	1,068
DEBTORS.							
7. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	748	251	52	17	800	268	1,068

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																					
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	12	5	4	1	103	43	104	53	307	131	246	95	99	37	18	9	2	..	134	..	1,029	374
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	1362	860	1307	692	1543	545	308	80	215	24	14	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4,753	2,201

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																					
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Transferred to other Governors		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial .	24	..	6	..	29	8	23	5	61	14	15	8	8	1	2	..	2	..	16	..	186	36
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction . .	212	41	217	55	189	14	42	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671	114

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	1,215	410	1,625
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	5,424	2,315	7,739
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	2	..	2
5. Ditto received from other Governors.	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	78	5	78	5	83
12 Years and under 14	..	..	163	13	163	13	176
14 Years and under 17	..	..	430	96	430	96	526
17 Years and under 21	1,282	623	..	..	1,282	623	1,905
21 Years and under 30	1,967	807	..	..	1,967	807	2,774
30 Years and upwards	1,504	771	..	..	1,504	771	2,275
Total	4,753	2,201	671	114	5,424	2,315	7,739

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write.	1,645	1,138	321	46	1,966	1,184	3,150
Can Read only	474	372	99	26	573	398	971
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . .	2,634	691	251	42	2,885	733	3,618
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,753	2,201	671	114	5,424	2,315	7,739

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	474	195	36	4	510	199	709
Infirmary cases	141	83	5	1	146	84	230
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	28	18	1	..	29	18	47
Criminal Lunatics	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Deaths	4	5	5	..	5	5	10

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	1,133	435	154	22	1,287	457	1,744
Twice	437	250	48	8	485	258	743
Thrice	156	145	17	8	173	153	326
Four Times or more	295	442	22	4	317	446	763
Total	2,021	1,272	241	42	2,262	1,314	3,576

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	3,698	1,973	656	121	4,354	2,094	6,448
Employment, not being Hard Labour	2,826	864	300	41	3,126	905	4,031
Not Employed	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	6,528	2,837	956	162	7,484	2,999	10,483

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice, or Magistrates	55	32	23	3	78	36	114
By Courts Martial	99	..	..	..	99	..	99
Total	154	32	23	3	177	36	213

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	1	..	47	..	48	..	48
Total	1	..	47	..	48	..	48

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Coldbath-fields, County House of Correction.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	16	154	..	..	..	..	16	154	170
Whipping	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Dark Cells	..	..	1,521	575	..	..	..	..	1,521	575	2,096
Solitary Cells	..	..									
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	7,109	4,160	..	..	..	..	7,109	4,160	11,269
Other Punishments	..	..	257	51	..	..	..	..	257	51	308
Total	..	..	8,917	4,940	..	..	..	..	8,917	4,940	13,857

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	934	267	1,201
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	783	270	1,053
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	..	..
Handkerchiefs	1	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	3	3
Clogs	1	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	At discretion.	
Wrappers	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	4,664	11	9
,, Male and Female Clothing	1,162	0	1
,, Bedding	126	0	0
,, Straw	19	10	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	230	4	3
,, Medicines (found by Surgeon)	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits (included in the Surgeon's Extra Allowance)	..		
,, Fuel	295	10	0
,, Soap	149	18	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	298	7	10
,, Washing	153	0	0
,, Cooking	52	0	0
,, Stationery and Printing	86	4	2
,, Books	26	5	10
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	63	13	4
,, Officer's Salaries	12,191	5	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	47	8	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	62	0	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	221	0	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	19,848	19	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1,075	1	6
Grand Total	20,924	1	5
*See Note.**—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	4	18	10¼
Prison Clothing per Head per Annum	1	4	8¼

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or cause of Death.
A. C.	40	4 months	26 Sept. 1843	Good	25 Dec.	90 days	Fit.
E. A. H.	48	1 year	23 June, 1843	Good	27 Dec.	179 days	Diarrhœa.
F. M.	15	6 weeks	1 Jan. 1844	Good	23 Jan.	23 days	Bronchitis.
C. B.	45	4 months	2 Nov. 1843	Bad	14 Feb.	100 days	Bronchitis.
T. H.	24	1 month	12 Jan. 1844	Weak intellect	16 Feb.	35 days	Bronchitis.
R. A.	42	1 year	2 Nov. 1843	Bad	11 April.	161 days	Fits, with disease of the liver.
A. M'C.	19	6 months	16 Feb. 1844	Good	6 May.	60 days	Pulmonary disease.
J. J.	39	1 month	30 April, 1844	Good	23 May.	24 days	Diarrhœa.
A. H.	62	2 months	28 May, 1844	Bad	1 June.	4 days	Disease of lungs.
T. W.	31	21 days	26 June, 1844	Bad	10 July.	14 days	Disease of lungs.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	140	12 to 18	..	2 to 3	11½ to 13½	½ lb. of potatoes and 6 ounces of meat on Mondays instead of gruel for dinner to those who have been confined three months.
Women	112 to 140	12 to 18	..	2 to 3	11½ to 13½	
Boys	112	6	..	1	15½	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.						
Men	Same as above.		..	..	..	. . . .
Women			..	..	..	. . . .
Boys			..	..	..	. . . .
Not Employed.						
Men	..	..	..	..	..	. . . .
Women	..	..	..	..	..	. . . .
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	. . . .

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December	7¾	From 24 to 36	8 in.	48	The proportion off is 4 to 4, both on the Male and Female side.	14,880	7,440	Reduce the time of actual work into minutes, and multiply those by 48, the number of steps revolving in one minute, and the product will give the number of steps of ascent, of 8 inches in the day.	Not applied.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries, per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances, per Annum.	Total, per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
George Laval Chesterton	Governor	50	July 23, 1829	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	House of no value, but as residence.
Edward Arthur Illingworth	Chaplain	37	Feb. 22, 1839	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
John Williams	Assistant Chaplain	35	April 23, 1840	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
Henry Wakefield	Surgeon	52	Nov. 4, 1830	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
Thomas Fellowes	Chief Clerk	52	Dec. 5, 1833	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
George Hoare	Chief Warder	40	March 18, 1829	200 0 0	15 0 0	215 0 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and washing.
Francis Tutton	Storekeeper	62	March 23, 1827	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
John How	Assistant Clerk	59	March 24, 1824	117 0 0	..	117 0 0	
Nathaniel Crossland	Deputy Storekeeper	50	April 27, 1830	114 8 0	..	114 8 0	
Stephen Allen	Infirmary Warder	57	July 15, 1830	114 8 0	..	114 8 0	
Richard Lambert	Warder and Gatekeeper	38	Dec. 31, 1831	98 16 0	15 0 0	108 12 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and washing.
James Imlach	Assistant Clerk	59	April 9, 1832	98 16 0	..	98 16 0	
William Lambert	Warder and Cook	51	May 3, 1834	93 12 0	2 13 3	96 5 3	One pint of porter daily.
William Garratt	Warder of Works	50	Nov. 29, 1835	88 8 0	..	88 8 0	
Robert Remington	Warder of Oakum Room	45	March 12, 1836	88 8 0	..	88 8 0	
Joseph Newman	Warder and Watchman	40	Aug. 15, 1836	88 8 0	..	88 8 0	
Cornelius Diggen	Warder	52	Feb. 12, 1837	88 8 0	..	88 8 0	
William Ralph	Warder and Watchman	47	Feb. 27, 1837	88 8 0	..	88 8 0	
Joseph Newham	Warder	47	Oct. 6, 1837	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
John Barber	,,	46	Dec. 16, 1837	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
William Smith	Deputy Chief Warder	31	April 1, 1838	96 4 0	..	96 4 0	
Edward Close	Warder	51	March 1, 1839	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
Uriah Woodhouse	Warder and Cook	54	April 13, 1839	78 0 0	2 13 3	80 13 3	One pint of porter daily.
Samuel Sawyer	Warder	29	April 26, 1839	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
John Machin	,,	40	May 24, 1839	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
Robert Greenbank	,,	45	Dec. 31, 1839	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
James White	,,	36	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
David Lewis	,,	46	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
James Locke	,,	33	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
James Rexter	,,	39	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
James Judd	,,	32	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Alfred King Judd	Assistant Clerk	33	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
John Sims	Warder	32	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Thomas Peter	,,	43	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
George James Steer	,,	29	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Joseph Smith	,,	34	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Matthew Wilcox	,,	32	,,	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
John Campbell	,,	42	,,	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
William Milner	Warder and Gardener	40	Oct. 16, 1843	72 16 0	..	72 16 0	
Samuel Latham	Warder	37	Dec. 31, 1839	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
Henry Woollard	,,	33	April 6, 1840	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
James Louch	,,	39	Dec. 31, 1839	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	
George Knight	,,	29	,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
John Moore	,,	39	July 5, 1841	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Arthur Connor	Infirmary Nurse	30	March 19, 1840	44 4 0	32 10 0	76 14 0	Diet, washing, lodging, &c.
Samuel Joyce	Chapel Clerk	43	May 12, 1839	104 0 0	..	104 0 0	
Thomas Jeffery	Schoolmaster	34	May 29, 1835	104 0 0	..	104 0 0	
Thomas Tillary	Engineer	34	Aug. 1, 1843	156 0 0	..	156 0 0	
Maria Meriton	Matron	39	Jan. 20, 1842	150 0 0	23 0 0	173 0 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and servant.
Susannah Adkins	Ex-Matron	55	Dec. 14, 1823	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
Mary Ann Murton	Chief Warder	51	Aug. 30, 1834	93 12 0	3 18 0	97 10 0	
Mary Ann Kayser	Warder	55	March 21, 1829	80 12 0	3 18 0	84 10 0	
Charlotte Smith	,,	50	Oct. 18, 1834	72 16 0	3 18 0	76 14 0	
Frances Thompson	,,	41	Dec. 8, 1834	72 16 0	3 18 0	76 14 0	
Elizabeth Knight	,,	52	Sept. 19, 1836	68 18 0	3 18 0	72 16 0	
Mary Ann Judd	,,	34	Oct. 23, 1837	62 8 0	3 18 0	66 6 0	
Ann Dennew	,,	45	Dec. 31, 1839	58 10 0	3 18 0	62 8 0	Washing for their persons.
Mary Ann Judd	,,	37	,,	58 10 0	3 18 0	62 8 0	
Mary Lockwood	,,	44	,,	58 10 0	3 18 0	62 8 0	
Martha Mary Bryant	,,	39	,,	58 10 0	3 18 0	62 8 0	
Jesse M'Intyre	,,	33	,,	58 10 0	3 18 0	62 8 0	
Frances Groom	,,	37	22 Feb. 1840	58 10 0	3 18 0	62 8 0	
Mary Turner	School-mistress	41	June 1, 1844	62 8 0	3 18 0	66 8 0	
Elizabeth Richards	Infirmary Nurse	40	Sept. 22, 1843	36 8 0	32 10 0	68 18 0	Diet, washing, lodging, &c.
Elisha Jacobs	Sub-Warder	45	Dec. 31, 1839	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Thomas Robinson	,,	37	,,	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Benjamin Wheatley	,,	50	Jan. 4, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Robert Minchinton	,,	43	Feb. 6, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Samuel Strutt	,,	34	May 9, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Thomas Cockram	,,	27	May 4, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
William Cossey	,,	40	June 10, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Isaac Nicholls	,,	31	,,	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Samuel Beckett	,,	46	June 29, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
William Bradley	,,	39	July 16, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Sampson Cook	,,	43	Aug. 2, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Henry Bussell	,,	53	Aug. 25, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
William Cooper	,,	47	Aug. 16, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
James Barnes	,,	31	Dec. 7, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Henry Kingshot	,,	31	Dec. 31, 1840	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Stephen Whitehead	,,	43	Jan. 9, 1841	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Thomas Davidson	,,	40	March 27, 1841	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
William Rose	,,	46	April 4, 1841	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
Isaac Smith	,,	31	July 10, 1841	70 4 0	..	70 4 0	
James Flower	,,	39	Aug. 20, 1841	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Thomas Nicholl	,,	44	Sept. 11, 1841	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	

Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries, per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances, per Annum.	Total, per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
George Owen	Sub-Warder	40	Oct. 6, 1841	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Joseph Parrott	,,	42	Jan. 16, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Leggett	,,	36	Aug. 30, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Cooper	,,	29	May 14, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Townsend	,,	38	May 23, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Thomas Adcock	,,	33	June 20, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Charles Young	,,	34	June 22, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Moore	,,	24	July 5, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
James Boyce	,,	43	Aug. 15, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
George Edney	,,	42	Dec. 10, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Hall	,,	41	Dec. 20, 1842	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Strutt	,,	31	March 2, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Robert Bond	,,	29	March 11, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Woodhouse	,,	30	March 24, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Peter Shuckford	,,	37	April 29, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Rayney	,,	38	June 24, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Joseph Greengrass	,,	28	July 15, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
John Rothman	,,	31	Sept. 23, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Bartholomew Brennan	,,	31	Oct. 15, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
John Poselthwaite	,,	30	Oct. 16, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Crews	,,	35	Nov. 4, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Joseph Staden	,,	37	,,	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Thomas Burgess	,,	39	Nov. 12, 1843	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Orchard	,,	28	Jan. 6, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
John Ackerman	,,	42	Jan. 21, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Charles Allard	,,	26	March 20, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Robert Neil	,,	24	March 24, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Hutchinson	,,	31	April 8, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Charles Oliver	,,	27	April 9, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Jeremiah Quinlan	,,	22	April 16, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Pickard	,,	42	May 19, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Nevil	,,	30	June 15, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Henry Goodwin	,,	31	July 1, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Edward Beer	,,	40	July 20, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
James Brown	,,	33	Aug. 7, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Samuel Bowyer	,,	40	Aug. 12, 1844	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Hannah Hardiment	,,	43	Dec. 31, 1839	55 18 0	..	55 18 0	
Mary Knight	,,	35	Feb. 8, 1840	55 18 0	..	55 18 0	
Ann Buckland	,,	40	March 15, 1840	55 18 0	..	55 18 0	
Ann Lydia Lane	,,	38	June 6, 1840	55 18 0	..	55 18 0	
Ann Jeffs	,,	43	June 27, 1840	55 18 0	..	55 18 0	
Caroline Pickett	,,	31	Jan. 2, 1841	55 18 0	..	55 18 0	
Elizabeth Smith	,,	31	March 29, 1841	55 18 0	..	55 18 0	
Eliza Green	,,	26	May 10, 1841	55 18 0	..	55 18 0	
Harriet Lepine	,,	30	Aug. 22, 1841	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Eliza Woollard	,,	37	Sept. 11, 1841	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Maria Cuffley	,,	34	Oct. 3, 1841	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Mary Newnham	,,	40	Jan. 2, 1842	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Caroline Catherwood	,,	26	Nov. 20, 1842	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Ann Stafford	,,	39	April 24, 1842	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Ann Porter	,,	37	June 20, 1842	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Johanna Latham	,,	27	June 21, 1842	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Rachael Townsend	,,	34	July 11, 1842	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Sarah Wilson	,,	35	July 29, 1842	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Sophia Hoare	,,	33	Oct. 14, 1843	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Sarah Smith	,,	30	March 3, 1844	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Jane Flower	,,	29	May 8, 1844	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Caroline King	,,	27	June 1, 1844	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Ann Bond	,,	29	June 5, 1844	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Harriet Wild	,,	32	June 15, 1844	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Anna Delaney	,,	36	July 21, 1844	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Jane Crews	,,	25	Aug. 19, 1844	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Betsey Jones	,,	38	Sept. 8, 1844	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
			Total	12264 1 0	214 0 0	12478 1 6	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	505 2 7
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	687 10 0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	46 1 0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	1 10 1
Amount received from Exchequer for the removal of Transports	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	7 15 0
Total	1,247 18 8

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No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees,* and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	19,848	19	11
Total Receipts of ditto	1,247	18	8
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	18,601	1	3
Bepairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,075	1	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	19,676	2	9

NOTE.—This Sum divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, which gives $13\frac{1}{16}d.$ as the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

* None taken.

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WESTMINSTER BRIDEWELL.

FOR particulars of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

Now a county prison.

By the Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 71, the Westminster Bridewell, which had hitherto been a gaol and house of correction for the city and liberty of Westminster, under the jurisdiction of the magistrates for the same, has been converted into a prison for the county of Middlesex, its management and control being, by the same Act vested in the county magistrates, who have accordingly appointed visiting justices.

The gaol part of the prison is appropriated to prisoners remanded for further examination, prisoners committed for want of sureties, and deserters. Prisoners committed for trial will not be sent thither when the Clerkenwell Prison is rebuilt.

Alterations.

The only alterations in the construction of the prison since our last Report have been the addition of two new water-closets in the eighth yard of the males' section of the house of correction, and the removal of the wall dividing the seventh and eighth yards of the females' prison, for the purpose of erecting there a work-room for the female prisoners. This work-room was in progress of construction, the workmen employed being male prisoners.*

Prisoners in custody.

We found in custody 485 prisoners, (besides four infants,) viz.:—

How employed.

Description.	How Employed.										
	Treadwheel.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Handicraftsmen.	Oakum picking.	Cleaners.	Sick or infirm.	Cooks.	Washing, &c.	Not employed.	Total in custody.
Sentenced to Hard Labour.											
Males . Felons	41	1	1	8	117	18	1	2	..	..	189
Males . Misdemeanors	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	1	25
Males . Vagrant Act	1	1	..	..	67	2	..	..	..	..	71
Females . Felons	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	9	..	21
Females . Misdemeanors	..	..	..	..	26	3	..	..	3	..	32
Females . Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	25
Sentenced to Simple Imprisonment.											
Males . Soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Males . Misdemeanors	..	..	1	4	55	6	1	..	..	1	68
Males . Want of sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Females . Misdemeanors	..	..	..	..	17	4	..	..	3	..	24
Females . Want of sureties.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Convicted prisoners. Total males	42	2	2	13	262	26	2	2	..	18	369
Convicted prisoners. Total females	..	..	..	..	73	14	..	..	15	..	102
For further examination. Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
For further examination. Females	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5
Grand total	42	2	2	13	335	40	3	2	15	31	485

* Since this inspection was made, the work room in question has been completed and opened for use. It is 61 feet long by 32 feet wide, and will hold 200 prisoners.

Forty-nine of the male and nine of the female prisoners were under 17 years of age. The former comprised three boys of 12, four of 11, and two of 9; the latter, a girl of 10.

The proportion of re-committals was 166, or upwards of one-third, viz.:—

Details as to prisoners in custody. Boys. Recommittals.

—	Males.	Females.
Once	28	16
Twice	33	16
Thrice	15	7
Four times and upwards	22	29
Total	98	68

Amongst the males, a boy aged 14, committed for felony, had been previously committed no less than ten times. As regards the women, several of the class of disorderlies, had been recommitted from 10 to 70 times respectively.

Solitary confinement.

Four male prisoners convicted of unnatural offences were confined and picking oakum in cells. They were allowed to go to chapel and to take exercise daily in the galleries, all at the same time.

In winter, prisoners of this class, or others similarly separated, are placed in the day-rooms for the sake of warmth.

State of cells generally.

The cells which the four prisoners in question occupied were close and offensive in the extreme, being in common, indeed, with all the other cells, in no respect adapted for the confinement of prisoners by day.

Various other cells, in which, separate, six male prisoners were confined, being slightly indisposed, and several prisoners of either sex locked up for punishment, presented a similar objection.

Prisoners closely confined for prison offences, if their term of punishment do not exceed three days, are not allowed either to attend chapel or to take exercise.

Solitary confinement.

There were no prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of Court. When there are any, they are placed, in preference, in the larger cells, as far as these suffice, and at night they sleep in other cells.

Release of prisoners from solitary confinement, owing to unfitness of cells.

The cells being wholly without the means of warmth, their coldness during the winter of 1844-5 was such, that the medical officer deemed it his duty to recommend the discontinuance of solitary confinement altogether so long as the severe weather lasted; and accordingly, all those prisoners who were undergoing solitary confinement at the time, in pursuance of their sentences, were released from their cells during the day and placed with other prisoners in day-rooms where there were fires; whilst in regard to other prisoners of this class subsequently committed, the sentences were suspended and the prisoners disposed of like the first.

The whole number of prisoners whose sentences could not, from the cause mentioned, be carried into effect, was one hundred and four, viz.: 87 males and 17 females. Nine were released or exempted for one week; 39 for two weeks; 39 for three weeks; and 17 for four weeks. We refer to the Appendix for the detailed list (Table A).

The surgeon records this striking occurrence in his journal in the following terms:—

"14th December, 1844.—Made a report to the governor respecting the discontinuance of solitary imprisonment, in consequence of this severe weather, of which the following is a copy:—

"*To the Governor of the House of Correction, Westminster.*

"In pursuance of rule 182 of the prison regulations, I beg to report that the health of the prisoners in solitary confinement is likely to be injuriously affected during the present inclement weather, and therefore recommend that no prisoner be placed in solitary confinement, so long as this inclement weather continues."

The governor acting upon his own responsibility, had already anticipated this recommendation in respect to the female prisoners. Extracts upon the subject, from his journal, are subjoined:—

"14th December, 1844.—In consequence of the severity of the weather, and the very low temperature of the cells on the females' side of the prison, the governor considered it his duty to release from solitary confinement all the female convicts undergoing that punishment in cells, (as awarded by the Court,) until he had communicated with the visiting justices.

"(Same date.)—The governor also stated that he had received a written report from the surgeon which he laid before the visiting magistrates, according to rule 182 of the prison regulations; that the health of the prisoners in solitary confinement was likely to be be injuriously affected during the present inclement weather, and recommending that no prisoner be placed in solitary confinement so long as this weather continued.

"The visiting justices resolved that the recommendation of the surgeon be approved, and that the same be acted on by the governor.

"The governor having stated that he had released the female convicts from solitary cells, for th reasons above stated, the visiting magistrates approved of his having done so.

"15th December, 1844. The male convicts awarded solitary confinement by the Court were released from that punishment, in consequence of the coldness of the weather, by direction of the visiting justices."

Thus, owing to the cells not being warmed, the sentences passed on prisoners could not be carried into effect, and the ends of justice were in a degree frustrated. Nor was this the only, although

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the most serious evil resulting from the same cause; for in March last, on more than one occasion, the discipline of the prison was interfered with, the condition of the cells, requiring that punishments should be suspended and prisoners under punishment released from their cells and placed in the day-rooms. On this head, the governor's journal contains the following entries:—

"14th March, 1845.—In consequence of the severity of the weather, the prisoners, under temporary punishment for offences within the prison, were removed from the cells during the day, and placed in the day-rooms.

"16th March, 1845.—In consequence of the extreme coldness of the weather this morning, all prisoners under temporary punishment for prison offences were removed from the cells during the day, and placed in the work-rooms; and the misdemeanants, or male prisoners under conviction for unnatural offences, were also placed in a room with a fire, under the constant supervision of an officer."

Temperature.

In reference to what precedes, we subjoin some extracts from the surgeon's journal, showing the temperature in different parts of the prison, at various times during the winter.

"13th December, 1844.—The thermometer in the solitary cell, females' side, south-east aspect, stood to-day, at 4 P. M., at 32 degrees; in the solitary cell, males' side, south-west aspect, at 35 degrees."

"11th February, 1845.—The thermometer in the dormitory, males' side of the prison, S.E. aspect, stood at 32 degrees last night at 5 o'clock.

"14th February, 1845.—The thermometer last night stood at 34 degrees.

"15th February, 1845.—The thermometer, males' side, stood at 37 degrees last night, S.E.; on the females' side, at 32 degrees N.W.

"6th March, 1845.—The thermometer stood last night, on the males' side of the prison, S.E. aspect, in the room occasionally used as a dormitory and temporary ward, at 30 degrees; on the females' side at 32 degrees.

"7th March, 1845.—The thermometer in the dormitory last night stood at 30 degrees.

"14th March, 1845.—The weather continued excessively cold. Last night the thermometer placed in the females' prison, N.E. aspect, stood at 28 degrees. Water given to a female prisoner last night was this morning frozen. I have recommended to the governor and matron not to place any prisoners in their cells.

"16th March, 1845.—All the cells were unoccupied, and the five prisoners in separate confinement were about to be placed in a room with a fire. The large work-room was comparatively warm; the thermometer stood at 52 degrees. The cells on the females' side were unoccupied, with one exception."

Unglazed cells. Dark cells.

Eighty-six of the whole number of cells are unglazed, and have merely a "bull's-eye" shutter. Four only of the 120 under-ground cells are fitted up as punishment cells. These, as well as the dark cells in the wards, are very imperfectly ventilated, and we consider them very unfit for use.

Discipline. Additional officers.

The system of discipline of this prison remains the same. Since our last Report the subordinate staff has been strengthened by the appointment of an additional male and two female sub-warders, a male infirmary nurse, and an assistant schoolmaster; but the population has likewise increased in consequence of the prison having become a county prison; so that the efficiency of the actual subordinate staff remains about the same.

Increase in prison population.

The greatest and the least number of prisoners of all kinds in custody at any one time, as likewise the daily average number during the two years and a-half up to March last, were—

Periods.	Greatest.	Least.	Average.
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843 . . .	535	273	379
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844 . . .	489	270	361
Half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845 . .	556	414	485

The transfer of prisoners from Coldbath-fields has ceased since the operation of the Act before referred to. In 1843 the number so transferred was 110; and in 1844, 150.

Discipline.

The silent system is enforced only in the house of correction part of the prison. In the gaol, the prisoners are left together by themselves in the day-rooms or yards; and the only supervision to which they are subjected consists in such as can be exercised by a warder stationed in the room, or at the door.

The prisoners in these yards are wholly unemployed; and as ordinary conversation among untried prisoners cannot be prohibited so long as it be carried on without noise, it is obvious that under such circumstances moral contamination must take place, the old and the young, the hardened and the less guilty, being necessarily mixed. The number of prisoners on the gaol side was low, viz., 21 males and 9 females. Of the former, 2 deserters and 6 prisoners for want of sureties were together in one day-room, and 3 remanded prisoners charged with stealing in another. The rest were more distributed. The females were distributed in different yards: very few had books. In the males' work-room, where prisoners of all classes are associated, employed in picking oakum and coir, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., it is ordered that not less than six officers shall be present at one time. When the prisoners work in the grounds they are superintended by an officer.

Work-room association.

That order is preserved in the work-rooms we admit; but that the presence of the officers wholly or effectually restrains communication amongst the prisoners, however zealously the officers may discharge their duty, we are very far from believing. Of neglect of duty, and mis-

conduct on the part of the work-room officers, recorded instances, proving how fallacious after all is the reliance on such instruments, are not wanting. The governor's journal contains the following:—

"30th March, 1844.—Sub-warders Abraham H. and Matthew M. The governor reported in the presence of these officers that they had entered into conversation, whilst on duty in the work-room, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, on subjects unconnected with their duties, in the hearing of a prisoner, and contrary to the rules of the prison. James W. having heard the conversation alluded to, and stated the same to the visiting justices, and those officers having been heard in reply, the charges were declared proven. The governor also reported sub-warder Abraham H. for highly improper conduct, on Wednesday, the 27th, in following the prisoner before named into the water-closet, and tampering with him on the subject of the above complaint.

"6th July, 1844.—A sub-warder dismissed for having made several false statements to the governor, and neglecting his duty in the convicts' work-room.

"17th July, 1844.—Henry H., sub-warder, again fined for sleeping on duty in the work-room."

Apart from the radical objection to the association of prisoners under any circumstances, there is one casual evil incident thereto, by no means unimportant as affecting subordination, and practical illustrations of which are subjoined, viz.:—

"18th September, 1844.—F. C., sentenced to three days' punishment. This man has been removed from the work-room, and placed in No. 7 convict prison, to prevent his refractory conduct being witnessed by other prisoners.

"7th January, 1845.—T. H., on being ordered to his cell for refractory behaviour this morning, conducted himself in such an insulting and contemptuous manner to the governor, in the presence of nearly 300 prisoners in the work-room, as to render his immediate removal therefrom indispensable."

In each of the yards of the House of Correction a warder and a sub-warder are stationed during the day with the prisoners, both males and females.

Dormitories.

The practice of placing the surplus prisoners in dormitories at night continues. There were two dormitories in use in the males' prison at the time of inspection, but none in the females'. They are right-angle triangle rooms, each 40 feet by 56 feet, or 821 feet square. Each was occupied by 40 prisoners. A warder is stationed in each dormitory throughout the night; but instances of their careless watching, and, consequently, of facilities for communication amongst the prisoners, are not wanting any more than elsewhere. We extract the following:—

"11th January, 1845.—Robert W., sub-warder, reported by two prisoners for sleeping in the dormitory during his night watch, this being the third complaint of the same character.

"13th April, 1845.—Sub-warder Thomas W. was reported for being found asleep at one o'clock this morning, whilst in charge of one of the dormitories. This officer having been twice fined for sleeping when on duty on two previous occasions, the governor feels it his duty to bring him before the visiting justices."

Punishments.

The number of punishments in this prison has increased; but, perhaps, not unduly so with reference to the increased prison population. A comparative statement is subjoined:—

Nature of Punishment.	Year ending at Michaelmas,		Half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845.
	1843.	1844.	
Handcuffs and other irons	9	15	13
Whipping	3	2	3
Confinement in dark cells	24	20	8
Confinement in solitary cells	552	916	296
Stoppage of diet	6,416	7,455	4,013
Extra work	..	..	97
Total	7,004	8,408	4,430

A further comparison gives the following result:—

Period.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Punishments.
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1840, on first appointment of sub-warders	254	16
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844	361	18
Half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845	485	25

Tread-wheel.

There has been no alteration in the rate of tread-wheel labour since our last Report. The men work six on to six off, and alternate weeks, the wheels being insufficient for the whole number of prisoners required to work on them. In the intervals of rest they sit on the seats in the compartments. In consequence of the extreme cold in the winter of 1844-5, the prisoners were, on various occasions, released from the wheel altogether, as appears from the following extracts from the governor's journal:—

"13th March, 1845.—In consequence of the extreme severity of the weather, the governor con-

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sidered it advisable to remove the prisoners engaged at wheel labour from No. 5 B. prison this day. The thermometer, in the open air, stood at 24 degrees during the forenoon.

" 14th March, 1845.—The prisoners were excused from wheel labour this day, in consequence of the continued severity of the weather.

" 15th March, 1845.—The prisoners are still excused from wheel labour in consequence of the severity of the weather."

On the other hand, during the summer a relaxation of tread-wheel labour was rendered necessary by the extreme heat. The prisoners were released, during several days, half an hour before the dinner and the chapel hour respectively.

Daily routine of prisoners.

The time of unlocking and of locking-up varies with the season. At the time of inspection the prisoners were unlocked at 6. Half an hour is allowed for putting the cells in order and washing, the prisoners being thus engaged in gangs of four; after which they labour till half-past 8, when they breakfast; resuming work from a quarter-past 9 till a quarter-past 10, and then going to chapel. The service occupies half an hour, and the mustering, before and after, another half hour. From a quarter-past 11 till 2 they resume work, and are allowed from 2 till 3 to dine and rest. The tread-wheel prisoners attending school must take a portion of the time from the dinner hour, and they usually go thither at 20 minutes past 2, remaining till 10 minutes past 3. This arrangement, we think, defective, as depriving the prisoner of the rest he ought to have. Labour is resumed from 3 or a little after until half-past 5, when supper is served, and at 6 the prisoners are locked up. The men in the oakum-room are, however, allowed to take exercise in the yards from half-past 4 to the supper time. All the prisoners take their meals in the oakum or tread-wheel rooms in the order in which they work. The maximum number of hours of labour, as above shown, is about 8½. Those prisoners who can read are allowed to have their books with them at meal hours, and in their cells or dormitories at night. We consider that they pass too much time in bed, and that an evening school, as suggested in the case of Coldbath Fields Prison, would best obviate the objection. There is but little variation in this routine as regards the women, except that they (as likewise boys under 14) are not put to tread-wheel labour. The quantum of oakum required to be picked as a day's work is—

For male adults sentenced to hard labour .	2½ lbs.
For boys of 17 attending school	2 „
For boys under 17	1½ „
For females sentenced to hard labour . .	2 „
For females not so sentenced	1½ „
For girls attending school.	1 „

We find a recorded instance of 32 male prisoners having been reported for neglect of work, the average quantity of coir which each had picked not exceeding three-quarters of a pound during the day, whilst the greater number of juvenile prisoners and adults had completed double that quantity by noon.

The employments for females, other than oakum picking, are cleaning, washing, and laundry-work, mending prison clothing, and knitting stockings. The cleaning of their own part of the prison is likewise done by the male prisoners. The prisoners generally selected for cleaners are those committed for long terms. We found the cleaner of the males' infirmary seated with two patients in the infirmary-room. He had no business there, as the chief warder admitted. The infirmary nurse was present, and ought not to have allowed this. Convicted prisoners of all classes, as well male as female, employed in picking oakum and coir, washing, knitting, making and repairing the prison clothing, are associated during the hours of labour, at meals, at chapel, and at school. Tread-wheel prisoners are likewise associated in the three latter instances. At the time of this inspection eight female prisoners, of different classes, were at work together in the laundry, whilst in the " nursery," with four children, there were two female prisoners committed for assaults, and a felon. We have mentioned that several male prisoners were employed in the females' prison in constructing a new work-room. Their presence there was not the less objectionable because they were superintended by two male warders, since they had ample opportunity of seeing the female prisoners who were moving about, and could also see them. The windows of the infirmary look into this yard, and two female prisoners were in the infirmary at the time. Independent of this objection, we consider it was an undue alleviation of their imprisonment that the male prisoners in question should have been comfortably employed at their trades, whilst others were undergoing the full penalty of penal labour enjoined by their sentence. After the prisoners are locked up, an officer perambulates the wards till 8 o'clock, when they are closed. A watchman then comes on duty, and patrols all night.

Classification.

Night inspection.

Yearly committals.

The number of prisoners for criminal offences committed to this prison from Michaelmas, 1842, to Lady-day, 1845, was as follows:—

—	Aggregate Number.	Proportion of				
		Females.	Prisoners under 17 Years.	Re-committals.	Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.	Summary Convictions
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843	5390	2030	797	2529	109	4437
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844	5863	2287	774	3220	209	4836
Half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845 .	3428	1143	..	1528	..	..

The re-committals exhibit, as usual, a fearfully large proportion, being, on the average for the whole period, very nearly half. In 1843 and 1844 the number of prisoners re-committed four times or more was 979 and 1379 respectively.

In the year ending at Michaelmas, 1843, the number of debtors committed was 238, and from that date to the 9th August, 1844, when a late Act came into operation, 133. During the latter period the greatest number in custody at any one time was 8, of whom 2 were females. At that time there was but one debtor in confinement, and he procured his discharge on the same day, in virtue of the Act. The relief thus afforded to the prison must have been the more beneficial, since the debtors committed were of the lower classes in the neighbourhood, and their visitors of a corresponding character.

Debtors.

The subjoined tables exhibit, first, the number of prisoners committed to the Westminster Bridewell under summary convictions from Michaelmas, 1843, to Lady-day, 1845, whose terms of imprisonment did not exceed seven days; and, secondly, the number committed within the same period for terms not exceeding three months, whose respective ages did not exceed 16 years:—

Short commitments.

I.

Periods.	3 Days.		4 Days.		5 Days.		6 Days.		7 Days.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From Michaelmas, 1843, to Michaelmas, 1844 .	15	30	8	7	34	61	6	29	305	420
From Michaelmas, 1844, to Lady-day, 1845 .	10	13	6	3	27	25	8	11	229	231
Total . .	25	43	14	10	61	86	14	40	534	651

II.

Offences.	From Michaelmas, 1843, to Michaelmas, 1844.		From Michaelmas, 1844, to Lady-day, 1845.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Petty theft, or unlawful possession of property	59	6	64	4	123	10
Idle, disorderly, and begging	188	129	117	49	305	178
Misdemeanors from workhouses	26	4	19	1	45	5
Other misdemeanors	91	43	51	20	142	63
Reputed thieves	61	1	33	2	94	3
Total	425	183	284	76	709	259

The futility, in the great majority of cases, of committals for such short periods as those shown in the first of the above returns needs not here to be dilated upon. It is only necessary to remark, that if the prisoner be for the first time committed, the period is long enough to render him familiar with the vices of a prison, and too short to admit of his reaping any benefits from its discipline; whereas, if he be an old offender, it amounts to scarcely any punishment at all. As at other prisons, so also here, the female prisoners from workhouses are generally the most refractory and worst behaved. A recent instance is recorded in the governor's journal:—

"2nd May, 1845.—M. A. B., aged 19, received from St. Giles's workhouse this afternoon, was placed in handcuffs for violently resisting the officers. She had previously struck the matron."

A previous case of assault on the matron and a female warder by a female prisoner (though it is not stated whether she was from the workhouse) is thus recorded:—

"19th April, 1844.—The matron reported that when visiting the cell of the prisoner E. G. this morning she was struck by the prisoner, and that but for the interference of one of the female warders she would have been seriously injured."

For this offence the prisoner was adjudged three months' extra imprisonment, with hard labour, in pursuance of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 98, sec. 25; but even this did not suffice to protect the officers, as we find the following further entry respecting the same prisoner:—

"29th April, 1844.—The prisoner, E. G., on being visited by one of the female officers this morning threw her cell-pot with its contents at the officer."

We cannot but consider conduct of this kind as mainly occasioned by the association of the prisoners.

We add some special statements respecting boys of 17 years and under, committed to this prison between Michaelmas, 1842, and Lady-day, 1845, viz.— Boys.

AGE, RECOMMITTALS, OFFENCES.

Periods	Ages.						Number of Times imprisoned before.						Offences for which Committed.							
	Under 10 Years.	10 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 17.	17 Years.	Total.	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Repeatedly.	Never before.	Total.	Housebreaking.	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c.	Street Robberies.	Reputed Thieves.	Assaults.	Misdemeanors.	Damaging.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Year ending Michaelmas, 1843 .	34	66	137	229	91	557	23	86	44	90	314	557	Nil.	71	121	58	20	43	20	224	557
Year ending Michaelmas, 1844 .	14	50	96	221	123	504	42	80	44	112	226	504		63	102	57	50	37	7	188	504
Half year ending Lady-day, 1845	13	25	90	199	111	438	64	57	34	75	208	438		93	124	43	43	36	9	90	438
Total . . .	61	141	323	649	325	1499	129	223	222	277	748	1499		227	347	158	113	116	36	502	1499

STATE of INSTRUCTION.

Periods.	On Admission.						On Discharge.					
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read imperfectly.	Neither Read nor Write.	Total.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read imperfectly.	Neither Read nor Write.	Total.
Year ending Michaelmas, 1843 . .	54	217	23	174	89	557	73	221	27	181	55	557
Year ending Michaelmas, 1844 . .	47	201	19	157	80	504	56	209	23	166	50	504
Half year ending Lady-day, 1845 .	41	187	17	141	52	438	48	193	20	145	32	438
Total	142	605	59	472	221	1499	177	623	70	492	137	1499

There were 492 boys of the above number who were admitted for periods less than a month, and consequently had not sufficient time for such improvement as is shown in the above table.

GREATEST NUMBER in CUSTODY at any one Time.

Periods.	Greatest Number.	Date.
Year ending Michaelmas, 1843	62	9th June, 1843.
Year ending Michaelmas, 1844	74	3rd September, 1844.
Half year ending Lady-day, 1845 . . .	108	13th January, 1845.

The average number of boys instructed daily, from the 15th May, 1844, to the 15th May, 1845, was 60.

The following particulars relate to boys of 17 years of age and under in custody:—

Age:

Under 10 years	2
10 years and under 12	6
12 years and under 14	7
14 years and under 17	36
17 years	28
Total	79

Offences:

Stealing in dwellings and shops	34
Street robberies	31
Assaults	2
Damaging	2
Vagrancy	10
Total	79

Recommittals:

Once	1
Twice	21
Three times	10
Repeatedly	13
Not in prison before	34
Total	79

Instruction:

	On Admission.	At Time of Inspection.
Read and write	17	32
Read only	24	21
Read imperfectly	21	15
Neither read nor write	17	11
Total	79	79

In the year up to Michaelmas, 1844, the health of the prisoners was, in some respects, above that of the previous year, and, upon the whole, satisfactory. The returns for that and for the previous year give the following results:— Health.

	Cases of Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time.	Deaths.	Total Prison Population.
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844	2,922	36	9	9	6,340
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843	2,736	47	11	8	6,114

The relative proportion of the infirmary or more serious cases for the respective years, was thus, in effect, less in 1844 than in 1843, the ratio being 0·50 in the former year, as against 0·70 in the latter. But from Michaelmas, 1844, to the 6th May, 1845, the proportion of infirmary cases to the prison population had much increased, the surgeon's register showing the actual number of such cases to have been 54, (excluding two of childbirth,) whilst, on the other hand, the prison population, up to Lady-day last, was 3428. Of these, 15 were cases of slight, low, typhus, or rheumatic fever; 2 of bronchitis; 4 of rheumatism, simple or acute; 3 of a pulmonary nature; 1 of jaundice; 3 of cold or cough; 2 of paralysis; 1 of scrofula; 1 of pleurisy; and 1 of debility. As distinguished from the above category there were 2 cases of small-pox and 3 of measles. Moreover, the number of deaths from October to March was 7; being nearly equal to the average for the whole of each of the two previous years.

In his report to the magistrates, at the Michaelmas sessions, 1843, the surgeon, Mr. Lavies, remarks as follows on the state of the prison:—

"For a short period there were several cases of low fever of a peculiar character, which excited considerable alarm for a time as to the result, but which have all terminated favourably. The proportion of sick to the number of prisoners has not exceeded 5 per cent., except during the month of April, when the average was 6 per cent., and the ailments have been of the ordinary kind. The dietary that has been in use now about three years is, in my opinion, well adapted to the various classes of prisoners, and the different periods of imprisonment."

And in his report, at the Michaelmas sessions, 1844, he thus remarks on the same subject:—

"I am enabled to state that the health of the prisoners has been most satisfactory; both the casual sick and the more active illnesses have been in a less proportion than last year. There have been no disorders in any way referrible to the building, its locality, or the employments at which the prisoners are engaged. There have been scarcely any prevailing disorders. At the end of last year, during the months of November and December, there were some cases of low fever, but they all recovered.

"The complaints most prevailing are generally the result of previously dissipated habits, or of privation: such are rheumatism, diarrhœa, scrofula, and syphilis. At the time when small-pox was raging, to a fearful extent, in the neighbourhood, only four cases occurred in the prison, and all recovered. The dietary continues to be efficient. Since the alteration of dietary, which took place four years ago, giving beef and mutton alternate fortnights, and in increased quantities to prisoners for lengthened periods, the general health of the inmates has improved."

As these reports seem to preclude the hypothesis that the falling off in the health of the prisoners and the increased mortality last winter could have been influenced by the dietary, we must trace the effects to some other cause. We are quite aware that the winter of 1844-5 was one of unusual length and severity, and that many of the prisoners committed to the Westminster Bridewell being inhabitants of the low densely-populated surrounding neighbourhood, where disease and immorality abound, enter in a weak emaciated state, carrying with them disorders, or their germs. Viewing, however, in conjunction, the facts which we have established as to the increased illness and mortality that winter, and the state of the cells, we have no hesitation in expressing our entire conviction that the want of warmth and proper ventilation of the cells, must be regarded at the least as having been an essential pre-disposing cause of much of the sickness which occurred. Nor, indeed, in some of the cases which terminated fatally, is strong presumptive proof of the correctness of this inference wanting. We find, in effect, that two females, (aged respectively 30 and 34 years,) of the prisoners who died, actually formed part of the number released from solitary confinement on account of the unfitness of the cells (each having undergone three weeks' solitary confinement out of six, to which they were alike sentenced); and that the health of two others (males) whose deaths followed very rapidly upon their illness, was good upon their admission. One of the latter, aged 40, committed on the Causes of illness. Deaths.

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11th March, was seized with low fever on the 25th, and died on the 31st March, that is within a week from the time of being taken ill; whilst the other, aged 18, committed on the 18th April, 1844, was reported ill on the 9th December, and died on the day following. The verdict given was that he died of pleurisy. The verdict in the case of the two women was "phthisis," and "schirrhous of the pylorus," respectively. One committed on the 5th November, 1844, was seized with illness in January, 1845, and died on the 26th March; the second, committed on the 20th November, was taken ill on the 30th December, and died on the 20th February. Considering all these concurrent circumstance, we feel it our duty to protest again most strongly against the continuance of the cells of this prison in their present very defective state.

A further corroboration of our inference is, that subsequently to the winter the prison had regained its former comparatively healthy standard. At the time of this inspection there were only three prisoners in the infirmaries, and six slightly indisposed in their cells. The satisfactory state of the medical department reflects great credit on Mr. Lavies, of whose efficiency we continue to entertain a very high opinion.

Dietary.

At the time of this inspection we found that no change had taken place in the dietary since our last report. We understood, however, that the actual scale of dietary, which had been in force since July, 1840, was about to be replaced by a dietary identical with that which had just before come into operation at Coldbathfields prison; and the principal change in which consists in the substitution of cocoa for gruel at breakfast, and the introduction of a greater portion of vegetables.* Prisoners for long terms are put, from the first, upon the full diet of their class—a very salutary arrangement. The number of prisoners of all kinds then on extra diet was 30; of whom were 27 males, including those employed at handicrafts. The cleaners are allowed no extra diet; but, by a standing order, women in the wash-house or laundry receive a pint of beer and tea each, daily.

Extra diet.

We subjoin a statement respecting the number of extra diet cases from Michaelmas, 1844, to Lady-Day, 1845, as furnished by the surgeon, together with his annexed summary of causes:—

	Prisons.	Infirmaries.
Whole number of cases	630	126
Greatest number at any one week	28	9
Least ditto ditto	13	1
Average ditto ditto	24	4

Aggregate Number of Prisoners	3428
Daily Average Number of ditto	485

Summary of the alleged causes:—

Diarrhœa.
Dyspepsia.
Frequent imprisonment.
Long imprisonment.
Scrofulous diseases.
Previous privations.
Nervous depression.
Chronic ulcers of legs.
Venereal disease.
Loss of weight, and thinness, and other
Slight indispositions.

The punishment diet is 20 ozs. of bread.

Surgeon.

All prisoners are bathed on their admission and examined by the surgeon before being passed into their wards. The surgeon visits daily all sick prisoners, and prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court, or in dark cells for prison offences; but not prisoners placed separately in cells merely for convenience. He sees, however, as a rule, every prisoner twice a week. No prisoner is put to tread-wheel labour without the surgeon's previous concurrence.

Chaplain.

Routine duties.

The Rev. George H. Hine continues to officiate as the chaplain of this prison, and with his accustomed zeal and efficiency. His routine of duties remains unchanged; but as the prison has become a county gaol, convicts under sentence of transportation are now received, and the chaplain has to examine them. The average period of his attendance and active employment is from five to six hours daily. Each morning of the week he reads, in chapel, prayers selected from the liturgy, together with a portion of Scripture, accompanied with exposition, except on Sundays, when he performs two full services. He administers the Holy Sacrament occasionally. Before or after chapel, he sees and admonishes the prisoners received the previous day, as also those who have expressed a wish to see him, and visits the schools. He visits daily the prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of Court, but not those under punishment in dark or solitary cells, or prisoners in separate confinement, as here carried out, unless special circumstances require it. The latter he visits about twice a-week, and they are visited as often by the schoolmaster, for the purpose of instruction. He visits the males' and females' infirmaries on alternate days, attending, however, daily to special cases. He is not required by

* This dietary has been since adopted.

the rules to see prisoners on discharge; but, nevertheless, frequently does so. He gives special attention to juvenile offenders, holding a weekly examination of either sex in classes as to their scriptural knowledge, and catechising them on other days. On Sundays, after service, he examines the prisoners on the Collect for the day. He daily superintends the schools. He states that he finds the prisoners much more susceptible to religious instruction, and to good impressions when they are separate—a testimony which we have found every where abundantly confirmed. All books for prison use are previously submitted to him. He continues with unabated zeal the truly laudable practice of endeavouring to reconcile discharged prisoners to their relatives, friends, or former employers, and states that in many instances his efforts are attended with the desired success. He likewise continues to exert himself to procure the admission of discharged prisoners into asylums of reform. A list of those so admitted, from Michaelmas, 1843, to Lady-Day last—in all 38 males and 52 females—is given in the Appendix (Table B). With reference to that list, he remarks, that all the male prisoners, except two, were received into the "Refuge for the Destitute." He adds, from his own personal knowledge, that many of the individuals mentioned in the list are so conducting themselves at present, in their respective situations, as to induce a belief that the evident good effects of that institution are not of a mere transient nature. On this point, his monthly report for April, 1844, contains the following gratifying evidence:—"The chaplain has seen two prisoners admitted into the 'Refuge for the Destitute,' who were learning trades, and conducting themselves well in that institution, one of whom went to it from this prison two years ago, and the other nineteen months." Prisoners who can read are furnished, upon their application, with books, a list of which is given in the Appendix (Table C).

Asylums.

In consequence of the increase of boys, an assistant schoolmaster has been appointed, so that there are now three male teachers, one being for adults. Boys and girls of 17 years and under are all required to attend school. Those sufficiently advanced are furnished with instructive books, which books serve as a great reward for good conduct. On the other hand, misconduct is visited by expulsion from the school, the parties being however re-admitted on application. The schools for juvenile prisoners are divided into three classes, each occupying an hour.

School instruction.

As regards adult prisoners, all are admitted to the adults' school (unless already sufficiently well educated) with whom there seems a chance of doing any good; but, as a rule, neither those who can read are admitted if their term of imprisonment be under a month, nor those wholly uneducated if their term of imprisonment be under two months. Moreover, the school is not allowed to trench upon the time prescribed for tread-wheel labour; the attendance is therefore limited to from 40 to 50 minutes, four-fifths of which are taken from the hour for dinner and rest. We consider that these restrictions operate as a great drawback upon the utility of the adults' school. Few prisoners employed at tread-wheel labour will be found so imbued with a desire to learn as to forego for the purpose the allotted time for rest; neither will they be in the fittest state to benefit by instruction immediately after a meal. We submit that all prisoners willing and permitted to attend the school should be allowed a full hour for the purpose, whether interfering with labour or not. Regarding the exclusion of those whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed one month or two months, in the respective cases mentioned, we consider that the qualification, in point of time, should be relaxed; for many an ignorant prisoner attending school for those periods might thus have a desire to endeavour to improve his knowledge after his discharge. At the time of inspection we found only 28 male and 8 female adult prisoners on the school list, out of the large number in custody; nor was this by any means an exception, since, on the 9th of April last, there were but 28 of either sex attending; and, on the 14th February, not more than 15 males and 18 females. On the other hand, there were, at the first of these dates, as many as 81 boys attending school, and at the last 110. In his report for April, the chaplain remarks that 12 prisoners had been discharged, in the course of the past month, who had been taught to read and write during their respective periods of from three to six months' imprisonment, and who knew but little more than the alphabet upon their admission; and that many, also, of those that remained were making equal progress in proportion to the time they had been under instruction.

The number of boys of 17 years and under attending school we have elsewhere shown to have been 79. The number of girls of a similar age attending was 15. The progress of two of these, who were examined, girls of the respective ages of 10 and 14 years, was highly satisfactory, and proved the efficiency of the teaching. They had been in the prison seven months, and knew not a letter when they came; but, at the time we saw them, they could read fluently and write excellent hands. We subjoin an abstract of the whole number of prisoners of all kinds admitted to the schools between Michaelmas, 1843, and Lady day, 1845; viz.—

Periods.	Adult Prisoners.		Juvenile Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843* . .	31	29	557	172
Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844. . .	54	70	504	205
Half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845 . .	40	16	438	101
Total	125	115	1499	478

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These facts, as to adults, sufficiently show, when the ignorance of a large proportion of the annual population of the prison is considered, how desirable it is that the privilege of their attending school should be more extended than it is. The degrees of instruction possessed by a portion of the prisoners committed during the first two of the above periods were as under:—

Degree of Instruction.	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844
Neither Read nor Write	1537	1503
Read only	694	802
Read and Write	2415	2736
Read and Write well	47	26
Total	4693	5067

Religious persuasions.

The following return shows the religious persuasions professed by the whole of the prisoners who passed through the Westminster Bridewell in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844:—

Church of England	4280	Calvinist	3
Roman Catholic	1807	Independent	19
Presbyterian	53	Mussulman	4
Jewish	20	Deist	1
Baptist	21	Of no religious denomination	28
Wesleyan	101		
Unitarian	3	Total	6340

Rules.

The rules in force are those certified by the Secretary of State in 1841. There have been no additions to them since our last Report.

Prison dress.

The prison dress for different classes of male prisoners is, for convicted felons and reputed thieves, a grey suit with yellow waistcoat; for vagrants, a plain grey suit; for misdemeanants, not sentenced to hard labour, a blue suit. The females all wear alike a blue gown.

Assistance on discharge.

Destitute male prisoners are clothed, on their discharge, in a blue jacket and trousers.

Pecuniary assistance, from 6*d.* to 5*s.*, at the governor's discretion, is given to the prisoners on discharge, as also passes.

Irons.

Cases of handcuffing are reported to a visiting justice.

Flogging.

The flogging is inflicted by one of the warders, who receives 2*s.* 6*d.* as his fee. The surgeon and governor are always present, and prescribe the number of lashes. The whips are of the usual dimensions. On one occasion, the male convicted prisoners, amounting to 400, were paraded in the inspection yard, to witness the punishment.

Escapes.

There have been no attempts at escape.

Letters.

Convicted prisoners are allowed to be visited by their friends once a month, and to interchange letters with them every three months. These are examined by the principal warder, not by the governor or chaplain.

Matron.

A new matron was appointed in January, 1844, in the room of the former matron, who retired.

Transfer of prisoners from the county gaol.

Pending the re-construction of the county gaol at Clerkenwell, it is intended that the prisoners who would be sent to that prison, were it in a condition to receive them, shall be lodged in the common gaol division of the Westminster Bridewell. The following resolutions upon the subject are taken from a joint and special report of the visiting justices of the Coldbath-fields House of Correction and Westminster Bridewell, dated the 16th April last:—

"First, That after considering the several plans submitted to them as to the appropriation of part of the House of Correction, or of that part of the Westminster Bridewell which was built for and is used as a common gaol, for the reception of prisoners usually committed to the New Prison during the rebuilding of that prison, the visiting justices are of opinion that the plan which proposes the appropriation of parts of the Westminster Bridewell to that object will be attended with the smallest additional expense and the fewest inconveniences, and would therefore recommend the Court to give such directions and make such orders in the matter as may best prepare for carrying such arrangements into effect; and,

"Second, That the visiting justices would also suggest the appointment, by the Court, of a committee, consisting of seven magistrates, including the chairmen of the visiting justices of both prisons, who should be authorized to frame such regulations and direct such measures as they deem expedient respecting the accommodation of the prisoners from the New Prison in the Westminster Bridewell, and such matters incident thereto, as may be required, and especially as may facilitate the proceedings of the Court as to the preparation of indictments, as to an early and regulated attendance of prosecutors, policemen, and witnesses, before the grand juries and the Court, and as to determining the prisoners to be in waiting, from time to time, for arraignment or trial, and so as to prevent or diminish the confusion and inconveniences that at present occur, and which, if the prisoners be brought from Westminster, it will be additionally important to avert or decrease."

This prison continues to exhibit an admirable state of cleanliness. Our objections, however, to the system of discipline upon which, in common with the house of correction at Coldbath-fields it is conducted, remain unabated, notwithstanding the ability evinced in the management of both prisons, convinced as we are, that that system must, from its very nature, prove abortive in effecting the higher objects of imprisonment. Apart from our objections to the Silent System and the association of prisoners, this prison is, in many respects, most defective. The cells are wholly unfit for the purpose of solitary or separate confinement; their ventilation is defective; they are without the means of warmth, and many of them are unglazed. The dormitories are, in every sense, most objectionable.

It is quite lamentable to reflect upon the unfortunate construction of this building, which admits of no means of remedying the most prominent of the evils of which we complain without

occurring such expense as would render it far more expedient entirely to rebuild the prison. To that conclusion we are sure that the magistrates of the county must, before long, come; and we confidently trust that, on the completion of the Clerkenwell Prison, they will give their attention to the re-construction of the Westminster Bridewell upon such a plan as will provide individual separation, and the enforcement of a sound and efficient system of prison discipline.

Since the date of the preceding inspection, the reconstruction of the Clerkenwell Prison has been commenced; and prisoners from the following police Courts, hitherto committed to that prison, have been sent to the Westminster Bridewell, viz., Stepney, Clerkenwell, Worship-street, Marlborough-street, Marylebone, Bow-street, and Queen-square.

The greatest number, at any one time, of common gaol cases since the removal from Clerkenwell, and exclusive of Westminster cases, was 184 males and 52 females, making a total of 236 prisoners. The greatest number received in one day from these several police Courts has been 52, viz., 44 males and 8 females.

No alterations in the construction of the prison have taken place in consequence of these arrangements.

The day-rooms and dormitories on the common gaol side of the prison are, of course, extremely crowded. In day-rooms, the dimensions of which are 21 feet by 9, there have been at one time 25 prisoners, and in the sleeping-rooms, 22 feet by 16, 10 prisoners. In the larger dormitories, consisting of 821 square feet, 53 prisoners have been confined.

A warder is present in the day-rooms or at the entrance door; and two when the prisoners exercise in the yards, exclusive of the chief warder and those stationed in the inspection-yard. In the larger dormitories a separate wooden sleeping berth is allotted to each prisoner. The room is lighted by gas, and an officer is stationed therein during the night.

A boys' school has been opened in the common gaol prison.

On the transfer of the prisoners to the Westminster Bridewell the following arrangements were made relative to the duties of the officers of Clerkenwell Prison, pending the reconstruction of that gaol:—

The governor is to superintend the duties at the Clerkenwell Sessions every fortnight. He is provided with lodgings.

The chaplain is to assist in the general duties of the Westminster Bridewell as soon as his health is restored, and he has been allowed three months' leave of absence for that purpose.

The matron's services are not immediately required at the Westminster Bridewell. Lodgings have been provided for her.

The clerk is required to assist in the office duties at the Westminster Bridewell.

Four female and eleven male warders are temporarily attached to the Westminster Bridewell, two-thirds of which are regularly sent to the Clerkenwell Sessions every fortnight to assist in the duties there, and in the transmission of prisoners to and from the houses of correction.

APPENDIX.

(A.)—LIST of PRISONERS who were RELEASED from SOLITARY CONFINEMENT in pursuance of the Surgeon's Recommendation, 14th December, 1844.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence for which Committed.	Period for which Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.	For what Time Released.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence for which Committed.	Period for which Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.	For what Time Released.
MALES.					MALES.				
J. L.	27	Felony.	3 weeks.	1 week.	W. P.	16	Felony.	6 weeks.	4 weeks.
J. C.	22	,,	6 weeks.	2 weeks.	J. P.	18	,,	,,	,,
J. B.	20	,,	,,	,,	T. W.	16	,,	,,	,,
W. J.	17	,,	,,	,,	J. T.	67	,,	,,	,,
R. B.	17	,,	,,	,,	G. H.	23	,,	,,	,,
G. C.	19	,,	,,	,,	G. C.	18	,,	3 weeks.	2 weeks.
J. A.	17	,,	,,	,,	A. S.	21	,,	,,	,,
T. H.	26	,,	3 weeks.	1 week.	D. M.	14	,,	,,	,,
G. J.	27	,,	4 weeks.	2 weeks.	R. W.	21	,,	,,	,,
J. E.	25	,,	,,	,,	F. J.	16	,,	,,	,,
R. W.	19	,,	,,	,,	J. H.	29	,,	,,	,,
D. M'C.	13	,,	6 weeks.	4 weeks.	J. R.	19	,,	,,	,,
J. M.	14	,,	,,	,,	W. M.	20	,,	,,	,,
W. T.	14	,,	,,	,,	W. H.	16	,,	6 weeks.	3 weeks.
G. S.	18	,,	,,	,,	J. R.	39	,,	,,	,,
G. W.	35	,,	,,	,,	G. G.	16	,,	,,	,,
J. W.	55	,,	,,	,,	J. G.	22	,,	,,	,,
J. W.	20	,,	,,	,,	F. W.	13	,,	3 weeks.	2 weeks.
J. F.	24	,,	,,	,,	J. B.	13	,,	,,	,,
W. J.	23	,,	3 weeks.	1 week.	S. A.	13	,,	,,	,,
H. S.	18	,,	,,	,,	H. W.	15	,,	,,	,,
W. J.	29	,,	,,	,,	G. C.	18	,,	,,	,,
H. W.	19	,,	,,	,,	H. V.	18	,,	,,	,,
J. J.	16	,,	6 weeks.	4 weeks.	J. B.	16	,,	4 weeks.	3 weeks.
W. E.	18	,,	,,	,,	G. L.	40	,,	6 weeks.	4 weeks.
J. C.	16	,,	,,	,,	W. S.	16	,,	,,	3 weeks.

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(A).—List of Prisoners who were released from Solitary Confinement, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence for which Committed.	Period for which Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.	For what Time Released.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence for which Committed.	Period for which Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.	For what Time Released.
MALES.					MALES.				
T. B.	19	Felony.	6 weeks .	3 weeks.	W. B.	18	Felony.	6 weeks .	3 weeks.
T. J.	20	,,	,,	,,	J. T. .	57	,,	2 weeks .	2 weeks.
T. P.	24	,,	,,	,,	W. S.	25	,,	,,	,,
T. P.	16	,,	,,	,,	J. W.	55	,,	,,	,,
E. U.	29	,,	,,	,,	W. P.	28	,,	3 weeks .	,,
W. D.	24	,,	,,	,,	H. S.	16	,,	4 weeks .	3 weeks.
H. W.	16	,,	,,	,,	W. S.	30	,,	,,	,,
G. R.	16	,,	,,	,,	C. P.	22	,,	,,	,,
H. D.	21	,,	3 weeks .	,,	G. B.	19	,,	2 weeks .	2 weeks.
J. B.	17	,,	,,	,,	W. P.	17	,,	,,	,,
C. B.	16	,,	,,	,,	J. K.	18	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	19	,,	,,	,,	T. F.	18	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	18	,,	,,	,,	G. D.	36	,,	3 weeks .	,,
W. C.	20	,,	,,	,,	G. R.	19	,,	,,	,,
G. W.	42	,,	6 weeks .	,,	G. R.	15	,,	,,	,,
J. J. .	21	,,	,,	,,	G. T.	17	,,	,,	,,
W. P.	26	,,	2 weeks .	2 weeks.	T. J.	19	,,	,,	3 weeks.
J. M.	18	,,	3 weeks .	3 weeks.					
FEMALES.					FEMALES.				
A. J.	26	Felony.	3 weeks .	1 week.	M. A. S.	17	Felony.	3 weeks .	3 weeks.
M. M.	22	,,	4 weeks .	,,	A. J.	21	,,	,,	,,
E. S.	25	,,	3 weeks .	,,	A. W.	33	,,	6 weeks .	,,
E. V.	20	,,	4 weeks .	2 weeks.	E. C.	18	,,	,,	,,
E. C.	62	,,	,,	,,	H. R.	18	,,	,,	,,
E. F.	21	,,	3 weeks .	,,	E. F.	34	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	18	,,	,,	3 weeks.	L. M.*	34	,,	,,	,,
A. C.	25	,,	,,	,,	E. D.*	30	,,	,,	,,
J. P.	16	,,	,,	,,					

N.B.—The two females to whose names an asterisk is prefixed formed part of the seven prisoners who died.

(B.)—LIST of MALE and FEMALE PRISONERS admitted on their Discharge from the Westminster Bridewell into ASYLUMS of REFORM, during the undermentioned terms :—

For the Year ending Michaelmas, 1843.		For the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.		For the Half-Year ending Lady-day, 1845.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Philip C.	Lydia W.	Timothy G.	Caroline M.	William M'D.	Emma B.
John C.	Augustina C.	Thomas C.	Ann B.	Thomas W.	Jane P.
John M.	Louisa Y.	Charles G.	Sarah B.	Charles B.	Charlotte R.
Thomas B.	Ann B.	Francis O.	Catherine C.	John A.	Charlotte H.
James G.	Elizabeth D.	Thomas W.	Jane W.	Michael F.	Charlotte E.
John G.	Catherine M.	Frederick N.	Martha J.	John J.	Anne H.
Thomas N.	Elizabeth B.	Thomas L.	Jane P.	Henry S.	Mary G.
Francis F.	Elizabeth J.	Charles S.	Catherine O.	John M.	Jane P.
Thomas B.	Jane L.	Thomas S.	Ann P.		Mary Ann D.
William C.	Martha F.	John F.	Elizabeth W.		Mary Ann S.
William B.	Elizabeth E.	Henry B.	Mary Ann B.		Ann J.
Francis A.	Ann H.	George C.	Sarah W.		Emma B.
James W.		William J.	Rachael D.		Mary Ann P.
William A.		Roger M.	Martha G.		Lydia S.
		Thomas E.	Sarah J.		Elizabeth M.
		William M.	Jane H.		Elizabeth F.
			Emma J.		Jane A.
			Jane T.		Anna E.
			Elizabeth H.		Sarah W.
			Mary Ann W.		
			Mary Ann E.		

(C.)—List of the Books in Circulation to the Prisoners in the House of Correction at Westminster, May 15, 1845.

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Westminster Bridewell.

Bibles and Common Prayer Books.
Morning and Evening Prayers.
A variety of Tracts on Religious and Moral Subjects, from the Christian Knowledge and Tract Societies.
Bibles in different Languages for the use of Foreigners.

Instructive Books.

Elijah the Tishbite.
Elisha.
Paley's Natural Theology.
Lectures on St. Matthew's Gospel.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.
Three Weeks in Palestine.
Faithful Servant.
The Early Christians.
Columbus' Voyage.
Outlines of Sacred History.
Missionary Records of China.
——— North America.
——— West Indies.
——— East Indies.
——— Tahiti.
——— India.
——— West Africa.
Evidence of Prophecy.
History of the Plague of London.
Natural History of Quadrupeds.
——— Birds.
——— Fishes.
——— Insects.
Manual for the Aged.
Treatise on the Sabbath.
Four Last Things.
Life of the Rev. Christian Frederic Swartz.
Converse with God in Solitude.
The Two Shoemakers.
Loss of the Kent East Indiaman.
The Saving's Bank.
Lives of John Trueman and Richard Atkins.
Instructive Tales.
The Way to Ruin; or, the Young Farmer.
The Pious Mechanic.
Divine Origin of Christianity.
The Two Apprentices.
A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem.
Anecdotes of Admonitions.
——— Christian Conduct.
——— Interpositions.
——— Social Life.
History of Redemption.
Repentance Explained.
History of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren.
Life of the Rev. John Newton.
The Guilty Tongue.
The Last Birth Day.
Way of Peace Lost and Regained.
Baxter's Dying Thoughts.
The Last Day of the Week.
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.
Travelling Sketches in Egypt and Sinai.
Journeys of the Children of Israel.
Insect Architecture.
Book of English Trades.
Anson's Voyage.
Always Happy.
Minerals and Metals.
Captain Cook's Voyage.
History of England.
Instinct Displayed.
Sketches of the Animal and Vegetable Productions of America.
Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington.
Help to Reading the Bible.
Sturm's Reflections.
Results of Machinery.
A Penny Saved is a Penny Got.
The Swearer's End.
Narrative of Shipwrecks.
Tales of Travellers.
Travels of Humboldt in South America.
Travels of Mungo Park in Africa.
Travels in Africa.
——— North America.
——— South America.
——— Northern Asia.
——— South-east Asia.
——— South-west Asia.
——— European Russia.
Voyage in the Pacific Ocean.
Voyage in the Arctic Seas.
History of Wild Animals.
Difficulties of Infidelity.
Alarm to the Unconverted.
Conversion of St. Paul.
The Dying Robber.
Dissuasive from Frequenting the Theatre.
Displeasure of God against Sabbath Breakers.
Industry and Idleness.
The Servants' Friend.
God of the Bible.
Hervey's Meditations.
Four Discourses on the Four Last Things.
Meditations on the Works of God.
Record of Providence.
Robinson Crusoe.
Two Wealthy Farmers.
The Young Christian.
First Going to Service.
On Going to Service.
Taylor's Present.
Waste Not Want not.
Felix Neff.
Life of Nelson.
Annals of the Poor.

List of the Books for the use of the Schools in the House of Correction at Westminster, May 15, 1845.

Scriptural Question Books.
Collect Question Books.
Collect Books and Elementary Reading Books and Cards of the National Society.
Copies of Walkingame's Arithmetic.
Adult Spelling Books.
Always Happy.
Two Apprentices.
History of Quadrupeds.
History of Robert Benton.
Bread of Deceit.
Four Dialogues in a Prison.
The Dying Robber.
The Faithful Servant.
General Reading.
The Field, the Fireside, &c.
The Guilty Tongue
It Will Never Be Found Out.
Insects and their Habitations.
Industry and Idleness.
Lessons for Young Persons.
Eight Lectures to Young Persons.
The Pious Mechanic.
James Talbot.
Robinson Crusoe.
The Way to Ruin; or, the Young Farme
Five Sandwich Islanders.
Journeys of the Children of Israel.
The Saving's Bank.
The Two Shoemakers.

I. HOME DISTRICT.	The Servant's Friend.	Natural History of Animals.
	The Swearer's End.	Friendly Advice to Servants.
	Natural History of Trees.	Three Weeks in Palestine.
County and Borough Gaols.	Book of Trees.	Outlines of Sacred History.
	The Lives of John Trueman and Richard Atkins.	History of England.
	Captain Cook's Voyages.	Miscellaneous Reading.
Middlesex.	The Young Cottager.	Elements of Geography.
Westminster Bridewell.	Loss of the Kent East Indiaman.	Map of Palestine.
	A Penny Saved is a Penny Got.	
	Roman Catholic Prayer Books, for prisoners of that persuasion.	The Koran for Prisoners, of the Mahomedan persuasion.

(D.)—RETURN from the City Gaol and House of Correction at Tothill Fields for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	84	10	15	1	99	11	110

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	2	1	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	111	42	16	3	127	45	33	5	..	..	33	5	160	50	210
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year*	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
5. Number of Prisoneas rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	18	3	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	21
Total	118	44	36	6	154	50	33	5	..	..	33	5	187	55	242
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Remainder	117	44	35	6	152	50	33	5	..	..	33	5	185	55	240
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were Convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	80	27	8	3	88	30	21	5	..	..	21	5	109	35	144
Sentenced to Transportation	11	1	..	..	11	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	13	1	14
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	16	12	10	..	26	12	1	..	..	..	1	..	27	12	39
8. No Bills found	10	4	15	3	25	7	9	..	..	..	9	..	34	7	41
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	117	44	35	6	152	50	33	5	..	..	33	5	185	55	240
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* To Newgate.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	121	70	12	4	133	74	207
1. By Courts Martial	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	84	..	..	..	84	..	84
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	910	323	186	120	1,096	443	1,539
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	577	226	30	12	607	238	845
11. For want of Sureties	77	42	3	..	80	42	122
12. As known or reputed Thieves	21	..	31	..	52	..	52
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	757	1,237	120	66	877	1,303	2,180
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,440	1,828	370	198	2,810	2,026	4,836
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	10	6	..	..	10	6	16
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	276	148	82	19	358	167	525

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	1	4
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	125	8	133
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	125	8	133

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	84	10	15	1	99	11	110
	Summary Convictions	121	70	14	4	133	74	207
	For Re-examination	10	6	..	..	10	6	16
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	127	45	33	5	160	50	210
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Rendered in Court for Trial	18	3	..	..	18	3	21
	Summary Convictions	2,440	1,828	370	198	2,810	2,026	4,836
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	197	37	31	4	228	41	269
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i.e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		276	148	82	19	358	167	225
	Total	3,280	2,149	543	231	3,823	2,380	6,203
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		3	1	..	..	3	1	4
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		125	8	..	..	125	8	133
Total of Debtors and Criminals		3,408	2,158	543	231	3,951	2,389	6,340

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Westminster Bridewell.

No. 5. See NOTE. *—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	111	41	16	2	127	43	170
3. Summary Convictions	153	80	19	8	172	88	260
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	6	1	3	..	9	1	10
Total	270	122	38	10	308	132	440
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	270	122	38	10	308	132	440

* NOTE.—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Transferred to other Governors		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	74	34	33	9	27	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	136	47
2. Ditto after Trial	2	5	11	3	27	14	10	6	95	32	110	7	23	..	7	..	..	..	285	67
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	699	861	730	500	717	431	193	22	90	12	8	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	2440	1828

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
5. Ditto received from other Governors	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Transferred to other Governors		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	16	3	9	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	5
2. Ditto after Trial	7	1	5	4	4	1	..	..	13	..	20	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	52	9
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	112	105	126	91	103	22	12	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	370	198

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	169	52	221
2. Ditto after Trial	337	76	413
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2810	2026	4836
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	13	1	14
5. Ditto received from other Governors	8	..	8

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	9	2	9	2	11
14 Years and under 17	..	..	22	3	22	3	25
17 Years and under 21	55	8	..	..	55	8	63
21 Years and under 30	48	23	..	..	48	23	71
30 Years and upwards	42	17	..	..	42	17	59
Total	145	48	33	5	178	53	231

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	99	32	99	32	131
12 Years and under 14	..	..	121	40	121	40	161
14 Years and under 17	..	..	150	126	150	126	276
17 Years and under 21	502	420	..	..	502	420	922
21 Years and under 30	920	737	..	..	920	737	1,657
30 Years and upwards	1,018	671	..	..	1,018	671	1,689
Total	2,440	1,828	370	198	2,810	2,026	4,836

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	19	12	13	1	32	13	45
Can Read only	10	10	2	1	12	11	23
Can Read or Write, or both Imperfectly	91	26	17	3	108	29	137
Can Read and Write well	25	..	1	..	26	..	26
Total	145	48	33	5	178	53	231

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	590	602	168	98	758	700	1,458
Can Read only	233	418	92	36	325	454	779
Can Read and Write	1,617	808	110	64	1,727	872	2,599
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,440	1,828	370	198	2,810	2,026	4,836

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	1,617	1,020	229	56	1,846	1,076	2,922
Infirmary Cases	14	15	7	..	21	15	36
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	9	..	..	..	9	..	9

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	572	370	105	39	667	409	1,086
Twice	258	221	40	14	298	235	533
Thrice	66	137	16	3	82	140	222
Four times or more	319	906	97	57	416	963	1,379
Total	1,215	1,634	258	123	1,473	1,747	3,220

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of rhe Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	1,200	1,373	164	56	1,364	1,429	2,793
Employment, not being Hard Labour	1,401	533	261	151	1,662	684	2,346
Not Employed	679	243	118	24	797	267	1,064
Total	3,280	2,149	543	231	3,823	2,380	6,203

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice, or Magistrates	116	45	40	8	156	53	209
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	116	45	40	8	156	53	209

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	20	..	20	..	20
Total	..	..	20	..	20	..	20

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9
Whipping	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Dark Cells[1]	4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	24
Solitary Cells	387	56	35	10	33	4	20	7	475	77	552
Stoppage of Diet[1]	3,472	411	..	..	2,110	423	..	..	5,582	834	6,416
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,868	494	35	10	2,143	427	20	7	6,066	938	7,004

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	396	93	489
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	269	92	361
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	6	2	8
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	..	..
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	At the discretion of the surgeon.	
Shoes (pairs)	1	1	,, Blankets		
Woollen Wrappers	..	1	,, Rugs		
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets		
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases		
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels		

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,678	11	7
,, Male and Female Clothing	174	1	4
,, Bedding	30	0	0
,, Straw	15	6	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	30	18	1
,, Medicines, included in the Surgeon's salary	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	30	5	8
,, Fuel	212	12	4
,, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas, Washing, Cooking	235	7	5
,, Stationery and Printing, Books	51	5	4
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	93	10	6
,, Officers' Salaries	5,075	18	7
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	317	3	4
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	40	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	110	14	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	8,095	14	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	263	18	2
Grand Total	8,359	12	4
* SEE NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	4	15	4
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum:—			
Adult Males	2	1	2
,, Females	1	17	6

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

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No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
J. K.	27	6 cal. months .	12 June, 1843	Good	8 Nov. 1843.	14 weeks.	Pulmonary consumption.
D. C.	45	1 cal. month .	10 Feb. 1844.	Not good, and had drank hard.	29 Feb. 1844.	14 days.	Water in the chest.
J. G.	26	14 days . . .	2 Mar. ,,	Subject to fits . .	15 Mar. ,,	12 ,,	Epilepsy.
C. D.	22	14 days . . .	16 Mar. ,,	Good	23 Mar. ,,	7 ,,	Erysipelas.
G. B.	27	21 days . . .	22 Mar. ,,	Very debilitated .	31 Mar. ,,	10 ,,	Debility from exposure.
I. D.	28	1 month. . .	18 April ,,	Subject to fits . .	15 May ,,	28 ,,	Epilepsy.
W. F.	18	6 cal. months .	5 Feb. ,,	Diseased lungs .	20 July ,,	13 weeks.	Consumption.
J. R.	38	Under examination for felony.	12 July ,,	Good	18 July ,,	7 days.	Suicide.
C. A.	56	2 cal. months .	26 June ,,	Ill	25 July ,,	4 weeks.	Water of the chest.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so, previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
E. J.	41	4 cal. months.	14 June, 1844.	Good .	Not known	14 June, 1844	Unknown	13 Aug. 1844	To the Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell.

No. 23.—Diet Tables.

BEFORE TRIAL.

FIRST CLASS
Prisoners sent for Trial, and Prisoners for Bail after three Weeks' Imprisonment.

——	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Bread.
Sunday and Thursday	Gruel, 1 pint	Meat, (cooked) 8 ozs. .	20 ozs. daily.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Ditto	Soup, 1 pint	
Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Gruel, 1 pint	

SECOND CLASS.
Prisoners for Bail during the first three Weeks' Imprisonment, and Prisoners under Examination.

Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	Gruel, 1 pint	Gruel, ½ pint	20 ozs. daily.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday .	Ditto	Soup, 1 pint	

THIRD CLASS.
Juvenile Offenders, 12 Years of Age, and under.

Sunday	Gruel, 1 pint	Meat, (cooked) 6 ozs. .	16 ozs. daily.
Wednesday	Ditto	Soup, 1 pint	
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.	Ditto	Gruel, 1 pint	

CONVICTS.

FULL DIET.
Convicts of 16 Years of Age and upwards, whose Imprisonment is Six Months and more. The full diet to commence at the expiration of the first Two Months.

——	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Bread.
Sunday and Thursday .	Gruel, 1 pint .	Beef (without bone) 6 ozs., or mutton (with bone) 8 ozs. Potatoes, 1 pound.	Gruel, ½ pint .	20 ozs. daily.
Tuesday and Saturday.	Ditto . . .	Beef (without bone) 6 ozs., or mutton (with bone) 8 ozs.	Ditto . . .	
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Ditto . . .	Soup, 1 pint.	Ditto . . .	

No. 23.—Diet Tables—*continued.*

FIRST CLASS.

Convicts 16 Years of Age and upwards, whose Imprisonment is less than Six Months.

——	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.	Gruel, 1 pint .	Beef (without bone) 6 ozs., or mutton (with bone) 8 ozs.	Gruel, ½ pint .	20 ozs. daily.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Ditto . . .	Soup, 1 pint	Ditto . . .	
Saturday	Ditto . . .	Gruel, 1 pint	Ditto . . .	

SECOND CLASS.

Convicts 16 Years of Age and upwards, whose Imprisonment is less than Three Months, and Convicts under 16 Years of Age whose Imprisonment exceeds Two Months.

Sunday and Thursday.	Gruel, 1 pint .	Beef (without bone) 6 ozs., or mutton (with bone) 8 ozs.	Gruel, ½ pint .	20 ozs. daily.
Monday and Friday .	Ditto . . .	Soup, 1 pint	Ditto . . .	
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	Ditto . . .	Gruel, 1 pint	Ditto . . .	

THIRD CLASS.

Convicts under 16 Years of Age whose Imprisonment is less than Two Months.

Sunday and Thursday.	Gruel, 1 pint .	Beef (without bone) 6 ozs., or mutton (with bone) 8 ozs.	Gruel, ½ pint .	16 ozs. daily.
Monday and Friday .	Ditto . . .	Soup, ¾ pint	Ditto . . .	
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	Ditto . . .	Gruel, 1 pint	Ditto . . .	

The meat diets consist of beef and mutton, to be distributed alternate fortnights. The beef consisting of clods and stickings, the mutton of the breast, the neck, and the ribs. The mutton having bone, to be given in the increased proportion of two ounces to six ounces of beef without bone. The meat diets to be distributed cold. The meat to be cooked the day previous, and carved and weighed on the day of distribution. A liberal allowance of salt to be given with each dinner. The full diet is only applicable to male convicts. The other diets to be distributed as defined generally, both to male and female convicts. Children usually about two-thirds allowance of provisions, but in most cases are dieted as the surgeon directs.

Proportions for Gruel.

Number of Prisoners.	lbs. of Meal.
100	9
150	14
200	18
300	27
400	36

Proportions for Soup.

1½ Ox heads . .	For each 100 Prisoners.
4 lbs. Barley . .	
4 lbs. Peas . .	
6 lbs. Rice . .	
1 lb. Salt . .	
2 ozs. Pepper . .	

A due proportion of vegetables.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . February . March . April . May . June . July . August . September. October . November. December .	From 7 to 9 hours, varying with the season of the Year.	42	8 in.	48	One-half	17,280 in 9 hours.	8,640	..	Not applied.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Lieut. A. F. Tracey, R. N.	Governor	46	October, 1834	550 0 0		550 0 0	Apartments, fuel, and washing.
Rev. George H. Hine	Chaplain	44	June, 1834	400 0 0		400 0 0	
John Lavies	Surgeon	46	April, 1824	200 0 0		200 0 0	
Charity L. Ross	Matron	30	January, 1844	100 0 0	8 0 0	108 0 0	Ditto.
Thomas H. Kilsby	Clerk	38	March, 1829	164 5 0		164 5 0	
Thomas Crea	Principal Warder.	39	July, 1836	150 0 0		150 0 0	Ditto.
James Matthews	Store-keeper	45	January, 1834	111 16 0		111 16 0	
John Mathison	Assistant in the office.	49	December, 1839	83 4 0		83 4 0	
John Lawrence	Schoolmaster	36	March, 1840	83 4 0		83 4 0	
Samuel R. Foulsham	Chapel clerk and schoolmaster.	29	December, 1839	83 4 0		83 4 0	
John Best.	Cook	40	March, 1838	83 4 0		83 4 0	
John Redgrave	Engineer	39	July, 1834	101 8 0		101 8 0	
Richard Maines	Carpenter	40	June, 1836	94 18 0		94 18 0	
John Crawshaw	Gate porter	48	March, 1837	100 2 0		100 2 0	
Edward Allen.	,,	37	October, 1837	83 4 0		83 4 0	
John Edwards	Oakum master	40	November, 1839	78 0 0		78 0 0	
Charles Dorrington	Gardener	37	,,	78 0 0		78 0 0	
James Hutton.	Warder	38	October, 1836	88 8 0		88 8 0	
James Hines	,,	41	February, 1837.	88 8 0		88 8 0	
Joseph P. Kirkham	,,	35	March, 1837	88 8 0		88 8 0	
John Towers	,,	52	September, 1837	88 8 0		88 8 0	
Philip Mackim	,,	49	July, 1838	83 4 0		83 4 0	
William Graham	,,	44	March, 1839	83 4 0		83 4 0	
Richard Stone	,,	41	December, 1839	78 0 0		78 0 0	
George Laskey	,,	35	,,	78 0 0		78 0 0	
William Martin	,,	30	,,	78 0 0		78 0 0	
George Lockyer	,,	33	March, 1840	78 0 0		78 0 0	
John Ferguson	,,	50	April, 1840	78 0 0		78 0 0	
Thomas Beckett	,,	47	May, 1840	78 0 0		78 0 0	
William Russell	,,	38	June, 1841	78 0 0		78 0 0	
Thomas Marles	,,	28	September, 1841	78 0 0		78 0 0	
Robert Wardlow	Sub-Warder	40	April, 1841	70 4 0		70 4 0	
Joseph Johnson	,,	47	May, 1842	65 0 0		65 0 0	
William Pailthorpe	,,	47	June, 1842	65 0 0		65 0 0	
Alexander Laing	,,	48	July, 1842	65 0 0		65 0 0	
Richard Ager	,,	42	August, 1842	65 0 0		65 0 0	
John Butcher.	,,	29	June, 1843	65 0 0		65 0 0	
Joseph King	,,	28	July, 1843	65 0 0		65 0 0	
William Shearlock	,,	31	,,	65 0 0		65 0 0	
James Vaughan	,,	40	June, 1844	65 0 0		65 0 0	
Samuel Watson	,,	39	July, 1844	65 0 0		65 0 0	
Robert Allen	,,	37	,,	65 0 0		65 0 0	
George Redgrave	,,	30	,,	65 0 0		65 0 0	
Robert Robinson	,,	33	September, 1844	65 0 0		65 0 0	
Ann Kyle	Senior Warder	46	November, 1836	78 0 0		78 0 0	
Sarah Johnson	Schoolmistress	39	December, 1839	63 14 0		63 14 0	
Altymiere Ager	Warder	40	March, 1839	62 8 0		62 8 0	
Mary Dorrington	,,	41	February, 1840.	58 10 0		58 10 0	
Lillias Harris	,,	38	October, 1840	58 10 0		58 10 0	
Elizabeth Warner	,,	70	December, 1823	54 12 0		54 12 0	
Jane Wardlow	Sub-Warder	46	July, 1836	52 0 0		52 0 0	
Sarah Fitzgibbon	,,	32	July, 1840	55 18 0		55 18 0	
Amelia O'Brien	,,	45	September, 1840	55 18 0		55 18 0	
Ellen Jackman	,,	31	August, 1841	55 18 0		55 18 0	
Eliza Salmon	,,	34	December, 1841	52 0 0		52 0 0	
Sophia Penny.	,,	32	March, 1842	52 0 0		52 0 0	
			Total	5238 1 0	8 0 0	5246 1 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.	
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	267 5 3	
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	26 4 3	
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	4 5 10	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports	..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..	
Other Receipts	3 9 1	
Total	301 4 5	

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

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	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	8,095	14	2
Total Receipts of Ditto	301	4	5
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	7,794	9	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	263	18	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	8,058	7	11

NOTE.—This Sum divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives 1*s.* 3*d.* as the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

NEWGATE.

Newgate.

THE alterations that have been made in the construction of this prison since our last Report, have been few, and some of them insignificant. The females' ward, No. 28, adjoining the matron's office, has been converted into a bedroom for that officer. She used to sleep in a small recess in her office, which was imperfectly lighted and ventilated, as well as inconvenient and unhealthy; and this led to the present improvement. The dust-bin, which was formerly in the females' bath-room, is now removed to the adjoining passage; and the walls of the bath-room are covered over with mastich cement, and painted to prevent the damp from rising. The alteration is a desirable improvement upon the former slovenly arrangement of having a dust-bin in the bath-room of the prison. The chief alteration in the discipline of the prison since our last Report, has been the nomination of a deputy-keeper, Mr. George Wright, formerly a master in the navy. He was appointed on the 30th January, 1844, with the salary of 300*l.* per annum, and an allowance of 50*l.* extra for a residence outside the prison. We have repeatedly noticed the want of a deputy-keeper in this important prison; and we feel satisfaction in adverting to the present appointment, which supplies a deficiency which had been long and severely felt. In the beginning of June last the subordinate officers were put into uniform, consisting of a blue coat and trousers, and a scarlet waistcoat. This is also an improvement. But, with the exception of the forementioned alterations, everything remains in the same defective and objectionable condition as before. The routine of duty also of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, and other officers, is the same as when last reported.

With regard to the sanatory condition of the prisoners during the last year, the following would appear to be the contrast with the two previous years. In 1844 there were only two deaths; in 1843 there were five; and in 1842 only one death. The number of infirmary cases in 1844 were 3·6 per cent. of the total number committed, and during the two previous years the per centage was upwards of 5. But the cases of slight indisposition in the course of the last year were 4 per cent. greater than during the two previous years. The following tables will exhibit these results, with other details:—

The NUMBER of DEATHS during the Years ending Michaelmas, 1842, 1843, and 1844.

Name.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
J. R.	18	Untried	20 May, 1842	Bad	6 June, 1842	16 days	Inflammation of lungs and pleura.
W. M.	57	Untried	8 Nov. 1842	Ill.	18 Nov. 1842	10 days	Diseased brain.
T. R.	58	Untried	29 Nov. 1842	Not good.	20 Feb. 1843	83 days	Consumption.
T. F.	24	Transported 7 years.	12 Jan. 1843	Ditto	8 Mar. 1843	55 days	Consumption.
J. A.	22	1 Year	30 Mar. 1843	Good	12 April, 1843	13 days	Rupture of a blood-vessel of the brain
J. R.	43	Untried	22 April, 1843	Not good.	10 May, 1843	18 days	Fever.
A. B.	24	Transported 7 years.	8 Nov. 1842	Good	24 May, 1844	18 months	Diseased brain.
J. R.	20	Untried	11 Sept. 1844	Ditto	21 Sept. 1844	10 days	Inflammation of lungs.

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Newgate.

The number of infirmary cases was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent. of the Total Number Committed.
In 1842 . . .	179	40	219	5·7
In 1843 . . .	174	31	205	5·0
In 1844 . . .	98	30	128	3·6

The number of cases of slight indisposition was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent. of the Total Number Committed.
In 1842 . . .	426	192	618	16·3
In 1843 . . .	408	176	584	15·1
In 1844 . . .	544	137	681	19·5

The greatest number of sick at any one time was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 . . .	14	7	21
In 1843 . . .	12	8	20
In 1844 . . .	15	8	23

We found some of the wards on the north side of the prison at our last inspection close and defective in ventilation, which was in a great measure caused by the offensive state of the adjoining water closets, which are upon a bad construction; and although they are said to be cleansed every morning from a reservoir on the roof of the prison, the process would appear to be ineffectual: besides, the soil-pipes sometimes get closed up from the mischievousness of the prisoners, who are in the habit of throwing down pieces of their clothing, scrubbing-brushes, &c., so that when the water is let on from the reservoir, it overflows the closets, and floods the entire ward. It would also destroy the ceiling of the apartment below, were it not that the joinings of the floor are filled with pitch, to make the whole floor water-tight. The frequency with which the wards were flooded in this way led to the necessity of pitching the floors. We noticed, however, one floor that had several large holes in it, through which the prisoners could communicate with those in the ward below. The plan adopted for ventilating the dining-room on the master's side, and that of the middle yard is very inefficient; it consists of several circular perforations, about two inches in diameter, slanting downwards from the top of the walls to the outside adjoining the slaughter-houses of Newgate-market; and, occasionally, in hot weather, instead of ventilating the apartments, they only serve to convey the offensive effluvia, arising from the decaying animal matter, into the dining-rooms. Sometimes the stench in hot weather is said to be very bad. Many rats also come through these so-called ventilators, as they open close to the ground at the back of the prison. Surely a less objectionable method of ventilating these rooms might easily be devised. The dining tables are scrubbed with soap and water every day after dinner; and in those departments of the gaol where there are no dining-rooms, the prisoners take their meals in the wards. All the bedsteads were taken down last year and cleansed, and large quantities of bugs were destroyed; but those on the male side have not been similarly cleaned this year; the females' bedsteads are said to be taken down and cleaned once a-year. It would appear that, as a general rule, the rugs were never washed prior to the appointment of the deputy-keeper. In the beginning of last year, however, they were washed and fumigated; and this year the same most necessary process is being performed. The prisoners' clothing are only fumigated and cleansed when there is suspicion of contagion, or when they are very foul from filth or vermin. The Newgate clothing of convicts, when returned to the gaol, is always fumigated before it is again used.

The washing in this prison is always a laborious operation, and very often a disgusting one, from the foul state of the prisoners' linen on admission. The female prisoners do all the washing, but receive extra rations, including tea and beer.

The general cleanliness and order of the females' side of the prison appeared to us to be much better than those of the males' side.

We have annexed to this report a return (A) of the prison punishments for infringements of the discipline in the course of the year ending Michaelmas last, and we think few prisons could exhibit such a disgraceful list of prison offences, which, however, furnishes an index to the practices going forward in Newgate, and which are precisely such as might be expected to result from the system in force in that prison. If we analyze the list of offences, the following would appear to be a fair specimen of those which are the more common:—"Laughing and talking in chapel;" "stealing a handkerchief;" "stealing bread from each other;" "four prisoners conjointly engaged in forcing open the schoolmaster's desk;" "eight punished for tearing and defacing the Bible." (Among the Bibles we examined at our last inspection, we found one

defaced with obscene language written on several leaves.) "Indecent conduct to a fellow prisoner;" "using bad language;" "spitting through an inspection-hole into an officer's face;" and, as the result of idleness with gaol association, numbers are punished for "marking and cutting their names on the bedsteads, windows, and prison walls and floors;" "gambling;" "selling their clothes for bread;" "throwing potatoes at each other during dinner." Whilst whole wards, comprising from 3 up to 16 prisoners, have been "disorderly, riotous, insubordinate, playing at leap-frog, and throwing their bedding about, &c.;" 10 have been punished for striking their fellow prisoners, and 26 for fighting. Such is the lamentable summary of the scenes going forward in this metropolitan prison; they speak for themselves, and need no comment: there is scarcely an offence mentioned in the Return which is not directly or indirectly referable to, and consequent upon, the association of prisoners. We are rather surprised to find only five cases of gambling recorded; for we are convinced that gambling in some shape or other is extensively carried on in Newgate. Among the first wards we saw, through the inspection opening, about eight prisoners busily engaged at some game, with a sentinel keeping his eye on the inspection-hole; but when we entered not a vestige of the gaming was discoverable. Doubtless the noise of turning the lock was sufficient warning to the prisoners within, and when we entered, the whole group deported themselves as if nothing had been going on, —a proof of their being used to conceal their practices by their dexterity. Before, however, we had ascended half-a-dozen steps up the staircase, we again looked into the ward through another inspection-opening in the wall, and there we distinctly saw that the game had been resumed. The governor then directed an officer to make search for the implements of their amusement. Besides, there is scarcely a table or form on the male side of the prison, that is not marked for gaming, although these marks are generally planed out once a year. It is said that the prisoners have recourse to many contrivances to supply the means of gambling; they cut off the buttons from their clothes, reserve pieces of their bread, pick up portions of coal or stone, or break off pieces of wood, lead, &c., or anything they can lay their hands on, and these they convert into rude implements for gambling; whilst the paper supplied to them for necessary purposes, together with the leaves from the prison-books, furnish the ready means of making substitutes for cards. The return of prison punishments also attests the fact that money, pipes, tobacco, and lucifer matches, are occasionally conveyed into the wards:—a circumstance which says little for the strictness of the searchers, although the prisoners undergo two or three ordeals of searching before they are admitted. The governor says that prohibited articles are very often attempted to be introduced by the visitors, and that when they are detected, he sometimes himself admonishes them; occasionally, he takes them before a magistrate, when they are most frequently admonished and discharged. We have not been able to find any notice on the prison journals of their being punished.

In this prison, where communication and intercourse are the characteristic features of the discipline, we have often before detailed at length the various circumstances which facilitate this most demoralizing association. It would appear that even prisoners under punishment for infringements of the prison regulations have occasionally the opportunity of communicating with their fellow prisoners, and of obtaining through them a mitigation of their just punishment. We were informed of the following case in point at our last inspection. Three men were, for a prison offence, separated from their companions, and sentenced to a short confinement alone, with a diminished dietary, in one of the lower wards adjoining the staircase leading to the juvenile department of the prison. They easily obtained communication with the boys passing up and down the stairs, and prevailed upon them to give them daily a portion of their provisions. Under ordinary circumstances we think it would have been no easy matter to have devised the means of introducing the food, especially as it was in a liquid form. But what might be difficult or impossible in most prisons, or with an ordinary class of prisoners, is not found to be so in Newgate. The men under punishment soon accomplished the feat. They tore from a Bible several of its leaves, which they rolled up in the form of a tube; this they passed through the inspection-opening in the door, and by the aid of the boys they made it funnel-shaped, by means of which soup and gruel were conveyed into the mouths of the adults, each in his turn taking the smaller end of the paper funnel into his mouth. We were unable to ascertain exactly how long the practice had been carried on before it was detected. But we may be permitted to ask, what are the inferences to be drawn respecting the results of a discipline which admits of such irregularities? Is it calculated to reclaim the guilty, or to protect the innocent? On the contrary, it will be evident that the guilty must become more hardened and expert, that the innocent will be corrupted, and that the inmates of Newgate when they regain their liberty, will be the more dangerous to society, from the experience they have acquired in this most defective prison. As an example of the numbers in confinement in the various wards of this prison, we have annexed to this report, Return (B), being a copy of the ward-book for the months of November and August, 1844. It will be observed that the numbers in a ward vary from 3 to 19. There are, indeed, a few cells wherein prisoners may be separately confined if they desire it, but they are the old condemned cells of Newgate, and are only ordinarily used as refractory cells, and for the confinement of unnatural offenders, and others charged with heavy or brutal crimes; they are, besides, cold, ill-ventilated, and gloomy, and thus from association, as well as their actual condition, are peculiarly repulsive; but many prisoners, unused to such scenes as are prevalent in Newgate, and desirous of retaining the little good that remains in them, have the courage to seek an asylum even in those comfortless and offensive cells, rather than live in the contaminating atmosphere of the common wards. We found two young men at our last inspection who preferred being separately confined, even in these places, to being associated with others worse than themselves. One, "J. O." had been a month alone, and did not regret the choice he had made; nor did the other, "E. S.," who had been there five weeks. From all that we could learn, prisoners very seldom, if ever, request to be again associated with others after a short confinement, even in those cheerless cells.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Newgate

The number of prisoners in confinement at the date of our inspection was 243; of these 189 were males, and 54 females, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoner under sentence of Transportation for Life	1	..	1
Prisoner under sentence of Transportation for 7 Years	1	..	1
Prisoners for Trial	101	33	134
Prisoners under sentence of Imprisonment	3	..	3
Prisoners whose judgment is respited	7	..	7
Prisoners abiding judgment	75	21	96
Prisoner for House of Correction	1	..	1
	189	54	243

The total numbers committed to the prison was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1841	2,759	828	3,587
In 1842	2,963	825	3,788
In 1843	2,991	852	3,843
In 1844	2,720	766	3,486

The greatest number in custody at any one time was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842	321	136	457
In 1843	324	92	416
In 1844	306	74	380

The least number in custody at any one time was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842	44	39	83
In 1843	62	32	94
In 1844	..	..	..

The daily average number in custody was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842	165	65	230
In 1843	175	59	234
In 1844	169	43	212

It will appear from these returns that the total number of commitments to the prison in the course of the year 1843 exceeded those of 1842, and that the number in 1842 was greater than the previous year 1841. But the commitments during the last year were considerably less than those of any of the three preceding years. The greatest number at any time in custody was in 1842. It is worthy of remark, that the per centage of prisoners acquitted, upon the whole number committed in the course of each of these years, is very nearly the same, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent. upon the whole Gaol Population.
In 1842 the number acquitted was	435	183	618	16·3
In 1843 ,, ,,	468	163	631	16·4
In 1844 ,, ,,	470	151	621	17·8

An imperative sense of duty has compelled us, year after year, to remonstrate against Newgate as a most objectionable prison; and on the present occasion we have no alternative but to reiterate our complaints of it. We have repeatedly entered into the details of its radically wrong construction, and of its pernicious system of discipline. In whatever light we contemplate this prison, we see in it a vast school, where the juvenile and immature offender, or any one in whom there may be yet some sense of virtue remaining, is, by reason of a compulsory gaol association, quickly perfected in the arts of crime. This result is inevitable. Here prisoners of various degrees of depravity are thrown into the most intimate companionship, in

numbers varying from 3 to 19, for 22 hours of the 24, in the various wards, in utter idleness, and without even the restraining presence of an officer. And during the two hours allowed for exercise, that sphere of association and mutual contamination is prodigiously increased by the prisoners of the different wards being allowed freely to associate in the airing-yards. That contamination goes on to a fearful extent in the wards and yards of Newgate, is not a matter of conjecture or random speculation, for every day's experience demonstrates it. It is no uncommon thing for young men, committed to this prison for a first offence, (although they may on entering evince deep and unfeigned sorrow for a short period,) to recover rapidly from their depression of spirits, and give way to a reckless state of mind, which soon binds them in the closest intimacy with the depraved, and the old and oft-committed depredator. The reply of a prison officer on this point was very significant; he said that it is a common occurrence to see persons brought into prison for the first time, who, when their grief had subsided, become the companions of the worst characters, and in a short time they may be seen walking with them in the common airing yards and wards arm in arm. Every one must admit, who has paid attention to the subject, and narrowly watched the progress of the criminal's career, that his *first* commitment to prison is the crisis of his future destiny. The very turning point of such a culprit's subsequent career depends upon the kind of discipline he may be subjected to on his first commitment. A person, for instance, under circumstances of greater or less temptation, is led to commit a criminal act without duly weighing the probability of detection, and perhaps still less the serious consequences resulting from detection. It is only when he finds himself lodged within the walls of a prison, that he becomes thoroughly alive to his unhappy condition. And then, indeed, he sees everything in the darkest point of view; his prospects are blighted; his character is gone; sorrow and disgrace are brought home to those nearest and dearest to him; and his own utter ruin would seem complete. We submit that this is the state of mind prevailing in the case of most criminals upon their first commitment to prison,—a mental condition predisposing them to be the recipients of good or bad impressions, according as circumstances may present either the one or the other to his mind. If the prisoner be at this critical moment set apart from the vicious, and be made the object of kind treatment, judicious instruction, and religious admonition, the best hopes may be entertained of his being rescued from ruin, and restored to society as a useful member of the community. But if his treatment be the reverse of this,—if he be thrown at once and inevitably into the society of the corrupted, the result is inevitable: to drown his cares, he listens to the seductive narratives of his depraved companions, and only longs for his liberty that he may give scope and gratification to his criminal propensities. The common dictates of humanity, the safety and well-being of the community at large, and the all importance of moral discipline to the criminal himself, alike condemn a system of discipline that compels a prisoner to be the companion and close associate of the hardened and depraved. It is no mitigation or excuse, to urge that prisoners are here confined but for short periods, that they are classified, and that order is maintained:—we reply that no discipline, however rigorously enforced, no classification, however judicious, can prevent contamination where there is gaol association, and that the period of this association matters little if it allows of the evil being accomplished. It might reasonably have been supposed that Newgate, the chief prison for the untried in the metropolis, should combine everything in its construction and management which experience could suggest, to render it an example worthy of imitation. Indeed the necessity of its being so, is as great as any other consideration, receiving as it does within its walls nearly 4,000 prisoners per annum, many of whom are of the most profligate character, and who are as dangerous to society from their dexterity and daring, as from their numbers. But in Newgate we find arrangements the most inefficient in construction, and pernicious in discipline. A strict compliance with our duties gives us no choice but to report matters as we find them, and again and again to protest against Newgate as it at present exists. We earnestly submit that nothing short of its complete reconstruction on the Separate System will avail; by which prisoner may be separated from prisoner, by day and by night, the innocent be protected, the moral welfare of the first offender, and those just entering upon a course of guilt, be carefully attended to, the hardened and often convicted criminal have no opportunity of disseminating his baneful influence among others, and by which even he may be brought to feel the efficacy of the means employed for his reformation.

For the usual statistical information respecting this important prison, with reference to the number of commitments, terms of imprisonment, ages, state of instruction, labour, health, dietary, clothing, bedding, punishments, staff of officers, &c. &c., we refer to the following Returns annexed to this Report.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Newgate.

RETURN (A.)

A RETURN of Punishments against the Discipline of Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Date.	Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Punishments.	If in Prison before, and how often.
1843					
Oct. 5	A. S.	16	Using bad language	Bread and water 1 day.	Once.
9	G. T.	19	Striking a fellow prisoner	Reprimanded, being an accident.	Once.
11	W. B.	28	Striking a fellow prisoner and bad language.	Cells 3 days	..
12	S. S.	22	Destroying a blanket	Cells 2 days	..
14	J. J.	24	Smoking brown paper in a piece of pipe.	Cells 3 days	..
18	W. R.	23	Fighting	,,	..
	J. B.	17	,,	,,	..
19	C. P.	14	Indecent conduct to a prisoner	,,	Once.
23	W. J.	25	Defacing a Bible	,,	..
	P. A.	21	,,	,,	Once.
25	L. B.	17	Fighting	,,	Once.
31	W. B.	19	,,	,,	..
Nov. 3	A. H.	21	Selling their clothes for bread	,,	Once.
	H. P.	20			
	J. W.	20	Writing a letter with a pencil he had concealed, &c.	,,	..
5	J. B.	21	Climbing over the railing	,,	Once.
8	W. B.	17	Tearing lead from the window	,,	Twice.
10	J. D.	16	Cutting his name on the bedsteads	,,	..
13	R. M.	28	,, ,,	,,	Twice.
14	T. H.	15	Making water in the fire-place	,,	Once.
18	C. A.	18	Fighting, and insolent to the turnkey	,,	Once.
	M. M.	15	Striking a prisoner	,,	3 times.
22	J. N.	20	Fighting, and insolent to the turnkey	,,	..
23	J. S.	15	Using improper language to the schoolmaster.	,,	..
	T. K.	14	,, ,,	,,	Twice.
29	R B.	12	Cutting his name on the bedstead	,,	..
	J. G.	14	Breaking a key, &c. &c.	,,	..
	T. H.	16	Selling his coat for bread	,,	Once.
Dec. 3	J. S.	15	Disorderly conduct in their ward at night.	,,	..
	C. M.	14		,,	3 times.
	J. H.	20	Tearing a Bible when in chapel	,,	Once.
	W. R.	17	,, ,,	,,	..
5	J. L.	21	Disorderly conduct, and striking another prisoner.	Reprimanded, and put on bread and water.	Once.
	C. B.	19	,, ,,	,,	..
	T. S.	20	,, ,,	,,	..
	C. H.	18	Having 18*d.* concealed	Cells 3 days	..
	G. C.	19	Stealing some bread from and striking another prisoner.	,,	Twice.
11	J. N.	21	Taking another prisoner's bread	Reprimanded	Twice
	J. P.	18	Striking another prisoner	,,	..
13	J. B.	49	Climbing up to the windows	Cells 1 day	..
16	W. J.	24	Fighting	Cells 3 days	Once.
	W. A.	24	,,	,,	..
18	M. F.	10	Burning names on the floor	,,	Once.
	W. O'B.	30	Gambling	,,	Once.
21	J. S.	25	Cutting up their hats	,,	..
	G. A.	27			
23	J. F.	16	Disorderly in their ward after having been cautioned.	,,	Once.
	J. S.	20			
26	J. C.	18	Holding a mat before the fire, and burning it.	,,	Twice.
				,,	Once.
	J. W.	17	,, ,,	,,	Twice.
	W. H.	22	Fighting	,,	..
27	C. H.	18	Destroying his clothes	,,	..
28	G. C.	19	Fighting	Cells 2 days	Twice.
	J. W.	21	,,	,,	Once.
29	J. P.	17	Disorderly conduct in their ward after having been cautioned.	,,	..
	J. W.	18			
	P. B.	22			
	S. T.	16	Destroying a blanket	Cells 3 days	..
1844					
Jan. 2	R. K.	19	Disorderly conduct and bad language	,,	..
3	J. F.	17	Fighting	,,	Once.
	G. B.	19	Disorderly conduct	Put on bread and water 1 day.	..

A Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

I. Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Newgate.

Date.	Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Punishments.	If in Prison before, and how often.
1844					
Jan. 3	F. W.	18	Disorderly conduct	Put on bread and water 1 day.	..
	J. D.	20	,,	,,	..
	J. S.	20	,,	,,	Once.
18	J. W.	19	Breaking a prisoner's hat	Cells 3 days	..
	J. P.	19	Striking a prisoner	,,	..
26	H. J.	26	Gambling	,,	..
	T. W. J.	22	,,	,,	Once.
27	J. S.	19	Disorderly conduct in chapel	,,	Once.
	T. S.	19	,, ,,	,,	Once.
Feb. 2	J. C.	17	Disorderly conduct, and insolent to an officer.	,,	..
6	P. M.	19	Destroying a coat	,,	Twice.
11	C. T.	22	Secreting themselves in another ward, &c.	Cells 1 day	Once.
	G. T.	28			..
14	P. B.	16	Abusive language to an officer	Cells 2 days	Once.
22	J. B.	19	Cutting his name on a bedstead	Cells 3 days	..
27	F. M.	20	Disorderly conduct and bad language	,,	..
March 5	W. P.	18	Disorderly conduct in their ward	Put on bread and water 1 day.	..
	F. G.	18			..
	W. B.	16			..
	W. S.	16			..
	T. B.	21			..
	T. E.	16			..
	F. W.	19			..
	J. S.	23	Breaking window sash	Cells 2 days	..
8	H. L.	17	Striking another prisoner	Cells 3 days	..
9	J. H.	17	Cutting his name on a bedstead	,,	Once.
12	H. S.	19	Cutting their names on the bedsteads	,,	Once.
	J. F.	21			Once.
	F. M.	19			Once.
	F. M.	18			Once.
	J. C.	31			Twice.
	J. W.	25			..
15	M. G.	10	Marking his name on a bedstead	Cells	..
21	S. C.	28	Making water in a coal-bin	Cells 2 days	Once.
	W. B.	18	,, ,,	,,	3 times.
25	J. C.	20	Writing on a bedstead	Cells 3 days	Once.
28	S. T.	20	Scratching his name on the wall	,,	..
April 3	J. W.	11	Fighting in their wards	Bread and water 1 day.	..
	W. S.	14			Once.
	W. M.	14			Once.
	C. L.	15			..
	J. S.	15			..
	M. G.	12			..
	J. H.	15			..
	J. W.	11			..
	J. O.	16	Scratching his name on a bedstead	,,	Once.
4	J. B.	18	Playing at leap-frog in their ward	,,	..
	J. D.	18			..
	J. S.	17			..
	C. G.	18			..
	J. R.	17	Playing at leap-frog in their ward and throwing their bedding about.	Cells 2 days.	..
	J. J.	18			..
	J. C.	20	Abusive language to an officer	Cells 3 days	Once.
6	J. G.	18	Gambling with buttons	,,	Once.
	J. S.	17	Fighting	Cells 2 days	..
10	R. F.	19	Concealing himself in another ward	Cells 1 day	..
11	G. B.	20	Spitting through the inspection hole at Mr. Wright.	Cells 3 days	..
	J. W.	19	Insolence to an officer	Cells 2 days	..
14	J. F.	18	Cutting his name on a bedstead	,,	..
16	R. C.	18	Throwing potatoes at a prisoner during dinner.	Cells 1 day	Once.
19	C. R.	18	Marking his name on a window-sill	,,	Once.
	J. M.	24	Disorderly and riotous conduct in their ward.	Bread and water 1 day.	Once.
	E. O.	22			Once.
	W. W.	17			Once.
	J. J.	17			..
	S. D.	18			Once.
	D. S.	19			Once.
	J. G.	19	Disorderly conduct and insolent to the governor.	Cells 1 day	Once.
	J. J.	18			
	B. G.	27			
	J. C.	28			
	J. W.	22			

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.
Newgate.

A Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Punishments.	If in Prison before, and how often.
1844					
April 20	J. A.	18	Cutting a name on the window	Cells 3 days	Once.
23	J. L.	17	Striking another prisoner	,,	Once.
28	J. H.	17	Fighting and bad language	,,	..
	J. L.	17	Defacing the walls in the ward	Cells 1 day	Once.
	P. R.	17	,, ,,	,,	Twice.
May 1	B. H.	25	Pouring water on the floor	Cells 2 days	4 times.
5	G. W.	17	Destroying a hat	Cells 3 days	..
7	G. H.	30	Fighting	Cells 2 days	..
	S. R.	18	,,	,,	Once.
12	J. L.	15	Disorderly conduct in their ward after having been cautioned.	Cells 2 days	Once.
	T. S.	16		,,	Once.
	M. G.	30	Defacing wall of the ward	Cells 1 day	Once.
17	J. L.	15	Fighting	Cells 3 days	Once.
	J. M.	14	,,	,,	Once.
24	J.	14	Forcing off the inspection plate	,,	..
27	J. H.	22	Disorderly conduct in their ward and tearing their bedding.	Cell 2 days.	..
	W. H.	18			
	W. B.	22			
	M. D.	18			
29	J. J.	23	Having a pipe, tabacco, and lucifers	Cells 3 days	..
	H. P.	14	Tearing the books	,,	..
30	J. H.	22	Looking through inspection hole and using bad language.	,,	..
June 2	T. M.	16	Dirty conduct	,,	..
	R. B.	16	Fighting	Cells 2 days	Twice.
	J. B.	15	,,	,,	Once.
5	J. B.	17	Fighting and being insolent to an officer.	Cells 3 days	Once.
	J. P.	15			..
	J. M.	19	Climbing up to the window and insulting an officer.	,,	..
6	H. P.	14	Insolent to the schoolmaster	,,	..
7	W. H.	18	Fighting another prisoner	,,	..
8	T. H.	17	Spitting through inspection hole into an officer's face.	,,	..
11	W. J.	16	Disorderly conduct and defacing the walls and tables in their ward.	Bread and water 2 days.	Once.
	W. W.	14			..
	W. C.	16			..
	J. P.	15			..
	T. G.	15			..
	J. E.	16			..
	H. H.	16			Once.
14	T. B.	24	Concealing themselves in the dock when down for trial.	Cells 3 days	Once.
	T. G.	10			..
	J. K.	14			..
	H. H.	21	Disorderly and violent conduct	,,	..
17	G. F.	17	Making holes in the floor	,,	Once.
	D. C.	13	Bad language, and kicking at the officer.	Dinner stopped	..
20	G. C.	27	Disorderly conduct, and insolent to an officer.	Cells 3 days	3 times.
29	M. B.	13	Destroying his clothes	,,	..
July 22	J. R.	17	Concealing a blouse belonging to another prisoner.	Bread and water at dinner-time.	..
	W. M.	17			..
	J. W.	17			..
	J. H.	16			..
	C. B.	17			..
	W. S.	17			..
	T. B.	17			..
	J. B.	16			..
	A. R.	18			..
	J. W.	19			Once.
	J. T.	18			..
	C. P.	18			..
	W. M.	17			Once.
26	B. A.	19	Having some tobacco and money concealed about him.	Cells 3 days	Twice.
Aug. 1	J. B.	17	Disorderly conduct	Bread and water 1 day, and not allowed to see their friends next visiting day.	Once.
	M. M.	17			Once.
	B. A.	20			Twice.
	C. D.	17			Once.
	J. W.	17			Once.
	W. E.	22			Once.
	A. M.	22			Once.
	J. C.	20			..
	H. W.	17			Twice.
	W. J.	17			..
	J. B.	17	Breaking two squares of glass	Not allowed to see his friends.	Once.

A Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Newgate.

Date.	Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Punishments.	If in Prison before, and how often.
1844					
Aug. 2	T. B.	17	Marking his name on a table	Cells 3 days	..
	W. C.	21	Laughing and talking in chapel	Not allowed to see his friends.	..
4	J. S.	19	Refusing to wash his shirt, and insolent.	Cells 2 days	..
	J. B.	19	Disorderly conduct and bad language to an officer.	Cells 3 days	..
9	F. C.	19	,, ,,	,,	..
10	H. W.	21	Taking the bread of another prisoner	Reprimanded	..
11	W. W.	17	Disorderly conduct	Dinner and breakfast stopped.	..
	F. G.	14	Neglecting to clean their ward	Bread and water 1 day	..
	J. B.	10			..
	P. R.	12			..
12	C. M.	16	Forcing open the desk of the schoolmaster.	Cells 3 days	..
	W. P.	16	,, ,,	,,	..
	C. D.	18	,, ,,	Bread and water	Twice.
	W. T.	15	,, ,,	,,	Once.
13	J. W.	17	Fighting	Bread and water 1 day	Once.
	H. W.	17	,,	,,	Twice.
15	G. B.	19	Taking the bread of another prisoner	,,	..
	H. N.	12	Disorderly conduct	,,	Once.
	C. M.	16	Threatening to ill use another prisoner.	Cells 3 days	..
16	J. B.	17	Disorderly conduct	Bread and water 1 day	Once.
	J. W.	17	,,	,,	Once.
17	R. M.	20	Insolent to an officer	Cells 2 days	Once.
21	R. D.	18	Climbing over the iron railing	Cells 3 days	..
	W. J.	17	,, ,,	,,	..
22	H. N.	12	Disorderly conduct	Bread and water 1 day	Once.
	C. D.	12	,,	,,	Twice.
	J. B.	10	,,	,,	..
	T. L.	14	,,	,,	Once.
	P. R.	12	,,	,,	..
	T. D.	14	,,	,,	..
	E. E.	21			Once.
	J. J.	20			..
	W. W.	17			..
	W. D.	30		Breakfast and dinner stopped, and locked up in their ward 1 day.	..
	J. C.	19	,,		..
	T. B.	20			..
	E. B.	22			..
	J. W.	18			..
	C. L.	34			Twice.
25	B. A.	19	Disorderly conduct in chapel	Cells 3 days	Twice.
Sept. 14	G. S.	18	Filthy expressions to another prisoner	,,	Twice.
	J. V.	39	Having some tobacco found on him	,,	..
15	H. S.	17	Disorderly conduct in chapel	,,	..
18	J. H.	19	Disorderly conduct in the ward	Bread and water 1 day	..
	C. H.	20	,, ,,	,,	..
	J. J.	24	,, ,,	,,	..
	J. S.	21	,, ,,	,,	..
	J. C.	20	,, ,,	,,	..
	R. C.	18	,, ,,	Bread and water 2 days	..
	R. J.	20	,, ,,	,,	Twice.
	G. S.	18	,, ,,	,,	Twice.
	H. S.	18	,, ,,	,,	..
	W. P.	19	,, ,,	,,	Once.
	J. B.	45	,, ,,	,,	..
	T. C.	23	,, ,,	,,	..
	J. J.	25	,, ,,	,,	..
	F. P.	19	,, ,,	,,	..
	A. D.	20	,, ,,	,,	..
	J. P.	23	,, ,,	,,	..
	W. B.	34	,, ,,	,,	..
	J. N.	45	,, ,,	,,	Once.
	T. F.	19	,, ,,	,,	..
19	W. A.	16	Fighting	Cells 3 days	Once.
20	J. B.	20	Stealing a handkerchief	,,	..
	J. H.	19	Tearing leaves out of a Bible, and disorderly conduct.	Cells 3 days	..
	C. H.	20	,, ,,	,,	..
	J. S.	21	,, ,,	,,	..
	J. B.	20	,, ,,	,,	Once.
28	P. M. C.	25	Fighting	,,	..
	J. I.	21	,,	,,	Once

RETURN (B).

A Copy of the Ward Book of Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, for the Months of November and August, in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

November		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
Male Side.																															
No. of Ward	1	9	9	11	11	11	9	9	9	8	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	15	14	15	15	15	12	15	14	14	14	15	15	14	15
	2	15	15	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	9	9	11	11	9	9	9	15	14	14	13	15	14	12	12	12	15	15	14	15	13
	3	15	15	11	11	10	10	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	8	9	9	13	13	15	15	15
	4	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	9	3	3	3	6	6	9	9	9
	5	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	..	4	5	5	4	5	7	7	6	6	9	6	7	9	9	9
	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	6	3	3	4	4	6	7	7	5	6	6	7	9	8	9	8
	7	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	3	4	3	4	4	6	6	5	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	8	9	9	8	9	9
	8	5	5	4	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	6	9	7	9	10	9
	9	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	8	9
	10	14	14	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	14	15	15	15	15	15	6	7	7	8	8	11	14	15
	11	15	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	15	15	15	15	15	15	8	6	6	12	12	14	15	15
Infirmary	12	9	10	8	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
Ditto	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bath room	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stores	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	8	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Assistant to Infirmary	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	5	6	6	6
	21	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	6
	22	6	6	3	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
	23	6	6	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dining room	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	13	13	4	4	4	4	4	5	7	7	7	10	10	10	11	11	7	7	8	10	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	15
	27	13	13	4	1	1	4	4	4	5	7	9	10	12	12	13	13	6	7	7	9	11	15	10	11	14	14	14	14	14	14
	28	12	13	4	1	1	4	4	4	5	6	7	10	9	9	12	14	9	9	9	11	13	15	12	14	15	15	15	15	14	15
	29	12	12	4	4	5	4	4	6	8	8	11	11	12	12	12	14	5	5	7	9	11	15	9	10	12	13	13	13	14	13
Dining room	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	32	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6
	33	6	6	4	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	6	3	4	6	3	5	3	4	4	6	6	6
	34	7	7	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	6	5	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	9	9	8	8	7	8	9	8	9
	35	5	5	3	5	6	3	3	6	4	5	7	7	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Receiving ward	36	4	8	5	6	7	..	5	8	6	9	7	8	..	7	6	6	3	3	9	..	9	5	8	9	9	8	8	9	9	9
Itch ward	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
Ditto	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cells		14	12	13	12	12	15	16	13	13	12	12	13	12	14	15	15	13	13	14	14	12	12	12	14	14	14	11	12	12	14
Number of Prisoners		229	232	225	117	119	119	124	137	142	153	160	171	171	178	184	191	192	195	209	209	227	243	196	207	220	239	239	257	266	272

A Copy of the Ward Book of Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, &c.—*continued.*

November		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
Female Side.																															
No. of Ward	1*	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	2
	2*	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2
	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
	4	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mrs. Ruthven	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	7	8	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	10	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8
	8	7	7	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	7	7	8	8	9	11	11	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	7
	9	9	9	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	12	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	8
Mrs. Kay	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5
	14	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
	15	6	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2
	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
Infirmary	17	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ditto	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	24	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
Cells	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	28	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Mrs. Brown	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bath room	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Prisoners		75	76	33	34	36	36	38	43	44	49	50	53	53	57	59	64	66	68	70	70	75	79	61	61	66	68	68	69	69	71

* Receiving Wards.

I.
Home District.
—
County and Borough Gaols.
—
Middlesex.
Newgate.

A Copy of the Ward Book of Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, &c.—*continued.*

August		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
Male Side.																																
No. of Ward	1	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	13	13	14	14	11	12	12	13	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	11	6	6	5	5
	2	10	10	10	10	9	10	11	10	11	12	11	11	14	15	15	15	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	12	7	7	7	7
	3	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	12	7	7	7	7
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	6	7	7
	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	8	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	7	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	8	8	9	8	..	..	..	..
	7	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	..	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	3	3	5	7	..	..	..
	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	3	5	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	7	3	3	3	3
	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	4	4	6	6
	10	11	11	12	12	11	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	15	10	11	13	15	15	15	15	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	7	7	6	6
	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	14	15	15	15	15	10	9	11	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	7	7	6	6
Infirmary	12	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	7	7	8	8	5	5	5	5
Ditto	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bath room	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stores	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	16	16	15	15	15	15
Assistant to Infirmary	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cells		19	19	20	20	21	21	21	19	21	21	20	22	22	22	21	21	22	22	22	19	23	22	20	19	19	16	16	15	15	15	15
	19	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	..	3	4	4
	20	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	5	3	..	..	..
	21	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	..	..	1
	22	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	3	3	1
	23	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	..	..	..	5
Dining room	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	7	9	9	9	10	12	12	12	11	12	12	11	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	4	4	6	4
	27	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	18	19	17	17	15	15	15	15	4	3	..	4
	28	9	9	9	9	8	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	18	18	17	15	15	15	15	4	3	..	4
	29	10	9	9	9	8	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	19	17	17	17	13	13	15	14	3	4	6	3
Dining room	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	3	..	3	1	1
	32	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4
	33	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
	34	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3
	35	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	..	4	3	3
Receiving ward	36	4	3	5	5	8	5	5	6	9	1	..	3	8	3	7	9	8	5	11	5	4	9	7	9	9	5	9	4	7	5	3
Itch ward	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	39	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	40	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Prisoners		160	163	167	167	178	183	192	198	207	210	210	213	249	260	267	283	291	291	300	301	301	306	306	278	278	268	269	123	121	116	119

A Copy of the Ward Book of Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, &c.—*continued.*

August		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
Female Side.																																
No. of Ward	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	..	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	1
	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..
	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	..	1	1	1
	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	..	1	1	1
Mrs. Ruthven	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	3	3	3	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	6	6	7	9	3	2	3	4
	8	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	7	8	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	6	6	7	9	3	3	3	3
	9	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	6	6	5	7	3	5	5	5
Mrs. Kay	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	..	..	..	..
	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	..	..	..	..
	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Infirmary	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3
Cells	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2
Mrs. Brown	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bath room	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Prisoners		23	23	23	23	27	27	31	34	41	42	42	45	60	60	61	64	66	66	67	68	74	74	70	60	60	66	69	28	26	28	27

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RETURN (C.)

A RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS, at the last Eighteen Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, being nine prior and nine subsequent to the establishment of the Middlesex Sessions at Hicks' Hall.

1843	November	357	1844	August	389
,,	December	140	,,	September	221
1844	January	197	,,	October	247
,,	February	354	,,	November	235
,,	March	265	,,	December	122
,,	April	390	1845	January	142
,,	May	221	,,	February	212
,,	June	358	,,	March	187
,,	July	127	,,	April	292
		— 2409			— 2047

RETURN from the City and County Gaol at Newgate, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	61	17	14	2	75	19	94

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	28	4	1	..	29	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	30	4	34
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	2027	614	221	42	2248	656	277	65	8	..	285	65	2533	721	3254
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	48	18	13	2	61	20	3	..	..	..	3	..	64	20	84
Total	2103	636	235	44	2338	680	281	65	8	..	289	65	2627	745	3372
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were Convicted—															
Executed	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	41	33	23	5	64	38	43	14	..	..	43	14	107	52	159
Sentenced to Transportation	444	67	2	..	446	67	35	4	..	..	35	4	481	71	582
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	1073	331	132	28	1205	359	143	34	7	..	150	34	1355	393	1748
7. Acquitted at the Bar	384	133	41	10	425	143	37	8	..	..	37	8	462	151	613
8. No Bills found	108	62	18	..	126	62	17	4	1	..	18	4	144	66	210
9. Not Prosecuted	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
10. Died before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. Acquitted as Insane	4	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	5	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	8
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	2	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	38	8	7	1	45	9	3	1	..	..	3	1	48	10	58
Total	2103	636	235	44	2338	680	281	65	8	..	289	65	2627	745	3372
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	2	..	..	..	2	..	3
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	3
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	29	4	1	..	30	4	34
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	61	17	14	2	75	19	94
	Summary Convictions . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	For Re-examination . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . . .	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial .	61	20	3	..	64	20	84
	Summary Convictions . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Transferred to other Governors.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	2,248	656	285	65	2,533	721	3,254
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	15	2	..	..	15	2	17
	Summary Convictions . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2,417	699	303	67	2,720	766	3,486
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals. . . .		2,417	699	303	67	2,720	766	3,486

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	45	9	3	1	48	10	58
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	49	3	..	..	49	3	52
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	94	12	3	1	97	13	110
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	94	12	3	1	97	13	110

Table No. 5 contains the number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months		2 Months and under 3 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1,543	459	631	190	108	21	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,285	671
2. Ditto after Trial	26	27	13	10	5	1	1	..	6	..	12	..	1	..	64	38
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		20 Years.		Life.		Total Adult	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	205	38	173	22	2	1	11	..	24	4	6	1	25	1	446	67
5. Ditto received from other Governors	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Year and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	212	44	69	18	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	64
2. Ditto after Trial	32	13	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	14
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		20 Years.		Life.		TotalJuvenile	
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	24	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	4
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2,571	735	3,306
2. Ditto after Trial	107	52	159
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	2
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	481	71	552
5. Ditto received from other Governors	15	2	17

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	24	1	24	1	25
12 Years and under 14	..	..	67	12	67	12	79
14 Years and under 17	..	..	197	52	197	52	249
17 Years and under 21	809	157	..	..	809	157	966
21 Years and under 30	847	264	..	..	847	264	1,111
30 Years and upwards	653	255	..	..	653	255	908
Total	2,309	676	288	65	2,597	741	3,338

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Years and upwards	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	458	189	100	28	558	217	775
Can Read only	198	165	37	20	235	185	420
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1,149	254	134	15	1,283	269	1,552
Can Read and Write well	504	68	17	2	521	70	591
Total	2,309	676	288	65	2,597	743	3,338

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	..	..	..	..	544	137	681
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	98	30	128
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	..	..	..	..	15	8	23
Criminal Lunatics	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
Deaths	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	429	125	63	7	492	132	624
Twice	108	26	14	2	122	28	150
Thrice	22	10	4	..	26	10	36
Four times or more	7	6	1	..	8	6	14
Total	566	167	82	9	648	176	824

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	2,417	699	303	67	2,720	766	3,486
Total	2,417	699	303	67	2,720	766	3,486

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	1	..	4	2	5	2	7
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	4	2	5	2	7

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	24	..	24	..	24
Total	..	..	24	..	24	..	..

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	57	..	64	2	12	..	32	1	155	3	158
Stoppage of Diet	13	..	64	..	..	1	33	..	110	1	111
Other Punishments	3	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total	73	..	132	2	17	1	55	1	277	4	281

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	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	306	74	380
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	169	43	212
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year.	..	..	..
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year.	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	90
Day Caps	..	60	Beds	108	
Jackets	160	..	Blankets	90	
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	430	
Trowsers	246	..	Sheets	50	
Shirts	456	..	Pillow Cases	..	
Stockings	..	190	Towels	100	
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	1,007		,, Blankets	..	..
Aprons	..	40	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	50	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	40	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,426	4	4
,, Male and Female Clothing	362	15	3
,, Bedding	164	2	6
,, Straw	..		
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	105	6	6
,, Medicines	..		
,, Beer	40	0	0
,, Fuel	235	10	8
,, Soap	100	0	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	260	3	11
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	223	11	1
,, Books	32	0	0
,, Furniture	99	16	6
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	122	5	0
,, Officers' Salaries	3,958	12	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	375	8	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	97	13	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	51	17	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	55	11	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	7,710	17	3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	821	17	6
Grand Total	8,532	14	9
See NOTE.*—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	5	14	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	3	1

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
A. B. .	24	Transported 7 years.	Nov. 8, 1842	Good	May 24, 1844	18 months	Diseased brain.
J. R. .	20	Untried.	Sept. 11, 1844	Ditto	Sept. 21, 1844	10 days	Inflammation of lungs.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Names.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to, Admission.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
T. R.	76	Acquitted being insane.	Oct. 14, 1843	Weakly .	Insane before committed.	June 26, 1844	Giltspur-street Prison.
E. I. T.	22	Ditto . . .	Oct. 13, 1843	Good .	Ditto . .	June 18, 1844	Pardoned and discharged.
J. C. .	59	Ditto . . .	Dec. 16, 1843	Weakly .	Ditto . .	July 15, 1844	Westminster Bridewell.
P. C.	50	Ditto . . .	Jan. 6, 1844	Good .	Ditto . .	Mar. 1, 1844	Criminal Lunatic Asylum St. George's Fields.
S. D.	36	Ditto . . .	Feb. 19, 1844	Weak .	Ditto . .	Mar. 19, 1844	Ditto.
W. P.	35	Ditto . . .	June 10, 1844	Good .	Ditto . .	July 4, 1844	Hoxton House Asylum.
A. A.	26	Ditto . . .	Aug. 13, 1844	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Aug. 31, 1844	Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Not Employed.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	* (See Note.) Soup.	† (See Note.) Gruel.
		ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men . . .		168	12	2	3	14
Women. . .		126	12	2	3	14
Boys . . .		168	12	2	3	14

* The Soup is Meat and Vegetable, and is made of the liquor in which the Meat of the preceding day has been boiled, and contains 6 ozs. of cooked Meat, without bone, ,6 ozs. of Potatoes, 2 ozs. of Oatmeal and Barley, 2 ozs. of Onions or Leeks, with Salt and Pepper, per Quart.

† The Gruel contains 3 ozs. of Oatmeal per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Wm. Wadham Cope.	Keeper	60	Dec., 1833	700 0 0	35 14 0	735 14 0	Copies of calendars which are paid for by the parties requiring them, with residence and fuel.
John Davis . . .	Ordinary	44	July, 1843	450 0 0	..	450 0 0	
Gilbert Macmurdo .	Surgeon	45	March, 1830	450 0 0	..	450 0 0	The surgeon also attends upon the Giltspur-street Prison for this salary, and pays 200*l.* for assistance and medicines to an apothecary.
George Wright . .	Deputy Keeper . .	40	Jan., 1844	300 0 0	50 0 0	350 0 0	Allowed for residence.
Edm. Jas. Jonas. .	Clerk	38	June, 1835	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
Matthew Newman .	Superintendent . .	56	July, 1827	109 4 0	..	109 4 0	Residence.
Thomas Brown . .	Principal Turnkey .	51	Oct., 1822	109 4 0	..	109 4 0	
Edward Rousseau .	Ditto	42	Oct., 1836	109 4 0	..	109 4 0	
Robert Serjeant . .	Turnkey	57	Feb., 1822	78 0 0	26 0 0	104 0 0	Allowed for residence.
Thomas Brissenden .	Ditto	47	Feb., 1824	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Robert Wilson . .	Ditto	36	March, 1836	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Jno. Humphery . .	Ditto	34	Oct., 1836	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Thomas Fenn . .	Ditto	36	Oct., 1837	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
James Spurling . .	Ditto	50	Oct., 1837	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
William Drew . .	Ditto	36	Oct., 1837	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Joseph West. . .	Ditto	41	April, 1841	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Robert Sandy . .	Ditto	28	June, 1843	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Jno. Dear . . .	Ditto	32	May, 1844	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Robert Boyall . .	Ditto	34	July, 1844	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Thos. Colborne . .	Infirmary-man . .	28	August, 1843	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
George Booth . .	Cook	47	Jan., 1840	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Benjamin Kidman .	Cook's-man . . .	34	May. 1842	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
William Marchant .	Chapel Clerk and Schoolmaster.	44	April, 1831	90 0 0	..	90 0 0	
Benjamin Lock . .	Watchman . . .	37	June, 1840	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
William Calcraft .	Executioner . . .	47	Feb., 1829	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
Grace Kay . . .	Matron	62	March, 1824	80 12 0	..	80 12 0	With apartments in the gaol, and fuel.
Sarah Ruthven . .	Ditto	56	June, 1833	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
Elizabeth Brown .	Gateswoman . . .	58	Sep. 1836	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
Ann Longhurst . .	Searcher	35	Jan. 1840	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
Total Number of Officers . . .		29	Total . .	3882 12 0	111 14 0	3994 6 0	

No. 27.—Receipts in the course of the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison		..	
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners		..	
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	202	17	6
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate		..	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received for removal of Transports	41	3	0
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts	244	7	10
Total	£ 488	8	4

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	7,710	17	3
Total Receipts of ditto	488	8	4
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	7,222	8	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	821	17	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£ 8,044	6	5

The cost of each prisoner per day is 1*s.* 10*d.*

Giltspur-Street Compter.

Giltspur Street Compter.

Since our last Report extensive alterations have been made in the construction of this prison, the cost of which probably amounts to 2000*l.*, as we were informed by the contractors, Messrs. Burton, of Aldersgate-street, City. In the outset, however, we must once more declare our settled persuasion, that no alterations or amendment of this already complicated prison can render it fit for the maintenance of an effective system of discipline; and we therefore regard the expenditure of such a sum of money upon it as only tending to postpone the erection of a new prison, which we are happy to report is now under the serious consideration of the Court of Mayor and Aldermen. That Court is now not only alive to the great imperfections of this prison, but several members of it, we have reason to believe, have become strenuous advocates for Separate Confinement as the only system of discipline which is really corrective, which holds out the best prospect of moral amendment and intellectual improvement, and consequently the system which is best calculated to deter from crime. Whether the site of ground for the new prison shall be that of the present structure, with the addition of some premises adjoining which may be purchased, or a situation immediately at the rear of Newgate prison, or whether the site shall be in an open suburb of London, has been a question under the consideration of the Court from the year 1837 down to the present time. In each intervening year something has been done relative to this important question, as may be observed from the perusal of the Report of the Committee in relation to Gaols, presented 6th May, 1845. See Appendix (A.) subjoined. The last recommendation of that Committee was to the effect, that the site of the Giltspur-Street Compter should be sold to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, who propose to give for it, foot by foot, the same price as will be required for any other site for the New Prison; and they report that a space of ground may be obtained for this purpose, contiguous to Newgate, between that prison and Warwick-lane and the Sessions House, consisting of 54,200 square superficial feet. The Committee add that, without delay, steps should be taken to obtain this site, under the powers and provisions of the Act 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64.

The following are the alterations made, or now in progress, in this prison:—The matron's room, which used to be on the north of the entrance hall, is now occupied as the lodge for the gate porter,—a large part of the partition brickwork, 2½ feet thick, being cut away, and the superincumbent structure supported on strong iron bearers—an arrangement which affords a good inspection of the entrance hall and gate. The whole of the offices on the ground floor facing Giltspur-street, between the entrance passage and the extreme southern boundary of the prison, are altered and re-arranged. The thick brick partition walls are taken away, and strong iron bearers assist in supporting the roof in their stead. The first apartment on the south of the entrance hall, which used to be the lodge, is now the public office of the prison; and adjoining it is the governor's private office; each has a window looking into Giltspur-street. More southerly is situated the committee room, with two windows looking into Giltspur-street, and a large arched window and glazed door opening into the passage or corridor leading to the males' division of the prison. These apartments are divided from each other by slight partitions, the upper portions of which are glazed, so that there now exists greater facility of inspecting this portion of the basement of the prison. Communicating with the committee-room, and situated between that apartment and the extreme south boundary, is a store-room for the new clothing of the prison; this was formerly the bread-room.

One of the sleeping wards of the males' house of correction has been converted into 12 cells,

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for the accommodation of that number of prisoners on the Separate System, with the avowed intention, as we understand, of giving that discipline a trial. Premising, however, that we have no fears as to the results of that system, we submit that this instance is not a fair experiment for adequately testing its effects as a system of prison discipline. In the first place, it is the selection and separate confinement of 12 prisoners only, from among a gaol population of perhaps 150, in the very midst and almost within hearing of their companions who enjoy unrestrained association. The mere knowledge of this circumstance on the part of the prisoners separately confined, is sufficient to keep up in their minds a feeling of discontent and irritation, which would not exist were all the prisoners similarly treated. Besides, the means of inspection and control over the selected prisoners are defective; the ward in which these 12 cells are erected being the middle sleeping-room on the south of the central staircase, leading to the sleeping apartments of the males' house of correction. The cells also are objectionable as to size, and in every respect inconvenient. Their dimensions are only 6 feet 8 inches long by 4 feet 11 inches wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high; thus containing only 312 cubic feet of space, which is less than *one third* of the dimensions of the cells in the New County Prison at Reading. The partition walls of these cells are opposite the centre of the original windows of the old ward; consequently the half of each original window serves to afford light to each cell. Over the cell-door, opposite to the windows, there are openings 10 inches by 8 inches, being the only means provided for ventilation.

The chapel is completely altered and re-arranged, and some additions have been made to it. The pulpit has been removed from the west corner to the middle of the protruding staircase wall on the south-east side, having on the left the larger division of the chapel for the accommodation of the males, and on the right the new wing for the females, which has been formed partly by the removal of the old staircase by which they used to enter the chapel, and the new wing adjoining which connects the chapel with the females' department of the prison. These divisions are separated from each other by a thick wall till within about 12 feet from the pulpit, and consequently a good inspection of both classes can be obtained by the chaplain from the reading-desk, and also by the governor, whose pew is situated immediately under it. The males' division is divided into four compartments, radiating from the pulpit, and proportionate to the number of prisoners usually in confinement, which they are designed to accommodate. Thus the largest compartment is for the felons confined in the house of correction; next, for the misdemeanants; then for those in confinement in the Giltspur-street prison; and the fourth is for prisoners remanded for further examination. These compartments are separated from each other by deal partitions about 6½ feet high, and the two classes of female prisoners are similarly divided.

The infirmary is situated above the chapel, and is increased in size to the extent of about 12 by 20 feet by carrying up the new wing, already mentioned as forming an addition to the chapel below. A separate apartment is to be provided for the private use of the surgeon's assistant. A small itch-ward is to be provided; and the partition dividing one of the large wards is to be taken down. The infirmary is light, airy, and of good dimensions, and we consider it the least objectionable part of the prison.

Since our last Report several portions of this prison have been supplied with Perkins's patent heating apparatus, the principle of which is the circulation of hot water in, and the consequent radiation of heat from, coils of pipes conveniently placed in the apartments to be warmed. The parts of the prison heated by this process are, on the male side, the dining-room of the house-of-correction prisoners, the staircase leading to their sleeping-wards; and on the female side, the new day-room for the house-of-correction prisoners, and the new refractory cells for the same class; also the day and sleeping-rooms and refractory cells of the female division of the Gilspur-street prison.

The alterations in the course of being made on the females' side of this prison are the following:—The matron has had a room and bedroom provided her on the side of the passage opposite to the room she used to occupy on the left of the entrance hall. The site of these rooms is obtained from the adjoining court-yard, and they are lighted from the top. In the passage between the matron's apartments and the females' department of the prison there are fixed two rows of iron railings, about 2½ feet apart, to be covered over with wire-work to guard against the introduction of prohibited articles: this new visiting station is for the accommodation of the Giltspur-street female prisoners,—the house-of-correction prisoners having a similar visiting place at the entrance to their department. In the court-yard of the females' division of the Giltspur-street prison, and in the angle formed by the staircase leading to that part of the prison and the north boundary-wall, a tier of three refractory cells has been erected; the uppermost one, communicating with the stair, is 9 feet by 8½ feet, and 8 feet 9 inches high. The ventilation is effected by a short straight shaft proceeding from a corner in the roof, and opening into the external atmosphere. We much fear that in the upper cell at least, and particularly if the internal temperature should much exceed the temperature externally, this opening will ventilate in the adverse direction, and prove to be a downcast rather than an upcast shaft, and that thus a large volume of cold air will enter the cell. And we think that a good ventilation might be secured by carrying one of the hot-water pipes up the shaft, producing in it thereby a more rarefied condition of the atmosphere, and consequently a current of the impure air from within the cell to fill up the partial vacuum. The middle cell, also communicating with the stair, is similar to the one above, except that it is 12 feet high. The lower one opens into the court-yard, and is 14 feet high; but in other respects it is similar to the other two. Each of these cells is furnished with a water-closet, not of the best construction; and a fixed wooden bedstead. The windows are close under the ceilings, and provided with strong shutters, so that they can be used either as light or dark cells; if as the latter, the shutters are closed and secured by means of padlocks.

At the further end of the females' airing-yard of the house of correction two refractory cells have been erected, and a day-room has been built over them. The dimensions of the cells are 9 feet by 8½ feet, and 11 feet high; they are provided with fittings similar to those of the other new cells. The work-room above is 16 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 9½ feet high, from which a door enters to the chapel; and by this communication all the females proceed to chapel; the house-of-correction prisoners first, and then those of the Giltspur-street prison; a slight wooden partition serving to divide the two classes.

The kitchen window, which looks into the house of correction airing-yard, is made a fixture, having unpolished glass, three-quarters of an inch thick, for the admission of light only; and there is an extra iron bar fixed between those already existing. The latticed windows of the wash-house, also looking into this yard, are to be removed, and ordinary sash windows are to be placed in their stead.

The door that used to exist between the laundry and the kitchen is now built up, a small trap only remaining in its place, through which the meals for the female prisoners are served. The door, also, that formerly led from the laundry department to the females' refractory cells and yard in the rear, is built up. These cells and yard, together with two baths that are being fitted up at one end, are now no longer a part of the females' division of the prison, but a portion of the males' department, to which they more properly belong. The yard communicates with the male officers mess-room, an apartment of considerable size, formed partly by the taking away of the staircase by which the females used to proceed to chapel and the new wing which joins their division with the chapel. It communicates also with the kitchen and the central passage leading to the males' house of correction.

This part of the prison is so much altered, that an officer who accompanied us at our last inspection had some difficulty in remembering exactly the previous construction of it. But whilst 2000*l.* has been thus expended, the master evil—that of association of large numbers of the worst class of prisoners anywhere to be found—remains the same; and in point of difficulty of inspection, objectionable construction, and intricacy of arrangement, we believe that this prison has few equals.

We may further add, that these costly alterations have been made without any plan thereof having been previously submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval, in accordance with the provisions of the 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, s. 12, which enacts that it shall not be lawful to enlarge any prison until a plan of the intended additions thereunto shall have been sent to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and until the Secretary of State shall have subscribed a certificate, approving of such plan.

The number of prisoners in confinement in this prison at the date of our last inspection was 221, viz., 174 males and 47 females, as follows:—

——	House of Correction.		Giltspur-street Prison.		Total.		Grand Total, Males and Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Convicted felons . . .	115	16	..	..	115	16	131
Convicted misdemeanants .	19	8	..	..	19	8	27
Summary convictions . .	..	..	32	21	32	21	53
Vagrants	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Remanded	..	..	8	1	8	1	9
	..	..	..	..	174	47	221

For details respecting these prisoners, as to their ages, offences, sentences, &c., we refer to Return (B.), annexed to this Report.

The number of prisoners committed to this prison—

	House of Correction.		Giltspur-street Prison.		Total.		Grand Total, Males and Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In 1842 .	248	50	488	156	736	206	942
In 1843 .	208	29	406	134	614	163	777
In 1844 .	335	127	452	143	787	270	1057

The number in confinement—

	House of Correction.		Giltspur-street Prison.		Total.		Grand Total, Males and Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In 1842 .	248	50	3154	1109	3402	1159	4561
In 1843 .	208	29	1644	533	1852	562	2414
In 1844 .	335	127	1560	384	1885	511	2396

The two foregoing tables show the number of prisoners committed to, and the number of prisoners confined in, this prison in the course of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844. It will be

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Giltspur Street Compter.

observed that, during the former of these years, of 4561 prisoners in confinement only 942 were committed to the prison. But during the latter year 1057 were committed out of 2396 in confinement. This great difference in the numbers committed during these years arises from the night charges being no longer sent to this prison, but committed to the police station-houses. The law enacting this change came into operation on the 12th July, 1842; and the following table shows the proportion of prisoners committed to those in confinement during the years ending Michaelmas:—

	Prisoners Confined.	Prisoners Committed.	Relative Proportion.
In 1842 .	4561	942	1 to 4·8
In 1843 .	2414	777	1 to 3·2
In 1844 .	2396	1057	1 to 2·3

From these returns, also, the striking fact will be observed, that the commitments to the house of correction during the last year have nearly been double those of the previous year, viz.—

	Committed to House of Correction.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
In 1842 .	208	29	237
In 1843 .	335	127	462

The greatest number in confinement at any one time during the years—

	House of Correction.		Giltspur-street Prison.		Total.		Grand Total, Males and Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1842	151	23	44	12	195	35	230
1843	151	19	33	17	184	36	220
1844	153	36	41	21	194	57	251

The least number in confinement at any one time during the years—

	House of Correction.		Giltspur-street Prison.		Total.		Grand Total, Males and Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1842	96	11	8	3	104	14	118
1843	93	13	9	2	102	15	117
1844	92	7	4	4	96	11	107

The daily average number in confinement during the years—

	House of Correction.		Giltspur-street Prison.		Total.		Grand Total, Males and Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1842	123	16	19	9	142	25	167
1843	125	16	20	7	145	23	168
1844	119	18	21	10	140	28	168

The most material alteration in the discipline of this prison, since our last Report, has been the appointment of a schoolmaster. He was engaged on the 2nd of April, 1845, at an annual salary of 75*l.*; but previous to that period no provision had been made for the secular instruction of the prisoners. His hours of attendance are from half-past 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening; and besides teaching the prisoners to read, write, and cipher, he will be required to assist in the prison generally in whatever duties may be appointed him by the governor and chaplain. We decidedly think that the wants of the prisoners in confinement in a gaol of this magnitude should have the undivided attention of a schoolmaster. The plan of instruction is to be in classes of from 20 to 30 at a time, arranged according to their degrees of proficiency. One class will contain those who can read the New Testament; another, those who cannot read at all, or very imperfectly. Another class will be those who can read well, and who are to be taught the simpler rules of arithmetic. The chaplain will also take prisoners from the classes of the schoolmaster for moral instruction: these he will converse with in the chapel, and they will be variously selected, according to circumstances; so that all the male prisoners will henceforth have the advantage of moral and mental instruction. But as yet no schoolmistress has been appointed to afford instruction to the female prisoners: they continue to depend

on the precarious chance, and illegal practice, of one prisoner teaching another; and thus it is likely that they will receive no instruction at all. We found the female prisoners not sufficiently supplied with Bibles and Prayer Books in their wards, and those that were within their reach were much torn, and in a discreditable condition. The matron says that it is quite impossible to keep the books in good condition; for between the carelessness of the women, and the children getting them to play with, they very soon become torn and defaced. It is said that they always receive Bibles, &c., when they express a desire to have them; but we submit that Bibles and Prayer Books ought always to be at their disposal, without the necessity of any special request to obtain them; and stringent measures should be adopted to prevent the books from being torn and destroyed. The male prisoners are much more plentifully supplied with Bibles and Prayer Books, and they take better care of them than the females do. Few prisons possess a better lending library than Giltspur-street Compter, either for extent or excellency of selection, as may be seen by referring to Return (C.), appended to this Report. It will be observed that, besides the supply of Bibles, Prayer Books, and school books, it contains no less than 220 volumes.

The chaplain performs Divine service every morning, which commences about 10 minutes to 9 o'clock and finishes at half-past 9. On Sundays a sermon is preached, generally after the morning service. The chaplain frequently goes round the prison, and admonishes the inmates, sometimes collectively, at other times privately and alone. He is also every day engaged in giving moral and religious instruction and advice; and for this purpose he collects the prisoners into classes, and for the sake of quietness and convenience takes them into the chapel. We had not the satisfaction, at either of our last inspections, of meeting the chaplain; and as he keeps his register locked up during the present confused state of the prison, caused by the alterations, we have not the opportunity of recording any instances of marked moral amendment produced by his labours; and so long as the present vicious association of prisoners is continued, we do not look for much satisfactory moral change.

Mr. Macmurdo, the medical officer of this prison, although an hospital surgeon, and engaged in extensive private practice, pays much attention to his prison duties. The satisfactory results of his practice will be best understood by reference to the following Return, exhibiting the sanatory condition of the prison during the last three years.

The number of cases of slight indisposition (not being infirmary cases)—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 .	388	90	478
In 1843 .	328	76	404
In 1844 .	448	95	543

The number of infirmary cases—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 .	94	50	144
In 1843 .	120	20	140
In 1844 .	103	14	117

The number of deaths—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1842 .	2	..	2
In 1843 .	5	..	5
In 1844 .	..	..	..

It will be observed, from these returns, that during the last year there were no deaths, and only 117 infirmary cases out of a gaol population of 2396. Mr. Macmurdo considers the site of the prison healthy; and the cases of indisposition that have occurred are of so ordinary a character, as not to merit any particular notice.

At a late inspection of this prison we observed about half-a-dozen female prisoners committed for breaking windows at the Mansion House: they were associated with about as many more of a kindred spirit, who were committed for other offences. The whole party was comfortably placed beside a cheerful fire, with as much needlework supplied as would serve to keep them in amusement. We were induced to inquire how many were committed for a similar offence during the past year; when the number turned out to be no less than 92 for the year ending 7th April, 1845; of which number, during the same period, 21 have been committed a second time for the same offence. These facts need no comment; they manifestly prove that the discipline in force in the Giltspur-street Prison is not corrective, and that it does not deter; on the contrary, we think that they afford plain proof that a comfortable asylum within the walls of this prison may for a season be obtained by breaking the windows of the chief magistrate of the City of London. We submit that an imprisonment which admits of an unrestrained association among a dozen females in whom all sense of shame and virtue may have ceased, has nothing in it penal, and nothing to deter from the commission of future depredations. We believe that an imprisonment, to be corrective, must

disallow of mutual contamination and sympathy, and must afford time and opportunity for the prisoner to reflect on his or her career of guilt,—the inevitable consequences of that career, if persevered in—the favourable anticipations, if it be departed from; and when thus predisposed for the reception of moral counsel, it is then that the well-timed exertions of the chaplain will have the most marked success. But what we contend for is, that the arrangement which separates completely, by day and by night, prisoner from prisoner, is the only discipline from which we can reasonably expect such desirable results.

The house-of-correction male prisoners have, on an average, about 20 minutes for exercise after each meal, which is taken in the chief court yard of their department of the prison. It is painful to witness from 120 to 130 of the most hardened depredators which this metropolis can produce, leaning against the walls, and lounging about during this period, or collecting into bands, doubtless corrupting each other, and laying their schemes for future and more secure depredations; and in this they are not prevented, if they do not make an undue noise. That this is the case, we had most satisfactory proof at a late inspection. We went among the prisoners immediately after dinner, but before they had retired from the dining-room, and asked each prisoner if he had any complaints to offer. Only one prisoner stood up to make a complaint; but after they had retired from the dining-room to the exercising yards they collected together into bands, and without doubt concocted and matured their schemes of complaints, so that no fewer than seven prisoners came to us, one after another, to offer complaints, and who professed that they were ready also to bring their fellow prisoners as witnesses to substantiate their statements.

It will serve no useful purpose, however, to detail these complaints here, as they are nearly all alike, of too trivial a character, and in point of validity very doubtful. One prisoner, for instance, confined for want of sureties to keep the peace, preferred a complaint against the officer for refusing to give him writing paper to communicate with his friends. This prisoner positively stated that he had asked for writing paper almost daily; that it had been as often promised, but had not been supplied. Whereas the evidence of three turnkeys (G. E. E., J. S., and W. S.) tended to prove that each of these officers has repeatedly supplied the prisoner (J. C.) with writing paper; and two of his fellow prisoners state that they have written letters for him six times. It would appear, then, that this prisoner's alleged complaint is a deliberate falsehood. One other example will serve to illustrate the complaint of the remaining six prisoners. H. M. complained that G. S., the officer, had thrice refused to weigh his food when requested by the prisoner to do so, but acknowledged that on six other occasions he has had his food weighed, and each time it was found deficient, which was in each case made up. The officer has no distinct remembrance how often he may have weighed the prisoner's provisions, or how often he may have refused; but he recollects distinctly doing both several times, excusing himself for not weighing the food by alleging that it was changed between H. M. and some other prisoner—a very frequent practice among the expert thieves in confinement in this prison. A plot is generally formed between two or three of the prisoners before entering the dining-room, and, agreeably to the arrangements entered into, a portion of the rations of one prisoner is adroitly conveyed over to another, when the party with the reduced provisions requests in the public dining-room to have them weighed, which is generally granted, and the provisions, if found deficient, are always made up. Sometimes, however, the prisoners request to have their provisions weighed without being changed or diminished in any way, for no other reason, to use the expression of an officer, "*than to cause a laugh.*" A scene of this kind occurred in our presence at the period of our last inspection. A prisoner asked to have his potatoes weighed, which we caused to be done, and they were found *full weight;* but the circumstance manifestly caused much excitement and satisfaction among the assembled prisoners. We submit that a discipline which allows such scenes as these to occur within the walls of a prison is highly objectionable, and worse than useless; it not only divests a just imprisonment of its penal character, but offers unwarrantable facilities to those who are deeply skilled in crime to corrupt and bring down to their own level those who may be better disposed and less criminal, but who are compelled to be their constant associates. We found, for instance, that each of the six prisoners who complained respecting their provisions were old and well-known thieves, and ring-leaders in these combined schemes to infringe the prison discipline in which they had been detected, and not one of them had been confined less than thrice in the dark cell; some of them as often as five and six times; and each of them had been several times committed to the prison. In short, they were the worst prisoners in the gaol; and it is lamentable to contemplate the scope and opportunity they have of extending their dangerous influence in the Giltspur-street Prison. But whilst we express our unqualified opinion as to the inefficiency of the principle and details of the discipline in force in this prison, we do not attach any blame to the governor or subordinate officers; on the contrary, we believe the governor to be zealous in the discharge of his arduous duties, and that he maintains as great a degree of order as can reasonably be expected, considering the desperate class of characters he has to control, with the inadequate means at his disposal. During the past year there have been 378 punishments awarded for infringements of prison discipline, the number of commitments in the same period being 1057, consequently, the proportion of punishments is 1 to nearly every 3 prisoners committed; or, if we take the number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the same year, the proportion will be 1 to every 6 prisoners confined. We refer to Return (D), annexed to this Report, for the details of these punishments, from which it will be noticed that the offences for which they were inflicted are a fair sample of the returns usually obtained, and such as might be expected from gaols managed on the association system of discipline: such as "assaulting a fellow prisoner," "throwing a fellow prisoner's cap down the water-closet," "throwing water upon a fellow prisoner," "fighting," "refusing to go into his ward, and resisting officer," "taking hold of a fellow

prisoner indecently," &c. There has been no corporal punishment during the last year, except in the case of one boy, who received 10 strokes with a birch rod.

When the prisoners are confined in the dark cells they do not know how long they may be detained therein, the close confinement depending in some measure upon their showing signs of contrition; but upon no occasion does the governor detain a prisoner in solitary confinement longer than three days, as the law directs, without a special order from the visiting alderman. Occasionally, the prisoner's conduct is exceedingly violent under this kind of punishment, as we had occasion to notice at our last inspection. We heard a loud noise proceeding from a distant part of the prison, which, upon inquiry, we found to be caused by a male prisoner singing at the highest pitch of his voice in one of the refractory cells. We have to remark that these cells are very deficient in ventilation, there being only a few small holes for the admission of air over the doors; but no provision is made for a current of fresh air to pass through the cells, and, consequently, those that were occupied we found to be close, and manifestly unwholesome.

Each department of the prison is cleaned by the prisoners therein confined. Those sentenced to imprisonment, but not with hard labour, are required to clean their portion of the prison, to pick oakum, to saw and chop wood, and to tie it up into bundles. The wood-room adjoins the oakum-room in the males' house of correction, and at the period of our inspection we found five prisoners thus employed. They are required to saw, chop, and tie up, 300 bundles per day, or 60 bundles per prisoner: this wood is for the supply of this prison, Newgate, the Mansion House, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as well as several of the private houses of the aldermen, for which an adequate remuneration is received.

The scale of tread-wheel labour in force at present is 8602 feet of ascent per diem, accomplished by 48 steps per minute, having $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches to each step. And the period of labour is from half-past 6 o'clock, A.M. till half-past 5, P.M., except from 8 till a quarter past 9, A.M., which is the time alloted for chapel and breakfast, and from 1 to 2, the dinner hour.

The quantity of oakum required to be picked by each prisoner is 3 lbs. per diem, with $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. less for each time they may be in attendance at school.

One man shaves the prisoners in the house of correction and the misdemeanants. Another prisoner shaves those confined in the Giltspur-street Prison.

The labour that the female prisoners are required to perform is, making, mending, and washing the prison linen, cleaning their department of the prison, and picking oakum. Those sentenced to imprisonment, without hard labour, are only required to do needlework and cleaning. The drying-room situated in this part of the prison was, when we inspected it, so hot, close, and oppressive, that we felt much inconvenience from remaining in it even for a few minutes. Were means devised to obtain a current of air to pass through, we believe it would be found more efficient as a drying-room, and certainly more conducive to the health and comfort of the prisoners who are compelled to work in it.

The prisoners receive a bath on admission, and once every month afterwards. A foot-pail is supplied every week; and they are required to wash their hands and face every morning before breakfast. The whole prison is cleansed every morning, and, as the water is from the main, the supply is abundant; but whilst the condition of this prison and of the prisoners as to cleanliness has nothing in it especially deserving of censure, there is as little to praise. When we consider the discipline by which it is managed, and the large numbers of prisoners working, eating, sleeping, exercising, and mixing to a certain extent promiscuously with each other, and the whole confined to so small a space in the middle of this large city, we are not surprised that the Giltspur-street Compter should not have attained that state of order and cleanliness, which is observable in prisons conducted upon better principles.

The prison bedding we found to be sufficient and of good quality. Unconvicted prisoners, and those summarily convicted, as well as those in confinement for want of sureties, are allowed to wear the prison clothing if they wish. Those summarily convicted with hard labour, being sent to the house of correction, come under the discipline of that department of the prison, and, consequently, are required to wear the prison clothing. Only those prisoners who are remanded for further examination are allowed to purchase their own food, but they seldom do so. During the last year only one person (E. C.) has been detected introducing a prohibited article (tobacco) into the prison; he was taken before a magistrate, admonished, and discharged.

There are no rules relative to the conduct and treatment of prisoners hung up in any part of the prison, which is an infringement of the 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 12 and 13, which enacts—

"That the Court of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London shall, and they are hereby required, from time to time, to cause copies of so much of the rules of each prison as relates to the treatment and conduct of prisoners confined therein to be printed in legible characters, and to be fixed up in conspicuous parts of the prison, so that every prisoner may be enabled to have access thereto."

The Gaol Committee of Aldermen are regular in their attendance, and pay adequate attention to their prison duties: they generally come two together. The rota is appointed at the election of every Lord Mayor.

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments, terms of imprisonment, ages, states of instruction, health, punishments, dietary, clothing and bedding, and expenses, we refer to Return (E.) annexed to this Report.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Giltspur Street Compter.

APPENDIX (A).

New Compter.—Report to the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, from the Committee in relation to Gaols. Presented 6th May, 1845.

GIBBS, *Mayor.*

Tuesday the 6th day of May, 1845, and in the Eighth year of the reign of Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, &c.

The Committee of the whole Court in relation to the gaols of the City did this day deliver into this Court a Report in writing under their hands, for measures to be taken to purchase ground adjoining Newgate, for the erection of a New Compter; which was read.

Resolved, that the consideration of the said Report be adjourned; and it is ordered that the same be printed, and a copy thereof sent to every member of this Court.

MEREWETHER.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

WE your Committee in relation to Gaols do certify that we have reviewed the proceedings some time since taken by your Honourable Court and this Committee, for the purpose of improving the Giltspur-street Compter and House of Correction, or of providing a new site for it; and we find that a deputation was appointed to inspect the prison in the year 1837, who reported that a separation of the prisoners and a classification of them might be effected in the prison; and the plans were proposed and adopted for that purpose, under on order of the court of the 16th January, 1838.

In the following year (May 7th, 1839), it was referred to your committee to take such steps as might be requisite, during the then crowded state of the male side of that prison; in pursuance of which reference, directions were given on the 22d November, to the clerk of the works to consider of further alterations, and in the mean time some temporary changes were made in the prison.

On the 17th March, 1840, the new rules and regulations for prisoners transmitted by the Secretary of State under the then recent Act of Parliament were adopted and approved; and on the 28th September following, the clerk of the works laid before the Committee a plan for further alterations in the prison.

On the 8th of December, 1840, a further reference was made to your Committee, to consider the state of Giltspur-street Compter, and what means should be adopted to render it fit for the accommodation of the prisoners, according to the requirements of the legislature, either by repairing or altering the present prison.

In the following year (November 20th), on a letter from the Secretary of State relative to ventilation and warmth for prisoners in solitary confinement, it was referred to the clerk of the works, to consider what was requisite to effect those objects.

In the beginning of the year 1842, on a recommendation from the Secretary of State that provision should be made for a schoolmaster, it was on the 8th February referred by the Court of Alderman to this Committee to inspect the prison, and consider whether any and what alterations should be made; who met there on the 17th of May following, and inspected various plans for its improvement, including the increase of the number of cells, and the means of employing the prisoners in labour; and on the 21st of May we received a report and estimate from the clerk of the works at the sum of 7000*l.*

That on the 24th of the same month, your Committee, in consequence of a suggestion that the Governors of Christ's Hospital were desirous to treat for the site of the Compter, requested a conference with them on the subject; and on the 4th June following, were attended by the president and treasurer, who stated that the hospital wished to purchase that site; at which conference the area of the Compter within the walls, was stated at 21,400 superficial feet, and of the Fleet prison, within the walls, at 43,000 feet.

The Committee requested the late Sir Matthew Wood to see Sir James Graham, and endeavour to ascertain whether the government were willing to sell the site of the Fleet prison to the corporation, and also to communicate with the chairman of the City Lands Committee on the subject generally, with a view to a conference with that Committee.

That on the 29th of June, in the same year, Sir Matthew Wood reported to the Committee that he had seen Sir James Graham, who referred him to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, upon which the Remembrancer was instructed to write to them accordingly; and the wish of the governors of Christ's Hospital was also communicated to the City Lands Committee.

In the month of November following, an application was made by the Markets Committee to be informed whether any part of Farringdon Market would be required for a prison; to which, at that time, your Committee were unable to give an answer.

In January following (1843), your Committee directed the clerk of the works to inquire whether property adjoining the Compter was likely to be procured for enlarging that prison; who on the 28th of that month reported that it might be procured at an expense of about 10,000*l.* And your Committee, having inspected plans of the property, referred it to the clerk of the works to negotiate for the same, who on the 13th March was heard with reference to the properties, and ordered to report on the areas of the Compter, the proposed addition thereto, Warwick-square, Farringdon-market, and the late Fleet Prison.

The clerk of the works reported the contents of them respectively on the 18th March; which having been considered by the Committee, they, on the whole, recommended that Giltspur-street Compter should be enlarged under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64; and that measures should be taken accordingly.

This report was agreed to by the Court of Alderman on the 28th March, 1843; and the Lord Mayor was requested to lay a copy of the same before the Court of Common Council, which was done accordingly on the 30th March; and it was referred to the City Lands Committee to consider the report, with power to confer with this Committee thereon.

Your Committee, on the 22nd April, requested a conference with the City Lands Committee; and on the 29th of that month, held such conference, when the plans were inspected.

On the 6th May, 1843, this Committee proceeded to consider the matter further, and were of opinion the most desirable plan would be to enlarge the prison as proposed; and directed Mr. Young, the acting clerk of the works, to negociate for the purchase of the property, after the consent of the City Lands Committee should be obtained; copies of which resolution were sent to that Committee.

On the 24th June, 1843, the Court of Aldermen referred it to your Committee to view the Giltspur-street Prison; and having from time to time considered the state of the same, your Committee, on the

20th January, 1844, ordered the clerk of the works to prepare a plan and elevation for three new courts, and the erection of a new compter for females and boys on the site of the late Fleet Prison.

On the 24th February, 1844, the former proceedings for enlarging the Compter, were taken into consideration, and the clerk of the works was directed to proceed in the negotiation for the purchase of the premises.

On the 13th April following, a further conference was requested with the City Lands Committee as to the enlargement or removal of the Compter, which was held on the 11th May following, when it was proposed, instead of enlarging the Giltspur-street Compter, to endeavour to obtain the site of the late Fleet Prison, and to dispose of the site of the Giltspur-street Prison to Christ's Hospital; and it was recommended to the Court of Alderman to authorize the Committee to enter into a negociation with the Government for the site of the Fleet Prison, instead of proceeding with the proposed enlargement of the Comptor; and this recommendation having been reported to the Court on the 14th May last, they agreed therewith, and authorized this Committee to confer with the Government accordingly.

On the 18th May last, the consideration of the reference was adjourned till the clerk of the works should be ready with the plans formerly ordered.

On the 1st of June last, the Committee received a communication from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests that they were about recommending the sale of the Fleet Prison, and were ready to receive and consider any offer for the same; and the previous correspondence and proceedings being considered, the Committee requested a conference with Sir James Graham upon the subject.

In consequence of which, a conference took place on the 14th of June last, and a correspondence was opened with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, which was reported to the Court of Aldermen on the 23rd July, 1844.

The site of the late Fleet Prison having been lately purchased by the Corporation of London, we your Committee renewed the consideration of what has been from time to time required by the Secretary of State for the city prisons, and also the emergencies which have from time to time arisen; and we are decidedly of opinion that it is indispensably necessary that prompt and decisive measures should be immediately taken for securing such increased accommodation for prisoners under sentence as will be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Acts of Parliament with respect to the classification and employment of the prisoners.

We have therefore reconsidered all the plans which have been heretofore suggested, as well as a new plan and fresh information which have also been laid before us by the clerk of the city's works; and have also sought a conference with the chairman of tne City Lands Committee upon this subject.

From the inquiries we have been enabled to make, we have reason to believe that the governors of Christ's Hospital are still desirous of purchasing the site of Giltspur-street Comptor, consisting of 22,941 feet, for which they propose to give, foot by foot, the same price as will be required for any other site for the prison.

We further find that the only property adjoining the Compter, which can be obtained, consists of 8700 feet, to be procured at not less than the probable cost of 15,000*l*. And that, even if such site were obtained and added to the present prison, it would be totally inadequate for the purposes required, and must necessarily be confined with a high blank wall on the side next Christ's Hospital. Under these circumstances, we decidedly recommend this site should be abandoned.

We have considered the site of the late Fleet Prison, and we find that it contains only 43,600 superficial feet, which will be inadequate for the required purposes; and we are further satisfied that a situation adjoining Newgate (proved by long experience to be salubrious) is far preferable with reference to the health of the prisoners.

We have therefore looked for a site contiguous to Newgate; and we find that there is a space between Newgate and Warwick-lane and the Sessions House, consisting of 54,200 square superficial feet, which can be obtained.

We therefore recommend that, without delay, steps should be taken to obtain this site, under the powers and provisions of the Act 4th Geo. IV., before alluded to.

Dated this seventeenth day of March, 1845.

Thos. Wood.
John Johnson.
Thos. Farncomb.
J. Musgrove.
Wm. Magnay.

RETURN (B).

TURN of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the House of Correction and the Giltspur-street Prison, on the 7th of April, 1845, specifying the Number in each Ward, under the following Heads:—

No. of the Ward.	Initials.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	If previously convicted, and how often.
			Males, House of Correction.			
1	J. S.	22	Felony	1 year	10 June, 1844	
	J. W.	45	Forging and uttering	2 years	8 April, ,,	Once.
	G. J.	20	Felony	1 year	25 Nov., ,,	
	L. P.	17	,,	6 calendar months	,, ,,	
	J. J.	17	Picking pockets	1 year	8 April, ,,	
	T. S.	20	Felony	1 month	1 April, 1845	
	W. A.	24	,,	4 calendar months	6 January, ,,	
	W. B.	17	,,	1 year	21 October, 1844	
	G. S.	25	,,	6 calendar months	16 Dec., ,,	
	G. J.	22	,,	1 year	3 March, 1845	
	W. K.	23	,,	9 calendar months	,, ,,	
	J. D.	17	,,	6 calendar months	3 Feb., ,,	

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

No. of the Ward.	Initials.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	If previously convicted, and how often.
			MALES, HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*continued.*			
No. 2	J. N.	19	Felony	1 year	6 May, 1844	
	J. W.	19	,,	,,	18 June, ,,	Once.
	J. B.	30	,,	,,	16 Sept., ,,	
	D. W.	19	,,	,,	19 August, ,,	
	C. A.	22	Embezzlement	,,	6 January, 1845	
	W. C.	17	Felony	9 calendar months	21 October, 1844	
	J. H.	22	,,	6 calendar months	,, ,,	
	H. S.	26	,,	,, ,,	3 March, 1845	
	W. McD.	29	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	
	J. T.	23	,,	3 calendar months	3 Feb., ,,	
	J. D.	25	,,	9 calendar months	19 August, 1844	Once.
	W. H.	47	Embezzlement	1 year	6 January, 1845	
No. 3	J. G.	22	Forging and uttering	2 years	1 January, 1844	
	R. B.	25	Felony	1 year	1 July, ,,	
	E. H.	17	,,	,,	19 August, ,,	
	W. E.	39	,,	2 years	16 Dec., ,,	
	J. S.	30	Burglary	1 year	,, ,,	
	G. S.	25	Felony	6 calendar months	,, ,,	
	J. F.	28	Embezzlement	,, ,,	16 January, ,,	
	J. D.	17	Felony	,, ,,	25 Nov., ,,	
	W. S.	19	,,	1 year	11 May, 1845	Once.
	J. J.	25	Burglary	,,	16 Sept., 1844	
	G. A.	14	Felony	9 calendar months	25 Nov., ,,	
	G. A.	14	Burglary	1 year	3 Feb., 1845	
	R. B.	36	Felony	3 calendar months	3 March, ,,	
No. 4	J. S.	29	,,	1 year	16 Sept., 1844	Once.
	W. A.	21	,,	,,	3 Feb., 1845	
	T. C.	23	,,	,,	16 Sept., 1844	
	W. D.	21	,,	6 calendar months	6 January, 1845	
	H. L.	19	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	
	D. B.	14	,,	9 calendar months	25 Nov., 1844	
	W. L.	33	,,	4 calendar months	6 January, 1845	
	W. L.	22	,,	3 calendar months	3 Feb., ,,	
	J. F.	19	,,	2 years	8 April, ,,	Once.
	J. W.	27	,,	1 year	3 Feb., ,,	
	D. B.	26	,,	3 calendar months	3 March, ,,	
	J. C.	17	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 5	T. C.	39	Felony	2 years	27 Nov., 1843	
	J. W.	36	,,	,,	,, ,,	
	E. S.	39	,,	1 year	8 April, 1844	
	R. W.	30	,,	,,	1 July, ,,	
	J. W.	28	,,	,,	,, ,,	
	H. C.	22	Misdemeanor	6 calendar months	25 Nov., ,,	
	H. J.	45	Felony	,,	6 January, 1845	
	G. J.	24	,,	,,	16 Dec., 1844	
	C. P.	22	Forging and uttering	2 years	3 Feb., 1845	
	R. A.	33	Embezzlement	3 calendar months	3 March, ,,	
	J. F.	33	Felony	6 calendar months	16 Dec., 1844	
	T. J.	17	Burglary	1 year	3 March, 1845	
No. 6	H. A.	45	Forging and uttering	2 years	8 April, 1844	
	G. L.	18	Felony	1 year	,, ,,	
	C. P.	17	,,	9 calendar months	21 Oct., ,,	
	H. G. A.	32	,,	2 years	10 June, ,,	
	J. D.	23	Embezzlement	1 year	19 August, ,,	
	R. G.	50	Felony	,,	16 Dec., ,,	Once.
	B. L.	44	Forging and uttering	2 years	6 January, 1845	
	H. C.	42	Felony	1 year	,, ,,	
	C. P.	23	,,	3 calendar months	3 March, ,,	
	T. J.	17	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	
	J. H.	21	Forgery	2 years	21 Oct., 1844	
Long Yard, No. 1	J. W.	18	Felony	3 calendar months	3 Feb., 1845	
	G. G.	18	,,	9 calendar months	25 Nov., 1844	
	T. G.	21	,,	,, ,,	23 Nov., ,,	
No. 2	J. C.	20	,,	,, ,,	3 March, ,,	
	W. A.	17	,,	3 calendar months	,, ,,	
	H. M.	19	,,	6 calendar months	25 Nov., ,,	
No. 3	..	..	..	..	..	
No. 4	T. S.	20	Felony	1 year	21 October, ,,	
	J. W.	22	Misdemeanor	1 month	1 April, 1845	
	J. S.	13	,,	,,	,, ,,	
No. 5	G. H.	13	Felony	1 year	16 Dec., 1844	
	J. B.	15	,,	6 calendar months	14 Feb., 1845	

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

No. of the Ward.	Initials.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	If previously convicted, and how often.
			MALES, HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*continued.*			
	R. H.	15	Felony	6 calendar months	14 Feb., 1845	
No. 6	J. J.	19	,,	1 year	,, ,,	
	T. J.	21	,,	4 calendar months	3 Feb., ,,	
	T. W.	19	,,	6 calendar months	,, ,,	
No. 7	J. S.	18	,,	,, ,,	3 March, ,,	
	C. W.	19	,,	3 calendar months	,, ,,	
	D. B.	17	,,	6 calendar months	,, ,,	
No. 8	C. H.	20	,,	1 year	16 Sept., 1844	Twice.
	J. C.	18	,,	6 calendar months	6 January, 1845	
	L. M.	19	,,	9 calendar months	16 Sept., 1844	Once.
No. 9	S. P.	19	Burglary	,, ,,	21 Sept., ,,	
	S. K.	17	Felony	6 calendar months	14 Feb., 1845	
	W. C.	18	,,	,, ,,	6 January, ,,	Once.
No. 10	..	..	..	..	..	
Lower Infirmary	J. C. R.	45	Forging and uttering	2 years	23 October, 1843	
	F. A.	22	Embezzlement	,,	21 August, ,,	
	J. M.	50	Felony	18 calendar months	21 October, ,,	
	J. McG.	22	Embezzlement	,, ,,	,, ,,	
	J. T.	35	,,	1 year	8 April, 1844	
	J. H.	44	Felony	6 calendar months	25 Nov., ,,	
	J. D.	20	Embezzlement	1 year	6 January, 1845	
	W. S.	19	Felony	,,	25 Nov., 1844	
	J. G.	17	,,	9 calendar months	6 January, 1845	
	S. K.	33	Threatening letter	1 year	3 Feb., ,,	
	W. E.	39	Felony	2 years	16 Dec., 1844	
Upper Infirmary	T. R.	..	..	..	..	
	R. V.	21	Embezzlement	2 years	8 May, 1843	
	A. D.	20	Felony	1 year	16 Sept, 1844	
	G. M.	32	Burglary	2 years	21 August, ,,	
	W. B.	19	Felony	1 year	8 April, ,,	
	J. McC.	28	Vagrancy	14 days	31 March, 1845	
	W. P.	40	Felony	1 year	19 March, ,,	
Dark Cells	J. C.	20	,,	6 calendar months	6 January, ,,	
	J. N.	16	,,	1 year	,, ,,	
North Ward	H. W.	22	Misdemeanor	1 year	8 April, 1844	
	J. T.	23	,,	,,	16 Sept., ,,	
	J. H.	28	,,	6 calendar months	25 Nov., ,,	
	E. B.	25	,,	1 year	6 January, 1845	
	J. Q.	26	Assault	6 calendar months	3 March, ,,	
	T. S.	32	Vagrancy	1 month	26 Feb., ,,	Once.
	G. D.	37	,,	14 days	29 March, ,,	
	J. H.	12	Felony	1 month	1 April, ,,	
	W. McL.	18	,,	3 months	31 March ,,	
	R. H. S.	27	Misdemeanor	9 calendar months	3 March, ,,	
	J. M.	60	Vagrancy	14 days	5 April, ,,	
	C. H.	12	Felony	3 months	2 April, ,,	Once.
North Slips, No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	
No. 2	J. H.	18	Felony	3 months	28 March, ,,	Once.
	W. S.	19	,,	1 year	25 Nov., 1844	
	D. G.	19	Misdemeanor	6 calendar months	11 March, 1845	
No. 3	H. C.	40	Leaving his family	3 calendar months	20 Feb., ,,	
	J. B.	25	Vagrancy	1 month	19 March, ,,	
	J. L.	60	,,	14 days	1 April, ,,	

Total Males. 134

			FEMALES, HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND GILTSPUR-STREET PRISON.			
No. 1	E. B.	23	Felony	18 months	3 Feb., 1845	
	E. F.	25	,,	6 calendar months	,, ,,	
	M. S.	40	,,	4 calendar months	,, ,,	
	L. D.	15	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	
	M. A. S.	16	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	
	E. T.	30	Counterfeit coin	6 calendar months	25 Nov., 1844	
	A. J.	26	Felony	,, ,,	21 October, ,,	
	M. A. N.	22	,,	12 months	1 July, ,,	
	M. R.	22	,,	9 calendar months	16 Sept., ,,	
	E. J.*	17	,,	1 year	8 April, ,,	
	A. B.	18	,,	3 calendar months	3 March, ,,	

* Discharged 7 April.

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

No. of the Ward.	Initials.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	If previously convicted, and how often.
	FEMALES, HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND GILTSPUR-STREET PRISON—*continued.*					
Infirmary, No. 2	E. R.	30	Felony	1 year.	25 Nov., 1844	
	M. K.	52	,,	6 calendar months	3 Feb., 1845	
	M. A. F.	20	Breaking windows	2 months	10 March, ,,	
	L. T.	21	Threats	Sureties for 1 year	28 June, 1844	Once.
No. 3	G. D.	34	Forgery	2 years	8 April, ,,	
	L. S.	35	,,	,,	,, ,,	
	S. G.	59	Against Customs	Fine 100*l.*	2 Dec., ,,	
No. 4	J. P.	19	Breaking windows	2 months	7 March, 1845	
	A. E.	27	,, ,,	,,	8 March, ,,	
	A. W.	24	,, ,,	,,	10 March, ,,	
	E. W.	33	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	
	E. W.	20	,, ,,	,,	13 January, ,,	
	C. W.	36	Vagrancy	3 months	29 January, ,,	
	M. A. E.	19	Breaking windows	2 months	14 March, ,,	
	J. K.	20	,, ,,	1 month	12 March, ,,	
	A. L.	17	Threats	3 months' sureties	27 January, ,,	
	A. L.	24	,,	12 months' sureties	20 July, 1844	
	M. R.	18	Drunk	14 days	5 April, ,,	
	S. P.	18	Abusive conduct	,,	,, ,,	
Front North side, No. 1	L. J.	20	Threats	2 years' sureties	4 May, ,,	Once.
	M. A. B.	25	,,	12 months' sureties	15 August, ,,	
	S. R.	24	Assault	,, ,,	19 Nov., ,,	
	T. S.	28	Threats	6 months' sureties	4 April, 1845	
No. 2	M. B.	24	,,	,, ,,	2 March, ,,	
	E. M.	17	Assault	For sessions	1 March, ,,	
	M. W.	20	,,	,,	,, ,,	
	M. A. V.	20	,,	,,	15 Feb., ,,	
	S. S.	27	Drunkenness	14 days	1 April, ,,	
	E. H.	45	,,	,,	5 April, ,,	
	H. C.	15	Misdemeanor	Remanded	2 April, ,,	
No. 3	A. S.	23	Threats	12 months' sureties	4 Dec., 1844	
	M. J.	34	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	
	M. A.	22	,,	6 months' sureties	14 Dec., ,,	
	A. B.	52	Assault	2 months	10 March, ,,	
	M. A. S.	69	Threats	12 months' sureties	14 January, 1845	
	A. Z.	59	Customs	6 months; fine 100*l.*	24 January ,,	

	Females.
Total House of Correction	24
Committed to Giltspur-street Prison	22
Remanded	1
Total	47

	GILTSPUR-STREET MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED AND REMANDED.					
Middle Yard, No. 1	J. W.	24	Threats	12 months' sureties	22 March, 1845	
	J. M.	15	,,	3 months' sureties	14 Feb., ,,	
	W. J.	15	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 2	T. F.	26	Against Excise	Fine 10*l.*	20 January, ,,	
	E. H.	18	Assault	2 months, or pay 5*l.*	29 March ,,	
	J. C.	26	,,	1 month	31 March, ,,	
No. 3	W. H.	40	Unlawfully plying for hire.	7 days, or pay 8*s.*	4 April, ,,	
	T. R.	18	Threats	6 months' sureties	21 Feb., ,,	
	J. C.	28	Assault	,, ,,	4 Dec., ,,	
No. 4	J. W.	27	,,	Sessions	8 March, ,,	
	J. J.	22	Threats	3 months' sureties	3 Feb., ,,	
	W. C.	22	Assault	2 months	11 March, ,,	
No. 5	W. H.	41	Against Customs	Fine 100*l.*	2 Sept., 1844	
	T. G.	55	Assault	Sessions	25 March, 1845	
	W. R.	19	Threats	12 months' sureties	16 Nov., 1844	
No. 6	L. V.	24	Against Customs	Fine 100*l.*	5 Feb., 1845	
	J. B.	40	,, ,,	,,	18 Feb., ,,	
	J. L.	30	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	
No. 7	C. K.	65	Assault	Sessions	14 March, ,,	
	C. K.	25	,,	,,	,, ,,	
	J. E.	40	Drunkenness	20 days, or pay 20*s.*	31 March, ,,	
No. 8	J. C.	34	Against Customs	Fine 100*l.*	12 Feb., ,,	
	G. S.	34	,, ,,	,,	13 Dec., 1844	
	R. F.	35	,, ,,	,,	12 Feb., 1845	
No. 9	S. C.	44	Threats	2 years' sureties	28 June, 1844	

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

No. of the Ward.	Initials.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	If previously convicted, and how often.
			GILTSPUR-STREET MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED AND REMANDED—*continued.*			
Front, No. 1	T. H.	22	Assault	7 days	1 April, 1845	
	J. B.	38	,,	20 days, or pay 20*s.*	,, ,,	
	M. D.	40	,,	Sessions	2 April, ,,	
No. 3	J. J.	15	Threats	3 months	14 Feb., ,,	
South Slips, No. 1	T. J.	21	Misdemeanor	Remanded	4 April, ,,	
	J. H.	18	Run apprentice	,,	3 April, ,,	
	H. P.	28	Felony	,,	2 April, ,,	
No. 2	C. H.	28	,,	,,	4 April, ,,	
No. 3	W. R.	19	Threats	12 months' sureties	16 Nov., 1844	Once.
	J. B.	17	Deserter	Removed to regiment.	29 March, ,,	
	J. H.	38	Felony	Remanded	24 March, ,,	
Front, No. 4	W. S.	13	,,	,,	28 March, ,,	
No. 5	M. S.	26	Drunkenness	,,	1 April, ,,	
No. 7	T. W.	18	Misdemeanor	,,	4 April, ,,	
Infirmary	W. G.	41	Against Customs	Fine 100*l.*	29 March, ,,	

	Males.
Committed	32
Remanded	8
Total	40

RETURN (C).

A RETURN of the CATALOGUE of BOOKS for the use of the Prisoners in the Giltspur Street Prison.

No.	Title of Books.	No.	Title of Books.
1	Abbadie on the Divinity of Christ	42	Bruised Reed
2	Abbott's Young Christian	43	Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress
3	Adams' Private Thoughts	44	Burder's Cottage Sermons
4	Addison's Papers	45	Byron's Narrative
5	Advice to a Young Christian	46	Campaigns of Wellington
6	Anecdotes: Holy Scriptures, vol. 1	47	Campbell's Journey to Lattakoo
7	——— Interpositions of Providence, vol. 2	48	——— Travels
		49	——— Voyages
8	——— Christian Graces, vol. 3	50	Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants, vol. 1
9	——— Christian Conduct, vol. 4		
10	——— Religious Tracts, vol. 5	51	Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants, vol. 2
11	——— Sunday Schools, vol. 6		
12	——— Christian Ministers, vol. 7	52	Christian Biography, vol. 1
13	——— Christian Missions, vol. 8	53	——— vol. 2
14	——— The Young, vol. 9	54	——— vol. 3
15	——— Social Life, vol. 10	55	——— vol. 4
16	——— Admonitions, vol. 11	56	——— vol. 5
17	——— vol. 12	57	——— vol. 6
18	——— Miscellaneous, vol. 13	58	——— vol. 7
19	Anson's Voyage	59	——— vol. 8
20	Ancient History	60	——— vol. 9
21	Baxter's Call	61	——— vol. 10
22	Beattie's Evidences	62	——— vol. 11
23	Beaufoy's Guide	63	——— vol. 12
24	Beauties of History	64	——— vol. 13
25	———	65	——— vol. 14
26	Belzoni's Travels	66	——— vol. 15
27	Bible Quadrupeds	67	——— vol. 16
28	Bingley's Travellers	68	Christmas Stories
29	——— Voyagers	69	Civil History of the Jews
30	——— Useful Knowledge, vol. 1	70	Columbus and his Times
31	——— vol. 2	71	Companion to the Bible
32	Biographical Sketches	72	Considerations for Young Men
33	Bolton's Four Last Things	73	Conversations of a Father and Children, vol. 1
34	Book of Birds		
35	——— Fishes	74	Conversations of a Father and Children, vol. 2
36	——— Reptiles		
37	——— Shells	75	Cottager's Monthly Visitor
38	Boston's Crook in the Lot	76	Crusaders, vol. 1
39	——— Fourfold State	77	——— vol. 2
40	Britons and Saxons	78	Days of Queen Mary
41	Brooks' Mute Christian	79	Descriptive Geography

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Giltspur Street Compter.

A Return of the Catalogue of Books for the use of the Prisoners in the Giltspur Street Prison—*continued.*

No.	Title of Books.	No.	Title of Books.
80	Doddridge's Rise and Progress	155	Miniature Commentary, vol. 3
81	Edwards on Redemption	156	Missionary Records, China, &c., vol. 1
82	Elements of General History.	157	——— vol. 2
83	England in the Sixteenth Century	158	——— India, vol. 3
84	Essay on the Stage	159	——— North America, vol. 4
85	Exposition on the Gospels		
86	Extracts from Travellers	160	——— North Countries, vol. 5
87	Faithful Servant		
88	Female Biography	161	——— Sandwich Islands, vol. 6
89	Hall's Contemplations, vol. 1		
90	——— vol. 2	162	——— Tahiti, &c., vol. 7
91	——— vol. 3	163	——— West Africa, vol. 8
92	Help to Zion's Travellers (Hall)	164	——— Indies, vol. 9
93	Hall's Voyage to Loo Choo	165	Modern History
94	Henry on Meekness	166	Narrative of the Plague
95	Heywood's Christ Displayed	167	Natural History of Reptiles, &c.
96	History of America, vol. 1	168	Nicholls' Help to the Bible
97	——— vol. 2	169	Old Sea Captain
98	——— England, vol. 1	170	Outlines of Sacred History
99	——— vol. 2	171	Paley's Evidences
100	——— France, vol. 1	172	——— Natural Theology
101	——— vol. 2	173	People of China
102	——— Scotland, vol. 1	174	Persian Fables
103	——— vol. 2	175	——— Stories
104	——— the Plague	176	Philosophy of Common Things
105	——— the Reformation, vol. 1	177	Prisoner's Manual
106	——— vol. 2	178	Readings in Biography
107	——— the Old and New Testaments	179	——— Poetry
108	Hone's Lives of Eminent Men, vol. 1	180	———
109	——— vol. 2	181	——— Prose
110	——— vol. 3	182	——— Science
111	Hopkins on the Covenants	183	Repentance Explained
112	——— Lord's Prayer	184	———
113	Horne's Commentary on the Psalms	185	Rites and Worship of the Jews
114	House I live in	186	Romaine's Discourses
115	Howe's Living Temple	187	———
116	——— Redeemer's Tears	188	Sailor's and Soldier's Christian Friend
117	Indians of North America	189	Seaman's Manual, vol. 1
118	Insect Transformations	190	——— vol. 2
119	Instruction	191	Selections for a Lending Library
120	Jesse's Gleanings	192	Seven Hundred Domestic Hints
121	Jesus showing Mercy	193	Shaw's Welcome
122	Jewell's Apology	194	Shipwrecks, &c.
123	Jones on the Trinity	195	Scott's Essays
124	Keith on Prophecy	196	——— Force of Truth
125	Law's Serious Call	197	Stanley on Birds, vol. 1
126	Learn to Die	198	——— vol. 2
127	Lessons on the Universe	199	Strickland's Tales and Stories, vol. 1
128	Lives of the British Reformers	200	——— vol. 2
129	Life of Columbus	201	Susan Carter
130	——— Captain Cook	202	Travels in Southern France
131	——— Jesus Christ	203	Trimmer's Roman History
132	——— Bishop Jewell	204	——— Sacred History, vol. 1
133	——— Sir Matthew Hale	205	——— vol. 2
134	——— Sir William Jones, vol. 1	206	——— vol. 3
135	——— vol. 2	207	——— vol. 4
136	——— Marlborough	208	——— vol. 5
137	——— Nelson	209	——— vol. 6
138	——— Mungo Park	210	Useful Knowledge
139	——— Felix Neff	211	Village Conversations on the Liturgy
140	Light in Darkness	212	Waterbury's Book for the Sabbath
141	Lollards	213	Walton's Lives
142	Manners and Customs of the Jews	214	Warr's Lectures on Pilgrim's Progress
143	Memoirs of the Rev. J. Newton	215	Watts' World to come
144	Middle Ages of England	216	Welcome to Affliction
145	Milner's Church History, vol. 1	217	West on the Atonement
146	——— vol. 2	218	Whole Duty of Man
147	——— vol. 3	219	Wilberforce's Practical View
148	——— vol. 4	220	Witherspoon on Regeneration
149	——— vol. 5		
150	——— vol. 6		*School Books.*
151	Milton's Paradise Lost		Mavor's Spelling Books
152	Minerals and Metals		Bibles
153	Miniature Commentary, vol. 1		
154	——— vol. 2		

RETURN (D).

1.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Giltspur Street Compter.

A RETURN of the Number of PUNISHMENTS for Offences against the Discipline of the Prison, from the 29th September, 1843, to the 29th September, 1844.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Locked up.
1843				
October 5	H. J.	18	For disobedience	24 hours.
6	G. N.	18	For refusing to work	,,
7	G. E.	35	For disorderly conduct in his cell after locking	,,
7	D. S.	18	For being disorderly	,,
9	J. S.	23	For refusing to work	,,
15	R. P.	18	For taking some gruel out of the pail	,,
15	T. G.	17	For misconduct in the dining-room	,,
17	J. S.	23	For refusing to work	48 hours.
20	W. M.	21	For skulking from his labour	24 hours.
22	S. S.	22	For misconduct and refusing to obey the matron	44 hours.
24	J. N.	18	For misconduct in the yard	24 hours.
25	W. G.	23	For insolence to the governor	,,
26	T. G.	17	For disorderly conduct in his ward after locking	48 hours.
Nov. 5	G. N.	18	For misconduct in the yard	4 hours.
5	J. T.	26	For having oakum on their persons which they had been smoking.	24 hours.
5	T. H.	17		48 hours.
6	L. T.	21	For disorderly conduct and violence	3 days.
6	S. S.	22	,, ,,	48 hours.
6	L. J.	25	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
7	R. K.	17	For indecent conduct in the workroom	,,
9	H. M.	21	For having in his possession more oakum than was served to him, and for which he could not explain.	,,
9	J. J.	17	For disorderly conduct in the work-room, and insolence to the task-master.	43 hours.
13	J. S.	23	For absenting himself from chapel	24 hours.
13	J. R.	30	For fighting	48 hours.
13	D. B.	20	,,	,,
14	S. C.	25	For jumping on the wheel	Dinner stopped.
14	T. J.	21	,, ,,	,,
14	G. B.	17	,, ,,	,,
14	W. D.	28	For whistling on the wheel	,,
15	S. M.	25	For breaking windows	3 days.
17	L. A.	24	For misconduct in the long yard	48 hours.
18	J. H.	22	For endeavouring to damage the treadmill	,,
18	S. M.	25	For her exceedingly violent conduct the magistrates ordered that she should be locked up for one week.	7 days.
18	S. S.	22	For disorderly conduct and assaulting the under matron.	3 days.
21	L. T.	21	By order of the magistrates for breaking windows and violent conduct.	14 days.
21	G. L.	13	For throwing his bread across the table	24 hours.
21	J. R.	19	For disorderly conduct on the treadmill	,,
21	L. J.	25	For breaking windows	4 days.
22	G. H.	18	For disorderly conduct	48 hours.
22	J. J.	17	For disorderly conduct, (fighting)	,,
22	F. T.	18	For disorderly conduct in the ward after locking	,,
22	G. S.	17	For misconduct on the platform of the mill	Supper stopped.
22	G. S.	17	For disorderly conduct in his sleeping ward	26 hours.
23	S. S.	22	For her very violent behaviour was ordered by the magistrates on the 21st to be confined for 14 days.	14 days.
23	J. K.	17	For endeavouring to injure the treadmill	48 hours.
23	L. A.	21	For refusing to work	3 days.
25	J. S.	23	For disorderly conduct	,,
26	W. G.	23	For refusing to go into his ward and resisting officer.	,,
26	T. W.	20	For refusing to clean the yard	24 hours.
26	D. S.	18	,, ,,	,,
26	R. F.	18	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	48 hours.
27	L. A.	21	For refusing to work	24 hours.
27	J. J.	17	For disorderly conduct and insolence to officer.	48 hours.
27	S. M.	25	By magistrates' order for a further period of one week.	7 days.
28	J. S.	23	For misconduct in his cell	24 hours.
28	G. N.	18	For taking gruel from the dining-room	38 hours.
29	S. C.	25	For disorderly conduct and threatening his fellow prisoners.	24 hours.
29	J. J.	17	For disorderly conduct	48 hours.
30	W. G.	23	,, ,,	3 days.
30	J. S.	23	For disorderly conduct in the yard	,,
30	D. S.	18	For coming off the mill before the time	Supper stopped.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Giltspur Street Compter.

A Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences against the Discipline of the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Locked up.
1843				
Dec. 1	G. N.	18	For disorderly conduct in dining-room	48 hours.
6	J. J.	17	,, ,,	,,
6	J. L.	16	,, ,,	28 hours.
6	T. B.	18	For using improper language	3 days.
7	G. N.	18	For disorderly conduct and bad language	48 hours.
8	W. G.	23	,, ,,	,,
9	G. N.	16	For taking hold of a fellow prisoner indecently.	,,
10	F. T.	18	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
11	J. L.	21	For evading his labour	20 hours.
12	J. S.	23	For taking some gruel	26 hours.
13	D. M'C.	17	,, ,,	,,
13	R. K.	17	,, ,,	,,
13	J. F.	18	,, ,,	48 hours.
13	S. S.	22	By magistrates' order further confinement for	7 days.
13	S. M.	25	,, ,,	10 days.
14	D. S.	18	For throwing water over a fellow prisoner	24 hours.
14	F. T.	18	,, ,,	,,
16	E. B.	19	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	30 hours.
17	J. B.	20	,, ,,	24 hours.
17	D. S.	18	For disorderly conduct and insolence to officers	18 hours.
18	J. F.	17	For disorderly conduct	48 hours.
18	W. P.	17	,, ,,	,,
19	B. W.	18	For jumping on the mill	24 hours.
20	J. S.	44	For disorderly conduct	,,
21	J. T.	28	For insolence and misbehaviour	,,
21	F. T.	18	For disorderly conduct	,,
21	J. S.	23	,, ,,	Dinner stopped.
24	J. J.	17	For disorderly conduct in chapel	24 hours.
24	S. C.	25	For disorderly conduct	,,
25	J. S.	23	For insolence to officer in dining-room	2 days.
27	F. T.	18	For singing in the cell	24 hours.
27	J. F.	17	,, ,,	,,
27	J. O.	18	,, ,,	,,
28	E. B.	19	For disorderly conduct	48 hours.
28	T. M.	24	,, ,,	,,
28	J. C.	22	,, ,,	,,
1844				
January 1	J. S.	23	For insolence to officer in work-room	24 hours.
2	D. B.	20	For disorderly conduct in their cell	3 days.
2	G. S.	17	,, ,,	,,
2	W. P.	17	,, ,,	,,
3	T. M.	24	For disorderly conduct in their ward	,,
3	J. C.	22	,, ,,	,,
5	J. S.	44	For insolence and bad language, (swearing)	,,
8	S. S.	22	For breaking windows in house of correction	,,
9	E. C.	19	For burning oakum which they had to pick	24 hours.
9	E. J.	17	,, ,,	,,
9	G. S.	17	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	48 hours.
9	J. L.	16	For insolence to the governor	24 hours.
10	L. J.	20	For disorderly conduct	3 days.
11	J. S.	23	For disorderly conduct and refusing to obey officer's order.	24 hours.
11	R. P.	18	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	48 hours.
11	J. D.	19	For disorderly conduct on the mill	24 hours.
11	J. F.	17	For refusing to work	48 hours.
13	G. M.	20	For singing in the night	Breakfast stopped.
13	J. W.	20	,, ,,	,, ,,
13	F. T.	18	For disorderly conduct in dining-room	24 hours.
13	W. P.	17	,, ,,	,,
13	S. S.	22	By magistrates' order, 14 days' confinement	10 hours.
14	D. B.	20	For destroying and burning a broom	48 hours.
15	F. T.	18	For removing his bed and resisting officer's orders	3 days.
16	J. S.	18	For misconduct in chapel	48 hours.
19	G. H.	18	For refusing to work and insolence to task-master.	,,
19	J. J.	17	For assaulting fellow prisoner and using improper language.	3 days.
19	T. J.	16	For disorderly conduct	29 hours.
19	L. J.	25	For disorderly conduct and abusive language	3 days.
21	W. M.	25	For disorderly conduct in ward in the night	6 hours.
21	W. J.	30	,, ,,	,,
21	J. D.	19	,, ,,	,,
21	G. G.	17	,, ,,	,,
21	W. R.	18	,, ,,	,,

A Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences against the Discipline of the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Giltspur Street Compter.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Locked up.
1844				
Jan. 21	R. P.	21	For disorderly conduct in ward in the night	6 hours.
21	J. S.	19	,, ,,	,,
21	J. H.	17	,, ,,	,,
21	T. B.	17	,, ,,	,,
21	T. M.	24	,, ,,	,,
21	J. C.	22	,, ,,	,,
21	C. O.	18	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	36 hours.
24	G. N.	18	For disorderly conduct	48 hours.
31	L. T.	21	For disorderly conduct in chapel, by magistrate's order.	14 days.
31	E. C.	19	,, ,,	6 days.
31	C. R.	18	,, ,,	3 days.
31	E. J.	17	,, ,,	8 days.
31	C. J.	16	,, ,,	4 days.
Feb. 1	J. E.	27	For disorderly conduct in long yard	24 hours.
2	J. N.	20	For insolence and misconduct	3 days.
2	J. F.	17	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	24 hours.
2	J. B.	20	For disorderly conduct and using indecent language.	,,
2	J. H.	22	,, ,,	3 days.
6	J. B.	20	For disorderly conduct and refusing to obey officer.	48 hours.
8	H. M.	19	For whistling on the treadmill	24 hours.
8	E. J.	17	By order of the magistrates to be further confined.	3 days.
10	J. L.	21	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
10	J. I.	17	,, ,,	,,
10	F. B.	15	,, ,,	,,
11	J. E.	27	For disorderly conduct in chapel	41 hours.
11	J. I.	17	,, ,,	20 hours.
15	J. E.	27	For having bread secreted on his person	24 hours.
18	L. B.	17	For making a doll	28 hours.
18	E. C.	19	For misconduct in chapel	3 days.
18	J. N.	20	For disorderly conduct and insulting officers	48 hours.
18	T. J.	16	For disorderly conduct in the ward.	24 hours.
19	J. S.	23	For throwing a fellow prisoner's cap down the water-closet.	3 days.
22	R. P.	18	For refusing to work	48 hours.
22	J. C.	25	For jumping on the treadmill	24 hours.
23	J. D.	19	For disorderly conduct	,,
26	L. A.	21	For stealing markers out of the governor's prayer-book.	48 hours.
27	D. M'C.	17	For having oakum in the water closet	24 hours.
27	J. D.	18	For spitting about the floor and insolence to officers.	,,
27	J. O.	18	For taking oakum out of the work-room	,,
27	R. F.	18	For disorderly conduct and insolence to officers	,,
29	J. D.	18	For continued insolence and spitting about the cell.	,,
29	J. B.	20	For disorderly conduct	3 days.
March 6.	J. D.	18	For disorderly conduct in chapel, and insolence to officers.	24 hours.
9	J. S.	18	For refusing to work	,,
11	J. G.	21	For disorderly conduct	,,
12	J. S.	20	For disorderly conduct on the mill.	3 days.
14	W. P.	17	For disorderly conduct	48 hours.
16	J. E.	27	For not getting up from their bed when ordered	24 hours.
16	J. B.	20	,, ,,	,,
17	J. S.	23	For insolence to the officer	45 hours.
18	J. H.	18	For insolence to the taskmaster	24 hours.
20	J. S.	23	,, ,,	48 hours.
20	T. B.	17	For singing on the mill	24 hours.
27	W. S.	18	For talking on the mill	,,
28	H. B.	20	For refusing to work	10 hours.
28	T. G.	25	,, ,,	3 days.
28	J. J.	17	,, ,,	24 hours.
29	J. M. W.	14	,, ,,	48 hours.
April 3	J. F.	15	For disposing of his food	24 hours.
2	P. D.	25	For repeated disorderly conduct	48 hours.
4	T. B.	19	For stealing a fellow prisoner's bread	40 hours.
11	H. B.	20	For repeated insolence to the officers	48 hours.
11	F. A.	22	For absenting himself from the work-room.	24 hours.
12	J. S.	23	For refusing to work	,,
13	R. F.	18	For refusing to work and insolence to taskmaster.	,,

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Giltspur Street Compter.

A Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences against the Discipline of the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Locked up.
1844				
April 15	W. P.	17	For disorderly conduct in chapel	48 hours.
15	G. F.	17	,, ,,	,,
16	R. F.	18	For refusing to work and resisting the officer	,,
16	J. B.	20	For evading his labour by riding on the mill	Supper stopped.
20	J. S.	23	For disorderly conduct	48 hours.
20	G. N.	17	,, ,,	Breakfast stopped.
20	J. B.	20	For refusing to work	24 hours.
22	J E.	27	,, ,,	Dinner stopped.
23	W. S.	18	For talking and laughing	Supper stopped.
25	G. H.	18	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
25	W. D.	19	,, ,,	,,
26	J. B.	20	,, ,,	Supper stopped.
27	J. E.	27	For disorderly conduct and insolence to officers	24 hours.
27	J. B.	20	,, ,,	,,
30	J. S.	20	For misconduct	9 hours.
30	J. F.	18	,,	,,
May 1	J. B.	20	For annoying and threatening two other prisoners.	48 hours.
1	J. E.	27	,, ,,	3 days.
2	H. M.	19	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
7	W. D.	19	,, ,,	,,
9	W. D.	16	For insolence and refusing to work	,,
9	J. J.	23	For talking on the tread-mill	Supper stopped.
10	T. R.	19	For refusing to work	3 hours.
10	J. V.	18	,, ,,	24 hours.
10	C. W.	19	,, ,,	,,
11	J. F.	15	For misconduct	Supper stopped.
14	W. C.	18	For refusing to work	48 hours.
15	W. S.	19	For disorderly conduct	Dinner stopped.
15	J. H.	17	,, ,,	,,
15	W. S.	19	,, ,,	48 hours.
15	J. B.	20	For misconduct on the tread-mill	Dinner stopped.
15	J. B.	20	For refusing to work	48 hours.
18	J. G.	19	For not picking his oakum	Dinner stopped.
18	W. S.	26	,, ,,	,,
19	W. D.	16	For disorderly conduct	Supper stopped.
19	T. R.	19	,, ,,	24 hours.
19	H. M.	19	,, ,,	66 hours.
19	W. R. N.	33	,, ,,	12 hours.
19	W. T.	25	,, ,,	,,
21	L. A.	21	For refusing to obey orders of officer	36 hours.
23	H. B.	20	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	48 hours.
23	W. G.	23	For disorderly conduct	,,
23	J. H.	17	,, ,,	,,
28	J. H.	17	For disorderly conduct and insolence	,,
29	J. M.	24	For disorderly conduct	Dinner stopped.
30	H. W.	19	For refusing to work	24 hours.
June 1	L. J.	26	For disorderly conduct and defacing walls of ward.	,,
1	L. T.	21	,, ,,	,,
2	G. E.	34	For insolence and violent resistance	3 days.
2	R. B.	19	For disorderly conduct	2 hours.
3	T. H.	22	For defacing the chapel	3 days.
5	J. G.	19	For misconduct	24 hours.
5	J. S.	16	,,	,,
5	J. H.	17	,,	52 hours.
5	J. S.	19	For refusing to work	48 hours.
5	J. B.	20	,, ,,	3 days.
5	W. D.	16	,, ,,	48 hours.
6	R. P.	20	For disorderly conduct	3 days.
6	T. R.	19	,, ,,	,,
8	W. W.	27	For refusing to work	24 hours.
8	L. A.	21	For disorderly conduct	3 days.
8	E. K.	17	For misconduct	5 hours.
9	G. K.	19	For misconduct in the chapel	Dinner stopped.
10	J. B.	20	For refusing to work	24 hours.
10	J. H.	17	,, ,,	,,
10	D. L.	40	For disorderly conduct	,,
10	J. A.	30	,, ,,	Dinner stopped.
10	J. M.	25	,, ,,	,,
11	J. C.	17	For misconduct in chapel	24 hours.
12	W. B.	19	For misconduct on the mill	48 hours.
12	H. W.	19	,, ,,	,,
13	J. E.	27	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.

A Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences against the Discipline of the Prison, &c.—*continued*.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Giltspur Street Compter.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Locked up.
1844				
June 14	E. J.	17	For disorderly conduct	17 hours.
15	C. M.	17	For refusing to work	4 hours.
15	W. D.	29	For refusing to work by order of magistrates	7 days.
15	R. D.	17	For disorderly conduct and threatening a fellow prisoner.	24 hours.
19	J. B.	17	For misconduct	Dinner stopped.
19	J. H.	17	For misconduct in the work-room	24 hours.
22	J. H.	17	For refusing to work and repeated insolence to officers.	3 days.
23	R. D.	16	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
25	W. M.	30	For refusing to obey orders of the officer	3 days.
25	T. H.	23	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
27	J. S.	19	For refusing to work	,,
27	J. F.	18	,, ,,	3 days.
29	R. F.	19	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
29	H. B.	19	,, ,,	,,
29	H. W.	19	,, ,,	,,
30	J. F.	18	For refusing to obey officer's orders	48 hours.
30	R. D.	17	For disorderly conduct	,,
July 5	J. S.	17	For fighting	,,
5	J. F.	15	,,	,,
5	W. W.	15	For disorderly conduct and using bad language	,,
5	W. J.	16	,, ,,	,,
7	G. H.	19	,, ,,	20 hours.
8	J. S.	20	For misconduct	7 hours.
9	J. H.	17	For refusing to work	3 days.
9	W. D.	15	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	48 hours.
9	J. B.	17	For refusing to work	43 hours.
10	J. I.	17	,, ,,	18 hours.
11	W. W.	15	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
11	T. H.	22	For misconduct in dining-room	Dinner stopped.
13	W. D.	29	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
13	H. T.	23	For insolence to the matron and breaking windows.	3 days.
16	J. I.	17	For breaking a window	24 hours.
16	E. R.	18	,, ,,	,,
17	W. H.	20	For disorderly conduct	,,
19	J. S.	16	,, ,,	48 hours.
19	J. B.	17	,, ,,	,,
19	J. H.	17	,, ,,	,,
22	J. H.	17	For stealing a fellow prisoner's breakfast	3 days.
22	J. F.	16	For fighting	48 hours.
23	J. S.	17	For refusing to work	24 hours.
23	L. T.	20	For disorderly conduct	16 hours.
24	J. L.	19	For refusing to work	3 days.
25	W. W.	16	For disorderly conduct	24 hours.
26	J. B.	20	For refusing to work	3 days.
26	L. A.	21	,, ,,	,,
26	J. I.	17	For disorderly conduct	20 hours.
26	E. J.	20	For refusing to work and insolence to matron	24 hours.
27	A. W. P.	27	For disorderly conduct	3 days.
28	H. T.	23	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	,,
28	J. L.	19	For disorderly conduct	48 hours.
28	G. H.	18	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	24 hours.
29	G. K.	19	For refusing to work	3 days.
30	J. B.	20	,, ,,	,,
Aug. 3	W. J.	30	For assaulting a fellow prisoner	48 hours.
3	M. S.	34	For destroying two sheets and a blanket	3 days.
8	W. J.	30	For disorderly conduct	Supper stopped.
9	W. C.	18	,, ,,	Dinner stopped.
9	W. H.	20	,, ,,	,,
9	P. D.	20	,, ,,	,,
14	T. J.	17	For riding on the tread-mill	24 hours.
14	W. J.	16	For misconduct	Dinner stopped.
14	J. F.	15	,,	,,
14	W. R.	22	For indecency and assaulting a fellow prisoner	3 days.
15	M. A. T.	19	For misconduct and insolence to matron	24 hours.
15	A. D.	17	,, ,,	,,
16	J. E.	27	For refusing to work	3 days.
16	J. B.	25	For returning oakum less than weight	Supper stopped.
16	J. G.	17	For disorderly conduct	,,
18	J. W.	25	For refusing to clean the ward and yards	Dinner stopped.
18	T. C.	22	,, ,,	,,
18	G. H.	18	,, ,,	,,

A Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences against the Discipline of the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Giltspur Street Compter.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Locked up.
1844				
Aug. 18	T. D.	34	For refusing to clean the ward and yards	Dinner stopped.
18	C. M.	32	,, ,,	,,
18	T. R.	40	,, ,,	,,
18	S. C.	44	,, ,,	,,
18	J. D.	35	,, ,,	,,
18	T. A.	36	,, ,,	,,
18	J. M.	25	,, ,,	,,
18	R. B.	24	,, ,,	,,
18	J. G.	55	,, ,,	,,
18	F. S.	37	,, ,,	,,
18	E. S.	34	,, ,,	,,
18	W. R.	18	,, ,,	,,
18	G. D.	21	,, ,,	,,
18	F. L.	22	,, ,,	,,
18	T. W.	23	,, ,,	,,
18	D. R.	27	,, ,,	,,
18	D. M.	19	,, ,,	,,
18	W. C.	22	,, ,,	,,
18	T. C.	22	For disorderly conduct and resisting officers, by magistrate's order.	6 days.
18	J. M.	25	,, ,,	5 days.
18	F. S.	37	,, ,,	6 days.
19	G. M.	32	For throwing water over a fellow prisoner	24 hours.
23	A. L.	24	For disorderly conduct	48 hours.
25	J. H.	17	For having some gloves secreted on him, made from prison cloth.	3 days.
25	J. F.	17	,, ,,	24 hours.
25	W. J.	17	,, ,,	3 days.
28	M. N.	38	For refusing to work and disorderly conduct	,,
Sept. 13	J. E.	27	For evading their labour	Supper stopped.
13	J. M. C.	19	,, ,,	,,
19	B. E.	24	For damaging a fire-grate in his ward	12 hours.
22	J. B.	17	For behaving disorderly on a Sunday	48 hours.
22	J. H.	17	For disorderly conduct and improper language to a fellow prisoner.	Dinner stopped.
22	M. B.	15	For disorderly conduct and violence to officer	3 days.
22	R. B.	13	,, ,,	Supper stopped.
23	J. S.	29	For refusing to work	48 hours.
27	W. S.	19	,, ,,	3 days.
27	J. F.	18	,, ,,	,,
27	W. C.	18	,, ,,	,,
28	W. T.	44	For evading his labour	Supper stopped.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Giltspur Street Compter.

RETURN E from the City House of Correction, at Giltspur Street, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	131	25	7	..	138	25	163

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Adult.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	7	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	125	45	125	45	..	..	3	..	3	..	128	45	173
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	132	46	132	46	..	..	3	..	3	..	135	46	181
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder . . .	..	..	132	46	132	46	..	..	3	..	3	..	135	46	181
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were Convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	38	15	38	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	15	53
Sentenced to Transportation . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	50	16	50	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	16	66
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
7. Acquitted at the Bar.	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	26	11	26	11	..	..	3	..	3	..	29	11	40
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
Total	..	..	132	46	132	46	..	..	3	..	3	..	135	46	181
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	32	1	..	..	32	1	33
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	45	38	15	3	60	41	101
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	34	17	..	..	34	17	51
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	144	60	24	6	168	66	234
10. For Assaults	73	14	..	..	73	14	87
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included included in the preceding Classes	139	28	7	7	146	35	181
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	472	158	46	16	518	174	692
15. Prisoners for examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	32	1	33
Total	32	1	33

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	131	25	7	..	138	25	163
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	7	5	..	..	7	5	12
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	125	45	3	..	128	45	173
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	153	13	8	1	161	14	175
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions	472	158	46	16	518	174	692
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Transferred to other Governors	101	30	23	..	124	30	154
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	204	31	6	2	210	33	243
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i.e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	484	168	103	16	587	184	771
Total	1689	476	196	35	1885	511	2396
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	1689	476	196	35	1885	511	2396

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	129	20	2	..	131	20	151
3. Summary Convictions	29	14	5	..	34	14	48
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	172	36	7	..	179	36	215
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	172	36	7	..	179	36	215

Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	85	29	39	14	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	46
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	4	1	15	4	11	1	75	12	47	6	43	5	8	2	..	..	..	..	204	31
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	156	49	119	52	116	27	81	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	158

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	21	7	19	5	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	16

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	135	46	181
2. Ditto after Trial	210	33	243
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	518	174	692
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
17 Years and under 21	13	4	..	..	13	4	17
21 Years and under 30	45	15	..	..	45	15	60
30 Years and upwards	67	26	..	..	67	26	93
Total	125	45	3	..	128	45	173

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	16	4	16	4	20
14 Years and under 17	..	..	30	12	30	12	42
17 Years and under 21	126	59	..	..	126	59	185
21 Years and under 30	185	37	..	..	185	37	222
30 Years and upwards	161	62	..	..	161	62	223
Total	472	158	46	16	518	174	692

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	22	21	..	..	22	21	43
Can Read only	6	5	..	..	6	5	11
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	71	15	3	..	74	15	89
Can Read and Write well	26	4	..	..	26	4	30
Total	125	45	3	..	128	45	173

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	115	60	12	7	127	67	194
Can Read only	40	23	8	1	48	24	72
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	264	70	26	8	290	78	368
Can Read and Write well	53	5	..	..	53	5	58
Total	472	158	46	16	518	174	692

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	319	85	29	10	448	95	543
Infirmary Cases	101	12	2	2	103	14	117
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	206	41	12	3	218	44	262
Twice	42	5	3	..	45	5	50
Thrice	26	8	..	..	26	8	34
Four times or more	27	7	..	..	27	7	34
Total	301	61	15	3	316	64	380

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	424	125	76	24	500	149	649
Employment, not being Hard Labour	301	70	22	4	323	74	397
Not Employed	964	281	98	7	1062	288	1350
Total	1689	476	196	35	1885	511	2396

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	13
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells / Solitary Cells	266	33	..	..	18	1	..	..	284	34	318
Stoppage of Diet	53	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	60	..	60
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	324	41	..	..	25	1	..	..	349	42	391

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	183	40	223
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	153	31	184
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings (pairs)	1	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	..	Infirmary Beds	12	3
Shoes	1	..	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	2	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	2	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel Petticoats	..	..	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Toral Cost of Prison Diet	1,028	5	1
,, Male and Female Clothing	310	15	10
,, Bedding	63	18	6
,, Straw	22	0	3
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon (Wine, &c., included)	93	3	0
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	115	16	0
,, Soap	73	15	0
,, Candles, Oil, Gas, and Paint	73	19	0
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	25	2	0
,, Books			
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	87	16	2
,, Officers' Salaries	2,176	16	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	58	15	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	182	17	10
Total Expences of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	4,312	19	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year.	633	11	7
Grand Total	4,946	11	3
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per head per Annum	5	11	2½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	2	3	1¼

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.—The last Dietary, as prescribed by Secretary Sir James Graham, Bart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	6½ to 9 hours, varying with the time of the year.	24	8 inches.	48 steps	One-half	17,280 feet in nine hours.	8,640	Reduce the working hours to minutes, multiply by 48, and the product will give the number of steps of (8 ins.) ascent in the day.	Not applied.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

ames.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
James R. Whithair .	Governor . . .	45	July, 1841	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	Residence and fuel.
Rev. Thomas Waite.	Chaplain . . .	53	Feb., 1842	200 0 0	130 0 0	330 0 0	House-rent and Taxes.
Gilbert Macmurdo .	Surgeon . . .	45	Mar., 1830	Paid at Newgate.			
W. T. Crocker . .	Taskmaster . .	31	Aug., 1842	130 0 0	..	130 0 0	
John Payne . . .	Turnkey . . .	55	April, 1824	135 0 0	..	135 0 0	
William Spiller . .	Clerk	45	July, 1841	109 4 0	..	109 4 0	
William Scornfield .	Turnkey . . .	56	April, 1820	104 0 0	..	104 0 0	
Thomas Gooch . .	Ditto . . .	47	Sept., 1824	104 0 0	..	104 0 0	
George Stewart . .	Ditto . . .	35	Jan., 1838	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
William Springate .	Ditto . . .	32	Dec., ,,	67 12 0	..	67 12 0	
John Fitzgibbon. .	Ditto . . .	40	March, ,,	67 12 0	..	67 12 0	
John Spencer . . .	Ditto . . .	29	Feb., 1840	67 12 0	..	67 12 0	
Joel Cheney . . .	Ditto . . .	37	,, ,,	67 12 0	..	67 12 0	
John Soars . . .	Ditto . . .	38	July, 1842	67 12 0	..	67 12 0	
George E. Evans .	Ditto . . .	29	May, ,,	67 12 0	..	67 12 0	
Edmund Washington	Ditto . . .	41	Jan., 1843	67 12 0	..	67 12 0	
Char. Ewins . . .	Matron. . . .	44	April, 1838	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	Residence in the Prison, and fuel.
Sarah Marchant. .	Ditto . . .	38	Oct., 1842	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	Ditto.
Susannah Chaney .	Nurse	60	Dec., 1821	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	Ditto.
Mary Soars . . .	Cook	37	Aug., 1843	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
Mary Bradshaw . .	Ditto	48	Mar., 1840	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	
John Britton . .	Chapel Clerk . .	57	,, 1812	21 0 0	..	21 0 0	
Total . . 22				2,046 16 0	130 0 0	2,176 16 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison .	55 19 3
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . .	0 11 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract .	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports.	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners .	..
Other Receipts	..
Total	56 10 9

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4312 19 8
Total Receipts of ditto	56 10 9
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4256 8 11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	633 11 7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	4890 0 6

The cost of each Prisoner per Day is 1*s.* 5¼*d.*

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Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

DEBTORS' PRISON FOR LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

THIS prison is situated in the parish of Saint Giles-without-Cripplegate, in the city of London, and was built in the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, under the provisions of the Act 52 Geo. III., c. 209, intituled, "An Act for building a new Prison in the City of London, for removing thereto Prisoners confined under civil process in the Gaol of Newgate and the two Compters of the said City, and also the prison of Ludgate; and for converting the building now containing the said two Compters and Ludgate into a Gaol for Criminals in the said two Compters, and into a House of Correction for the said City of London. [29th July, 1812.]"

The preamble to the above-cited enactment sets forth that Newgate was at that period not only the common gaol for the city of London and the county of Middlesex for the confinement of felons and other offenders, but was also a prison for the confinement of other persons under civil process in the custody of the sheriffs of London and the sheriff of Middlesex; that the extent of accommodation in the said gaol of Newgate had become insufficient from the increasing number of commitments, both of criminals and debtors; and from the crowded state of the wards at that time there was not only great inconvenience experienced, but considerable danger of contagious disorders breaking out among the inmates; and also that it was considered desirable that prisoners in custody under civil process should not be confined in the same gaol with prisoners for felony and other offences. The same reasons are set forth in detail relative to the Poultry Compter and Giltspur-street Compter; and by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the 25th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, c. 97, intituled, "An Act to enable the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens to pull down the Poultry and Wood-street Compters, and to purchase certain Grounds and Buildings within the City of London for the purpose of rebuilding the same." The building in Giltspur-street having been erected under the provisions of that Act, the debtors in confinement in Newgate in the custody of the sheriff of Middlesex and the sheriffs of London were removed thereto, as were those in confinement in the custody of the sheriffs of London in the two compters and the prison of Ludgate, which latter prison was by ancient custom appropriated only to the confinement of debtors who were freemen of the city of London, and clergymen, proctors, or attorneys.

It was afterwards found necessary, however, to obtain an increase of gaol accommodation for the confinement of criminals. It was resolved, therefore, to devote the whole of the building in Giltspur-street to that purpose, part being used for the safe custody of prisoners under criminal process, the other part for a house of correction; and to erect in another locality a commodious new prison exclusively for debtors, which was accomplished under the provisions of the Act 52 Geo. III., c. 209, already cited; the works of which being finished early in 1815, the prisoners in confinement in the building in Giltspur-street were removed in the course of the same year to the present Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex. It was calculated that the sum of 95,000*l.* would be required for the erection of the said prison, and the statute just quoted provides for the raising of that amount upon the credit of the surpluses to arise from the fund called "The Orphan Fund," which was established by virtue of an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Orphans and other Creditors of the City of London;" and by several subsequent enactments that fund was considerably increased, but was at the same time burdened with charges for other works and improvements in the city of London. The income, however, from the said fund had so much increased as to afford a reasonable probability that by the 5th July, 1837, not only the 95,000*l.*, but all other debts and loans chargeable thereon, would be paid off. Whether this has been the case or not, we have not been able to ascertain, but from all that we could learn it would appear that the estimate of 95,000*l.* for the erection of this prison was not much less than one-third short of its actual cost to the corporation.

We have already mentioned that the site of the prison is in the parish of Saint Giles-without Cripplegate. It extends from White Cross-street on the east, to Red Cross-street on the west, having a frontage in the former street of 220 feet, and a boundary wall in the latter of 143 feet. We could not ascertain the exact area upon which it stands, but it is said to be nearly five acres. It is surrounded on every side by tenements, the windows of some of which look into the prison; and the locality is densely populated. In certain states of the weather the wards and yards are filled with smoke and fumes from an adjacent brewery, as well as from the neighbouring houses, which noxious vapours lodge within the circuit of the prison, the height of the boundary wall and the irregularity of the building preventing any currents of air from carrying them away; so that, looking at the site of this prison in every point of view, we see nothing in it commendable, except, perhaps, its convenience. The building itself is of great extent, very irregularly constructed, and not a little complicated in its details; so as to preclude, indeed, the propriety of any lengthened description of its various parts, as nothing but a personal inspection can give a just idea of its arrangements and construction. Besides the obvious division of the prison into two parts for the separate confinement of the sexes, the males' department is divided, under the provisions of the Act 52 Geo. III., c. 209, into four separate and distinct parts or prisons; viz., one part or prison for the confinement of debtors in the custody of the sheriff of Middlesex; two other of the four parts for the Poultry and Giltspur-street Compters, and the confinement therein of debtors in the custody of the sheriffs of London; and the fourth part or division for the prison of Ludgate. There is no such classification, however, on the females' side of the prison; they are confined together irrespective of these divisions, in the custody either of the sheriffs of London, or the sheriff of Middlesex. But it is worthy of notice here,

that although the sexes are confined in different divisions of the prison, the possibility of communication is not altogether prevented, for the Ludgate debtors' day-room, and three bed-room windows above, project into the females' airing yard; and we noticed in the hopper blinds, which screen these windows, several holes, which were obviously made by the male prisoners for the purpose of enabling them to overlook the female debtors' airing-yard, and thus to carry on a communication with them.

The prison is constructed to accommodate 500 debtors, but it is said that 100 more could be admitted. As many as 560 have been known to be in custody at the same time; this was about 20 years ago, at a period of a great commercial panic. The Middlesex side of the prison, with its four wards, is designed to receive 300 debtors; but 50 more could be accommodated in it. And the London side, comprising the three prisons of Ludgate, the Poultry, and Giltspur-street, could accommodate 200 prisoners. The female division of the prison provides for 40 debtors; but 10 more could be admitted.

At the period of our inspection there were 134 debtors in confinement in this prison, 125 of whom were males, and 9 females; 92 were in the custody of the sheriff of Middlesex, and 42 in the custody of the sheriffs of London; 104 maintained themselves, and 30 were on the dietary. The following were the classification and numbers in the several wards or divisions of the prison:—

In the Custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex.

	Males Maintaining themselves.	Males on the Dietary.	Females, all in one ward.
No. 6 Ward	22	..	
No. 7 Ward	21	..	2
No. 7 (left) Ward	14	..	maintain themselves.
No. 8 (dietary) Ward	..	20	6
Sick	6	..	on the dietary.
Receiving Ward	1	..	
	64	20	8

Total males	84
Total females	8
Grand total in the custody of the sheriff of Middlesex	92

In the Custody of the Sheriffs of London.

	Males Maintaining themselves.	Males on the Dietary.	Females.
Ludgate Ward	5		
Poultry Ward	18	4	1
Giltspur Ward	11	in No. 8	maintaining herself.
Sick	1	Dietary Ward.	
Recovery Ward	2		
	37	4	1

Total males	41
Total females	1
Grand total in the custody of the sheriffs of London	42

In the course of the last year, ending Michaelmas, 1844, the total number in confinement was 2480; 366 was the greatest number in custody at any one time during the same period; and 310 was the daily average number, till the 8th August, 1844, when the 7 and 8 Vic., c. 96, greatly reduced the number.

The total number of commitments to this prison have not varied much for the last 10 years, as may be observed from the following return:—

In 1835 the number was		2823
1836	,,	2520
1837	,,	2708
1838	,,	2980
1839	,,	2409
1840	,,	2736
1841	,,	2880
1842	,,	2950
1843	,,	2856
1844	,,	2480

The effect of the late Act in reducing the number of commitments to this prison is very striking, and we propose to contrast the number committed during the first year of its enact-

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ment with the number committed in the course of the immediately preceding year. The 7 and 8 Vic., c. 96, intituled, "An Act to Amend the Law of Insolvency, Bankruptcy, and Execution," became law on the 9th August, 1844. The 57th section enacts, "And whereas it is expedient to limit the present power of arrest upon final process: be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act no person shall be taken or charged in execution upon any judgment obtained in any of Her Majesty's superior Courts, or in any County Court, Court of Requests, or other inferior Court, in any action for the recovery of any debt wherein the sum recovered shall *not exceed the sum of twenty pounds*, exclusive of the costs recovered by such judgment." Section 58: "And be it enacted, that all persons in execution at any time of passing this Act, upon any judgment obtained in any of the Courts aforesaid in any action for the recovery of any debts wherein the sum recovered *shall not exceed the sum of twenty pounds*, exclusive of the costs recovered by such judgment, shall and may, upon the application of every such person or persons for that pupose, made at any time of the passing of this Act, to a judge of one of Her Majesty's superior Courts of Law at Westminster, or to the Court in which such have been obtained, to the satisfaction of such judge or Court, *be forthwith discharged out of custody* as to such execution by an order of such judge or Court," &c.

The effects of this statute, in reducing the number of commitments, immediately began to be felt, as will be observed from the following return:—

Number of Debtors Committed.	M.	F.	Total.	Number of Debtors Committed.	M.	F.	Total.
From 9th to 31st Aug., 1844	41	2	43	From 9th to 31st Aug., 1843	57	3	60
During September, ,,	36	..	36	During September, ,,	128	8	136
,, October, ,,	32	..	32	,, October, ,,	185	14	199
,, November, ,,	41	5	46	,, November, ,,	249	16	265
,, December, ,,	51	1	52	,, December, ,,	189	16	205
,, January, 1845	73	..	73	,, January, 1844	247	14	261
,, February, ,,	65	2	67	,, February, ,,	180	17	197
,, March, ,,	52	2	54	,, March, ,,	210	18	228
,, April, ,,	58	6	64	,, April, ,,	192	10	202
,, May, ,,	69	1	70	,, May, ,,	210	14	224
,, June, ,,	53	7	60	,, June, ,,	197	15	212
,, July, ,,	62	..	62	,, July, ,,	248	12	260
From 1st to 8th August, ,,	11	1	12	From 1st to 8th August, ,,	77	3	80
	629	27	656		2369	160	2529

It would appear, then, that the total number committed to this prison in the course of the year immediately succeeding the enactment of the 7 and 8 Vic., c. 96, viz., from 9th August, 1844, to 8th August, 1845, was 656; whilst during the year immediately preceding the passing of that Act, viz., from 8th August, 1843, to 8th August, 1844, the number committed was 2529.

It would appear from the following return, that 301 debtors have obtained their discharge from this prison in the course of the last year from charitable funds supplied by the under-mentioned companies and societies, at an expenditure of 734*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, but we have not been able to ascertain the aggregate amount of the debt of these prisoners which has been compromised for that amount. The governor says that the charitable funds and bequests have an excellent effect in keeping the prisoners quiet and orderly, inasmuch as good behaviour in the prisoners forms one point of their eligibility to receive these advantages. The debtors in confinement on the Middlesex side of the prison absorb all the available funds for their discharge by compromise by the under-mentioned companies; not so with the debtors on the London side.

		Number of Prisoners.	Amount.
			£. *s.* *d.*
Mercers Company	For discharge of prisoners, for one discharge not more than 5*l.*	52	141 15 6
Clothworkers' Company . .	For ditto not exceeding 3*l.* .	38	90 0 0
Drapers' Company . . .	For ditto not exceeding 5*l.* .	19	53 0 0
Merchant Tailors' Company .	Left by will for London prisoners, for discharge by compromise, not exceeding in one case 5*l.*	14	40 15 0
Grocers' Company	For discharge in one case not exceeding 2*l.*	9	17 10 0
Ironmongers' Company . .	For ditto not exceeding 4*l.*, and must be freemen of a city company.	3	11 0 0
The Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts throughout England and Wales.	. . .	166	380 12 9
		301	734 13 3

The chief principle prevailing in the system of discipline in this prison, and which is dependent upon the plan of its construction, is the association of the prisoners under all circumstances, both by day and by night. There is scarcely any provision made for any retirement, however temporary; which must be felt as a great hardship and discomfort by many debtors, especially as they are compelled to sleep in a common ward with many others; frequently, indeed, upwards of 20 are required to sleep in the same apartment. This is the chief feature of distinction between this prison and the Queen's Prison; in the latter, every debtor has his own bedroom; and he can retire from the companionship of his fellow prisoners, or associate with them, at his pleasure; whilst in this prison he forms part of a community, and is amenable to the rules and regulations which they have themselves made, and adopted for their own government. In the first instance the members of the several wards on the male side of this prison proceed to elect a steward, who is their chairman, and the keeper and disburser of their common accounts, and the umpire in all their disputes. He is generally distinguished by intellectual superiority over his fellow debtors, and has always a proper deference and respect paid to him. The common fund of each ward is raised by levying a contribution upon each prisoner on admission; but the amount of ward dues vary in the different wards. On the dietary side, for instance, it probably does not amount to more than 4*s.* or 5*s.* from each prisoner; whilst in some of the other wards, the inmates of which maintain themselves, it may amount to as much as 20*s.* contributed by each debtor; but the precise sum is not known, for it is a curious fact that, upon all matters touching their ward fees, and regulations in force for their own good government, they generally maintain a strict silence, and are averse to those particulars being known or inquired into. When they sit in deliberation upon the conduct of any member of their community, it is generally with closed doors, and in the absence of all strangers and prison officers. This is what they call "holding a ward," which is always done every evening after the retirement of the visitors, when the accounts and business of the day are gone through, and when any complaints that one prisoner may have to offer against another for infringements of their rules are discussed and redressed. In investigating these matters we understand that the usual course of a court of justice is attended to. The accuser makes his statements, and calls witnesses to substantiate them. The accused may make the best defence he can by calling witnesses and otherwise, whilst any member of the ward may make cursory remarks; and the steward, lastly, sums up, and pronounces the sentence. If a fine is levied, it is peremptorily demanded; and in this way the common account is from time to time considerably augmented; but should it accumulate to more than will probably be required for the necessary business of the ward, a certain portion is set aside to be returned to the members equally in the form of a bonus. Consequently a debtor, if he is long in confinement, may receive in such sums more than his original ward dues. At the period of our inspection there were several prisoners in custody who were supposed to have received much more than the amount of the fees they paid at first on their admission, for it should be mentioned that the ward dues are only paid once by each debtor, when he is ever afterwards free to his ward.

The purposes to which the ward dues are applied are for the purchase of fuel, lights, and cooking utensils common to the ward, and also the various implements necessary for keeping it clean, as well as for the payment of services performed agreeably to the prison regulations; for by referring to the rules and regulations (which we have annexed to this Report), it will be observed that the fifth rule provides, "that the several bedrooms shall be swept out every morning by half-past 10 o'clock, and washed clean twice in every week during the summer, and once in every week during the winter, by the prisoners of each respective bedroom, to be appointed for that purpose by the governor alternately, or by rotation." The sixth rule makes the same provisions as respects the day-rooms; and the seventh rule nearly the same relative to the yards; whilst the eighth rule provides, "that the prisoners, to be appointed by the governor in rotation, shall pump up daily such water as shall be necessary for the use of the prison, and carry the same where the governor shall direct for that purpose." But the ninth rule gives the prisoners the liberty of finding a substitute, to be approved of by the governor, to perform that menial but necessary work. As a general rule, the poor debtors, or those on the dietary, perform for a consideration the labour required by the regulations to be done by those who maintain themselves; at all events, it must, in one way or another, be performed only by the debtors in custody, for no person, under any pretence, is allowed to enter the prison to do any work, either gratuitously or for a remuneration. The ward dues are to all intents compulsory, because, should a debtor refuse to contribute, his fellow prisoners are sure to annoy him on every occasion, to discard his society with contempt, and to deprive him of every comfort in their power, and thus to render his imprisonment miserable; and, moreover, he has no redress, and no opportunity of escaping from his associates. In every point of view the system of ward fees is very objectionable: besides, they are not equitably levied; for a debtor who may be but four or five weeks in confinement pays as much as the man who may be imprisoned for as many years; and, moreover, the prisoner who may be long in custody receives back from time to time sums of money, as his share of the surplus from the common fund which a prisoner more recently committed has not the same chance of enjoying. This, indeed, is an objectionable feature of no small importance to the ward dues; namely, the inducement thus held out to debtors to continue in prison.

It is worthy of remark, that whenever a debtor prefers remaining in custody to taking any steps to further his discharge, the object of an imprisonment for debt in his case would appear to cease; for a debtor under such circumstances is not unfrequently in the possession of property, or in the receipt of adequate means from his friends; and it becomes with him a matter of calculation, whether it be not better to remain in prison than to take advantage of the requisite means to obtain his liberty. At all events, his imprisonment has ceased to be irksome or the cause of discomfort, and he would as soon prefer the society of his ward as any other

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circle of society without the prison; besides a debtor in this position is ever ready to offer the worst advice to his fellow prisoners, and to induce others to follow his example. We think that it would be of no inconsiderable public utility were a more summary and easy means available than the present "process of ejectment" to get rid of debtors under the circumstances just mentioned, as well as in the case of debtor lunatics, who not only interfere with the discipline, and are in every way troublesome, but who cannot have the necessary accommodation and assistance afforded them in the ordinary infirmaries of a debtors' prison. The surgeon, who has held his appointment for 30 years, asserts that the debtor lunatics in this prison formerly used to be a source of great annoyance; latterly, however, they have been much fewer in number.

The rules and regulations make due provision for keeping the various parts of the prison clean; but we cannot report favourably of it in this respect. If every debtor had his own apartment, as is the case in the Queen's Prison, there would obviously be the inducement of his own comfort and convenience depending upon the state of cleanliness maintained in his room; but in this prison, where every thing is in common, there is no such inducement: besides, debtors are unaccustomed to the ordeal of cleaning, and perform the work badly; some, indeed, absolutely refuse to do it, as involving a menial office. The governor says that many would rather be locked up in the strong room every day of their life than scrub and wash floors, &c.; and, moreover, there is no effective means of compelling them. The personal cleanliness of the debtors, as might be supposed, was quite satisfactory. In this respect they watch each other, and report to the governor in the event of any inattention in that particular. The governor's plan is to speak privately to a prisoner when he observes in him any departure from the rules and regulations of the prison, and represents to him quietly, but firmly, the propriety of his attending to them; or he even appeals to his best feelings as to the necessity of complying with the regulations for the good government of the establishment, rather than have recourse to any severe measures which he may have it in his power to adopt.

There had not been a prisoner confined in the strong room for six months previous to our inspection; and even when it is necessary, the prisoner is kept there as short a time as possible, and never during the night; as, indeed, the strong room is unfit for that purpose, being cold and badly ventilated, and under ground. If a debtor's clothes are unclean, or insufficient, and he is without the means of obtaining an adequate supply, the governor has the power of clothing him under such necessitous circumstances. The bedding throughout the whole prison was scrupulously clean and well aired. The water-closets are badly constructed, retaining the soil during the whole day, which is let off at night or early in the next morning. When the prison is full, they are said to be very offensive. The ventilation has been much improved in several parts by the present governor, particularly in the infirmaries, where fresh doors and windows have been made, and partitions have been partially removed and altered; but the ceilings are low, and the sick rooms are still defective in light; indeed, the lowness of the ceilings throughout the prison is one of the greatest defects in its construction. The several bedroom doors are unlocked every morning during the summer at 6 o'clock, and at 7 during the winter. At 9 the prisoners are required to leave their sleeping wards; and at 10 the iron gates on the staircases of the males' side are locked. During the day the male debtors have no access to their bed-rooms, but are confined exclusively to their day-rooms and yards. The female prisoners, however, have at all times the privilege of retiring to their bedrooms, but are not allowed to receive visitors there. Generally about 10 o'clock every evening, or a few minutes earlier or later (according to the season of the year), the gas is turned off, when the prisoners retire from the day wards to their bedrooms, and by half-past 10 o'clock all lights are extinguished. The gas has been introduced into the prison only about 18 months. The prisoners may smoke in the airing-yards at any time during the day; but no smoking is permitted in the day-rooms till after 3 o'clock: it is strictly prohibited in the sleeping wards. The games allowed in the prison are ball playing, draughts, and chess. The governor has observed that those who amuse themselves at the last-mentioned games are generally the quietest and best-behaved class of prisoners. All other games are positively prohibited. If the rule is violated, and the gaming detected, the implements are seized and destroyed.

There is due provision made to enable prisoners to work at their trades or occupations; and the workshops are large, airy, and well lighted. A debtor may receive for his own benefit the proceeds of his labour, and at the same time subsist on the prison allowance; this is often the only means of raising the requisite money to facilitate his discharge, and to preserve his family from destitution. The sheriffs offer every encouragement to debtors to work at their occupations, and are always pleased when they obtain an early discharge from their custody. Those debtors only, who are members of the shops, or who have work to do there, are permitted to enter them.

There is every reasonable facility given for the admission of visitors; the hours are from 10 to 1 and 2 to 5 during the summer, and 2 to 4 during the winter. The visitors are searched only when it is suspected that prohibited articles are attempted to be introduced by them; but should they have bundles, baskets, or parcels, or appear unduly bulky about the person, they are strictly searched; and if prohibited articles are found upon them, such articles are destroyed on the spot, and the visitor is refused admission. Should a person, however, be about to take anything into the prison without attempting concealment, and be able to offer satisfactory proof of his ignorance of the existing regulations, he may receive it back on his departure from the prison. There are two persons licensed by the governor (to be approved of by the sheriffs), but who must neither be discharged prisoners nor prison officers, who supply the prisoners daily with such beer and wine as they desire, not exceeding the quantities prescribed by the rules, viz., not more than two quarts of table beer, or one quart of strong beer, or one pint of wine in lieu thereof, to each prisoner in any single day. The visitors also have

the privilege of purchasing beer or wine to a limited extent in the prison. But the governor admits, that any prisoner may receive more than the regulated quantity of wine or beer if he wishes. Taking, however, the whole quantity admitted each day, it is not so much in the aggregate, including the consumption of the visitors, as would be required were each debtor in confinement to receive the maximum allowance as set forth in the prison rules. There is scarcely any restriction as to the admission of food to the debtors who maintain themselves; they may receive such quantities, and of whatever kind, they please, and may have it cooked as they like. The kitchen is common to the whole prison; and the cook and his assistant are paid officers, and are not allowed to receive any gratuity from the prisoners. The dressing of food in the wards is now very properly discontinued, except the preparation of their tea and coffee, or occasionally a chop, or any cooking similarly trivial. The new dietaries came into force the 8th of May, 1844, and are the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
	Breakfast.	
	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner.	
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday,	1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.
	Supper.	
	Same as breakfast.	Same as breakfast.

It was not, however, till about the 4th of June, 1844, that the new dietary assumed anything like an established feature in the discipline of the prison; for the debtors at first resisted it, which was the cause of no inconsiderable degree of disturbance at the time: but before a month had elapsed they had become contented recipients of the prison allowance; and at the period of our inspection we had not a single complaint made to us respecting the dietary; on the contrary, the steward of the dietary-ward, on behalf of the members, said that it was not only sufficient in quantity to maintain good health, but of excellent quality. The old dietary used to be 14 oz. of bread per diem, and 2 lbs. of uncooked meat, supplied every week; which was withheld for improper conduct in the prison, or neglect to clean the wards and yards, &c., or refusing to go to chapel. When this was the law, the governor says there was a much more effective check over the prisoners than under the present system, both as regards their behaviour and the cleanliness of the prison, whilst the chapel then was very well attended. But when the old dietary was changed into the present, and there no longer remained any conditions of the diet depending on their attendance at chapel, the numbers who attended chapel fell off considerably.

At present, out of a gaol population of 134, about 50 attend chapel on Sunday, and only about 20 go to prayers every morning. Those who choose to absent themselves, however, are not permitted to walk about the yards, or to disturb those who are at chapel, but are most properly locked up in their day-wards during the hours of Divine Service. There are several causes which materially influence the numbers who attend the chapel, and the state of the Courts of Insolvency and Bankruptcy may be mentioned as one; for when those Courts are sitting, the prisoners are too much engaged in consultation with each other respecting their affairs to attend the chapel with regularity. It is found also that debtors who have a leading moral sway or intellectual superiority over their fellow prisoners, tend to increase or diminish (as that influence is fraught with good or evil) the numbers who may attend to their religious concerns. In every state of society this is the case; but it is peculiarly so in this prison, where the inmates are so intimately associated, and where there is no opportunity of escaping from the close fellowship which exists, either by day or by night; it is therefore to be expected, under those circumstances, that the prisoner endowed with the highest intellect, or possessed of the greatest zeal, will lead in his train those of his fellows who are less favoured in these respects. A case illustrative of these remarks occurred a short time ago. A debtor, who was steward of his ward, and a man of some mental power, held deistical opinions, which he was zealous in disseminating on all occasions, producing, it is said, a disregard for the great truths of Christianity among all who came within his influence.

The chaplain performs two full services every Sunday, and preaches a sermon morning and evening. He reads prayers selected from the Liturgy every week-day morning, and expounds a portion of Scripture. The sick are visited by him every day; and on all occasions he visits and converses with any prisoner who may wish for his spiritual aid and advice. At the last observance of the Holy Communion there were 14 communicants, and their demeanour is said to have been unexceptionable, as indeed their behaviour is generally in the chapel. The health of the prisoners has been excellent during the last year, for out of a population of 2,480 there have only been 280 slightly indisposed, 150 infirmary cases, and no deaths. The greatest number of sick at any one time was 32. The surgeon attends regularly every day about 12 o'clock, and on all other occasions when specially required or summoned. He examines every

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prisoner before he is admitted into his appropriate ward. On admission, a prisoner is first searched, in order that no instruments may be concealed which might facilitate his escape, or with which he might injure himself; he is then passed to the receiving-ward, where he sleeps the first night; and on the second day, after the surgeon's examination, he is "warded."

The appointment of the governor rests exclusively with the sheriffs, and is annually renewed when these officers resign the keys and jurisdiction of the establishment to their successors, as, indeed, are the appointments of all the officers. His situation is one of great importance and responsibility, requiring a guaranteed security to the sheriffs of no less than 20,000*l.*, in 10 bonds of 2,000*l.* each. From all that we could ascertain, he is much esteemed and respected by the prisoners, and by a mild discipline he manages the duties of his difficult office upon the whole exceedingly well. The debtors have no hesitation in referring all their matters of dispute to his arbitration, with which they are generally satisfied; and he goes round the prison statedly once every day after chapel for that purpose, and to see that the discipline is properly maintained.

The deputy governor has been an officer in this prison for 28 years; and during the whole of that long period he has enjoyed but slight relaxation from his arduous duties. We confess that we were not prepared for a statement which he made to us, that of the 70,000 debtors who have passed through the prison in the course of his time, he can scarcely remember 50 who have weathered their misfortunes; he says that they invariably lose caste, respectability, and credit, and sink to a lower level of prosperity than that which they enjoyed before they entered the prison. If this be the fact, or any approach to the true state of the case, then is imprisonment for debt a more serious calamity than at first sight would appear.

The discipline of the prison is maintained by a staff of officers 21 strong; and the total expense to the Corporation of the City of London is 6,947*l.* 14*s.* per annum. We have annexed to this Report the rules and regulations made for its government (a copy of which is received by every prisoner on his admission), together with the usual statistical information.

"*Rules and Regulations, made by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, for the Government of the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, on Tuesday, 5th December,* 1843.

"I. That the several bed-rooms of the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex shall be opened during the summer, viz., from Lady-day to Michaelmas, every morning at 6 o'clock; and during the winter, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, at 7 o'clock.

"II. That every prisoner, unless prevented by sickness, shall leave his bed-room by 9 o'clock in the morning throughout the year, and the said rooms shall be finally cleared out and locked up by the governor, or one of his assistants, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from which time they shall not be opened for the use of any prisoner until after the evening muster-roll is called over, which shall take place as soon as all strangers and visitors have quitted the prison; but if any prisoner shall have been attacked by sudden illness, or be so far indisposed in health as to render it, in the opinion of the surgeon, dangerous or improper for such prisoner to be immediately removed from his bed-room, such prisoner shall be permitted to remain therein, until he can be safely removed, under the direction of the surgeon, either to the sick or convalescent ward, as his case may require.

"III. That every prisoner shall be in his bed-room by 10 o'clock at night throughout the year, and at half-past 10 o'clock all lights shall be extinguished, except in the infirmary.

"IV. That every prisoner shall have free access to his day-room from the time of opening the bed-rooms in the morning until a quarter of an hour before 10 o'clock at night.

"V. That the several bed-rooms shall be swept out every morning by half-past 10 o'clock, and washed clean twice in every week during the summer, and once in every week during the winter, by the prisoners of each respective bed-room, to be appointed for that purpose by the governor alternately or by rotation.

"VI. That the several day-rooms shall be respectively washed and cleansed by the prisoners, to be appointed by the governor, in like manner alternately or by rotation, on every Wednesday and Saturday during the summer, and on every Saturday during the winter.

"VII. That the several yards shall be washed and cleansed by the prisoners, to be appointed by the governor in rotation, twice in every week.

"VIII. That the prisoners, to be appointed by the governor in rotation, shall pump up daily such water as shall be necessary for the use of the prison, and carry the same where the governor shall direct for that purpose.

"IX. That any prisoner whose duty it shall be, either alternately or in rotation, to sweep out, clean, and wash any of the rooms or yards of the prison, or to pump up water, may be at liberty, for reasonable cause, to find a sufficient substitute to perform the same, such substitute to be first approved of by the governor.

"X. That no prisoner shall carry or lay any dust, dirt, or rubbish in any other part of the prison than in the common bins.

"XI. That no prisoner shall have in the said prison any live bird, fowl, dog, cat, rabbit, or other animal; nor shall the governor, or any officer, have any live animal in any part of the prison, except cats to prevent vermin, or dogs as a safeguard.

"XII. That every prisoner shall wash himself before the hour of 10 in the morning, and shall keep himself clean and decent in person.

"XIII. That no prisoner shall at any time drink, smoke tobacco, or make a noise or disturbance in any of the bed-rooms, nor go into the same from the time of their being cleared out in the morning until they retire to bed at night.

"XIV. That all prisoners who shall be desirous of receiving the prison allowance shall, upon making a declaration before the governor to that effect, and on making it appear to the satisfaction of the visiting

justices that they have no other means of support, receive the allowance of food mentioned in the dietary hereunder written, viz.—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
	Breakfast.	
	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of cocoa made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of bread.
	Dinner.	
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 8 oz. of bread.	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday,	1 pint of soup; 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 oz. of bread.
	Supper.	
	Same as breakfast.	Same as breakfast.

" XV. That the governor shall permit and suffer every prisoner, not receiving the prison allowance, at his free will and pleasure to send for and have brought to him, between the hours of 8 in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon, any beer, ale, victuals, or any other necessary food, from what place he shall think fit or can have the same; but no prisoner shall have to himself more than two quarts of table beer or one quart of strong beer, or one pint of wine in lieu thereof, in any one day; and the governor shall see that this regulation is strictly adhered to according to its intent, and without evasion or collusion.

" XVI. The governor may license or authorize such persons as he may think proper, not being prisoners or officers of the prison, to come in daily and supply the prisoners with wine or beer (not exceeding the quantity hereinbefore specified), and also provisions or other necessaries, at such times and in such manner as he may determine and appoint. A notice-board shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the entrace gate, cautioning persons from bringing spirits, or other prohibited articles, into the prison, and of their being liable to penalties for so doing.

" XVII. That proper scales, weights, and measures shall be provided and kept for the use of the prisoners, to see that justice is done them in respect of such articles as are brought to them.

XVIII. That every prisoner shall be permitted freely to have and use such bedding and linen as he shall have occasion for, and can procure from without the prison; but the same shall be previously examined, to see that they are not in a foul or impure state, and unfit for admission; and in such cases, the bedding allowed by the Court of Aldermen shall be removed by the governor.

" XIX. That the blankets, rugs, and other bedding of the prisoners shall be frequently hung up to air, under the direction of the governor.

" XX. The governor may demand the name and address of any visitor, and may search or cause to be searched male visitors, and all bundles or parcels brought by them, or directed to prisoners, when he deems such search necessary for preventing the introduction of spirits or other prohibited articles; such search not to be in the presence of any prisoner. And he may, in like manner and for the same purpose, direct the matron or female searcher to search all female visitors, and all bundles and parcels brought by them; and in the event of their refusing to be searched, or to have their parcels examined, the governor may deny them admission. And if he shall know any cause why a visitor should not see any prisoner, he may forbid his or her admission, and state the cause in his journal.

" XXI. The prisoners are to be placed, on admission, into the reception rooms, where they shall be examined, in order to ascertain that they have no dangerous weapons or articles serviceable for escape, no spirituous liquors, or other prohibited things; after which examination they shall be placed in the class to which they belong, and have assigned to them the ward or part of the ward which they are to occupy; such examination to be in no instance conducted in the presence of another prisoner.

" XXII. All casual benefactions of articles liable to damage, sent to the prison for the benefit of debtors, shall be distributed by the governor as he may see fit, and as soon as convenient after they have been received. All other charitable donations, and all donations or bequests in money, shall be reserved to be distributed under the direction of the visiting justices, except such as may have been specifically appropriated by the donors, and which, if not contrary to the rules of the prison, shall be applied as directed.

" XXIII. That all prisoners shall attend Divine service in the chapel on Sundays and on other days when service is appointed, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause; and such as refuse or neglect to attend shall be locked up out of the yards during the time the service is performed.

" XXIV. That any prisoner who is inclined to work, and can have the means of labour brought to him from without the prison, shall be permitted to work, in a room to be appropriated for the purpose (but not elsewhere), at such kind of work or labour as shall from time to time be approved of by the sheriffs or governor.

" XXV. That no prisoner shall be allowed to exact or to receive from any other prisoner any fee or gratuity, under the name of garnish, or on any other pretence.

" XXVI. That neither the governor nor any other officer or assistant employed within the prison shall presume to take or accept any fee or gratuity from any prisoner, nor shall any or either of them be in any way, directly or indirectly, interested or concerned in anything to be purchased or sold, or in the loan or letting of any article for the use of any prisoner or prisoners.

" XXVII. That no servant of the prison shall be allowed to eat or drink with any of the prisoners.

" XXVIII. That the surgeon shall not only visit the prisoners in the infirmary, but shall frequently (at least twice in the course of the week) see the other prisoners, ill or well, in his or her respective room.

" XXIX. That every prisoner who is, after being examined, declared by the surgeon to be a patient for the sick ward shall be immediately removed to the infirmary.

" XXX. That every prisoner removed to the infirmary shall be under the management and control of the surgeon, except as to the safe custody of his or her person.

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

" XXXI. That whenever the surgeon shall find a poor prisoner who requires for his health sake better diet, and shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the sheriffs that he has not the means of procuring it himself, the surgeon shall be empowered to regulate the same, and direct it to be provided by the governor for the use of such poor prisoner.

" XXXII. That no tobacco in any shape shall be permitted for the use of any prisoner in the infirmary, except in such quantities, in such manner, and at such times as shall be ordered by the surgeon.

" XXXIII. That no prisoner be permitted to go into the infirmary to visit any other prisoner, without an order in writing first had from the surgeon.

" XXXIV. That if any prisoner shall be guilty of drunkenness, profane cursing or swearing, gaming (by dice, cards, or otherwise), irreverent conduct at chapel, or disrespectful conduct to the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, secondaries, under-sheriffs, the governor, chaplain, surgeon, or any person employed under them in the prison; or shall oppose, hinder, or obstruct any or either of them, or shall assault, threaten, or quarrel with, use abusive words, defraud, or in any way molest, or otherwise ill-treat his fellow-prisoners, or any person coming into the prison; or shall wilfully waste, spoil, damage, or destroy, or shall secrete, purloin, embezzle, pawn, or otherwise dispose of any article belonging to the prison; or shall attempt to escape, or conspire with any person so to do, or be in any way aiding or assisting therein, such prisoner shall be deemed refractory, and dealt with accordingly, and placed in a division of the prison set apart for disorderly, contumacious, and refractory prisoners, and such as refuse or neglect to conform to the rules and regulations of the prison.

" XXXV. That if any prisoner shall procure to be brought into the prison for sale, or keep or have therein for sale any victuals, wine, beer, ale, or any spirituous or other liquors of any kind whatsoever, or shall procure to be brought into the said prison, or shall have, either in his own room or in any other room or place in the said prison, any spirituous liquors; or shall injure or assault any of the officers of the prison, or any other person in the said prison; or shall behave in a disorderly manner, or otherwise contrary to the rules and orders for the good government of the prison, then the visiting justices or governor may confine such prisoner in the part of the prison set apart for refractory prisoners, for any term not exceeding three days for the first offence, and not exceeding seven days for the second or more frequently repeated offence; provided that such confinement do not exceed the period when such prisoners would otherwise be discharged.

" XXXVI. The governor shall, whenever he orders a prisoner to be confined in any of the strong rooms, record the same in his journal, and the cause thereof, and the length of time such prisoner is ordered to be confined; and in case such prisoner be liberated before such time, he shall also enter such liberation in his journal.

" XXXVII. That if it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the sheriffs, that any prisoner is entitled to his discharge, but neglects or refuses to apply for it, the sheriff shall be at liberty to apply for and obtain a *supersedeas* or order for the discharge of every such prisoner; and upon a *supersedeas* or order being obtained, on notice thereof being given to the governor, he shall forthwith put every such prisoner out of the said prison.

" XXXVIII. That no visitor shall be allowed to come in and go out of the said prison more than twice in any one day.

" XXXIX. That if any visitor to the debtors shall hesitate to go out when required so to do, or shall misbehave or act improperly towards the governor or any of his servants, or any of the prisoners or other persons within the prison, the governor may compel every such visitor to go out, and refuse him admittance again until the fact is inquired into by the lord mayor, an alderman, or the sheriff, and orders are given thereupon.

" XL. That more than one visitor at a time shall not be admitted to any prisoner in the infirmary, but under very particular circumstances, or where it is a child with a parent, nor shall they be permitted to continue longer than one hour, unless it is a wife to attend her husband, a parent a son or daughter, or a sister a brother, or other relation or near friend, to be approved by the governor and surgeon, where, in the opinion of the surgeon, constant attendance upon such prisoner is necessary.

" XLI. That no visitor to a prisoner in the infirmary shall be permitted to eat or drink in the sick ward, except a visitor allowed to remain longer than one hour as before mentioned.

" XLII. That no person who has been a prisoner shall be allowed, after his or her discharge, to go into the prison as a visitor, unless under special circumstances.

" XLIII. That the governor of the debtors' prison for London and Middlesex shall visit the several rooms or wards of the said prison once in every day at least; and on every Saturday morning shall deliver to the sheriffs for the time being a report in writing of the state of the prison, and of any breach of these rules in the preceding week; and shall keep a book or journal, in which shall be regularly entered copies of the reports delivered to the sheriffs, together with any observations he may have to make from time to time in respect of the said prison; and shall notice therein such orders as he may receive for the admission of visitors into the interior of the prison. And the said book or journal shall be at all times produced whenever required by the lord mayor, or any of the aldermen, and shall be laid upon the table at every Court of aldermen.

" XLIV. That in the event of any prisoner effecting an escape the governor immediately report the same to the lord mayor and sheriffs.

" XLV. That the chaplain shall perform the appointed morning service of the church of England, and preach a sermon every Sunday morning, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and public fast and thanksgiving day; and shall perform the appointed evening service of the church of England, and preach a sermon or expound a portion of Scripture, every Sunday afternoon; and that prayers, to be selected from the Liturgy, and a portion of Scripture, shall be read daily by him.

" XLVI. The governor shall give to every male prisoner, and cause to be given to every female prisoner, on admission, a printed copy of such of the rules as relate to the conduct and treatment of prisoners; and he shall read or cause to be read such rules to such prisoners as cannot read.

" XLVII. That all orders given by the governor, regulating the discipline of the prison, shall be in writing, and be inserted in a book, to be called 'The Governor's Order Book.' "

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

RETURN from the City Debtor's Gaol at Whitecross Street, "Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex," for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	318	12	330
Admitted in the course of the Year.	2301	149	2450
On Mesne Process	46	1	47
In Execution	1398	54	1452
In Execution from Courts of Request	852	94	946
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
Bankrupts	..	..	..
Non-payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws. .	5	..	5
Total	2301	149	2450

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Number of Debtors in the Prison at the date of this Return .	126	3	129

Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Slight Indisposition	260	20	280
Infirmary Cases.	144	6	150
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.	29	3	32
Lunatics	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..

Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

——	M.	F.
Dark Cells	..	..
Solitary Cells	7	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..
Other Punishments	11	..
Total	18	..

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	349	17	366
The daily average* number of Debtors throughout the Year .	298	12	310

* This average applies until 8th August, 1844, when 7 and 8 Vic. so greatly reduced the numbers.

Clothing* and Bedding.

——	M.	F.	——	M.	F.
Beds	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Blankets	2†	2†	,, Blankets	As required.	
Rugs	1	1	,, Rugs	Ditto.	
Sheets	..	..	,, Sheets	Ditto.	
Pillow Cases.	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	..	..	,, Towels	..	..

* Where the Debtors are very poor, and clothing insufficient, more is given to them. † More if required.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gools.

Middlesex.

Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	895	11	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	10	17	6
,, Bedding	133	2	6
,, Straw	9	10	5
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	25	0	0
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Coals and Fuel	137	17	6
,, Soap	4	14	3
,, Candles	9	11	0
,, Washing Blankets	28	17	5
,, Sweeping Chimnies	10	11	0
,, Gas	237	0	3
,, Stationery	9	7	0
,, Books	..		
,, Mops, Brooms, &c.	28	14	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	163	6	10
,, Officers' Salaries	2591	4	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	39	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	22	5	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4356	10	0
Annual Whitewashing, as per Act	65	18	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1118	1	0
Grand Total	5540	9	0
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	9	2	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	6	3

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence with which charged.	Whether Confined separately, or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Re-taken.
T. H.	32	30th March, 1844	A Debtor	On returning from the Insolvent Court the prisoner escaped from the officer.	The next day, 31st March, 1844.

Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Men	10 lbs. 8 oz.	1 lb. 5 oz.	2 lbs., cooked	3 pints	14 pints.	
Women	7 lbs. 14 oz.	1 lb. 5 oz. without bone.	2 lbs., cooked	3 pints	14 pints of Cocoa, in lieu of Gruel, sweetened with molasses.	

Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances, per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Burdon	Governor	37	September, 1842	600 0 0	193 0 0 Residence and fuel.	793 0 0	The fees of the Governo are those to which he i entitled under the In solvent Debtor's Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 57, fo conducting Prisoners t and from the Court, non of which are paid by th Corporation of London Conveying Prisoners b writ of habeas corpu to the superior Courts Affidavits, &c., are pai for by the parties re quiring the same.
James Carver	Chaplain	53	Appointed, August, 1828; re-appointed, July, 1843.	300 0 0	Residence free of rent and taxes.	..	
Thomas Milner Wadd.	Surgeon	64	August, 1814	300* 0 0	..	..	
Thomas Douglas	Deputy Governor	51	February, 1818.	216 0 0	Residence and fuel.	..	
Charles Jones	Principal Turnkey	66	February, 1819.	109 4 0	Ditto	..	
George Henry Dossen.	Turnkey	37	August, 1833	78 0 0	..	..	
Charles Haynes	Ditto	47	September, 1833	78 0 0	Residence and fuel.	..	
Benjamin Constable	Ditto	40	June, 1838	78 0 0	Ditto	..	

* The surgeon, for this sum, supplies all medicines.

Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances, per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Frederick Harris . .	Turnkey . . .	40	June, 1840 . .	78 0 0	Residence and fuel.	..	
William John Marchant	Ditto . . .	30	July, 1842 . .	78 0 0	Ditto .	..	
William Williams . .	Ditto . . .	30	November, 1843	78 0 0	Ditto .	..	
Thomas Lay . . .	Ditto . . .	34	March, 1844 .	78 0 0	..	..	
Charles Eagle . . .	Ditto . . .	31	May, 1844 . .	78 0 0	..	..	
John Eaton. . . .	Ditto . . .	41	August, 1842 .	65 0 0	Residence and fuel.	..	
Philip Brighton . .	Ditto . . .	33	December, 1842	65 0 0	..	..	
Henry Taplin . . .	Cook	31	May, 1844 . .	54 12 0	..	..	
Charles Matthews . .	Night Watchman.	50	January, 1840 .	65 0 0	..	..	
John Rogers . . .	Chapel Clerk . .	43	February, 1842.	13 0 0	..	..	
Lucy Balden . . .	Matron. . . .	57	February, 1829.	85 16 0	Residence and fuel.	..	
Mary Pocock . . .	Nurse	49	February, 1834.	54 12 0	Ditto .	..	
Hannah Baker . . .	Searcher and Under Nurse.	46	February, 1843.	39 0 0	..	..	
			Total . .	2591 4 0	193 0 0	2784 0 0	
Total No. of Officers 21							

Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,356 10 0
Total Receipts of ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,356 10 0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,183 19 0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	5,540 9 0

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Middlesex.

Metropolitan Gaols.

Bridewell Hospital, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

MIDDLESEX.

METROPOLITAN GAOLS.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

Construction. Tread-wheels.

FOR particulars of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

There have been some minor alterations in the construction since our last Report. The partitions dividing into compartments the tread-wheels on the males' side of the old prison, and which, as stated in our Seventh Report, had been removed, have been replaced upon an improved plan, the ends of the partitions being now brought close up to the iron railing in front, and a door made through each partition for the ingress and egress of the prisoners. These doors are closed after each prisoner as he enters, so that communication by them cannot take place.

Air and light.

The windows at the back of the day-rooms on the opposite side of the passages have been enlarged to admit more light and air to the tread-wheels, and for the former purpose, gas lamps have been placed in the passage of the ground-floor. The majority of the compartments have been, in consequence, somewhat improved in these respects, but a few still continue very dark and close.

Chapel.

The pews in the chapel have been further subdivided, the number of divisions now corresponding with the number of tread-wheel classes, namely, six.

Tread-wheels—females' prison.

The tread-wheels in the females' prison have been removed, female prisoners not having been employed at that species of labour since November, 1843. The superintendent-keeper states, that, generally speaking, he has found them more tractable since this change, the tread-wheel labour having had the effect of rendering them irritable and insubordinate. Up to that time, the punishment of fastening refractory females by the leg to their bedsteads was of continual recurrence. Between June and November, 1843, the matron's journal records 16 cases (in many, the same individual) of such punishment; whereas, between the latter period and January, 1845, it records only four. One of those, in 1843, was leg-fastened 36 hours and hand-cuffed 12. A very objectionable part of this punishment is that the male turnkeys are necessarily employed to attach the irons. Boys under 14 are likewise no longer placed upon the wheel.

Prisoners at time of inspection.

There were 93 prisoners in custody at the time of inspection, viz.:—

—	Males.	Females.
Pilferers	42	3
Misdemeanants	12	4
Vagrants	11	20
Refractory apprentices	1	..
Total	66	27

They were thus disposed of:—

Males.

At tread-wheel labour	39	
Picking oakum	16	
Cleaners	6	
Infirmary	1	
Sick in cells	2	
Employed in bath-room	1	
In reception-room	1	
	—	66

Females.

Picking oakum	11	
Whitewashing and scraping walls	5	
Washing	2	
Needle-work	4	
Waiting to see the surgeon	2	
Nursing her child	1	
Refractory cell	1	
Reception room	1	
	—	27
Total		93

Of the above, the large proportion of 46, or one-half, could neither read nor write; 14 could read only; 33 could read and write. The proportion of recommittals was 24; or upwards of one-fourth. Six women had been before committed 7, 8, 11, 22, 44, and 63 times respectively!

One of our inspections of the tread-wheel prisoners happened at the dinner-hour; they were in their several day-rooms, and had not long dined. Having scarcely any books and no employment, the majority of them were sitting listlessly and idle.

The following were the numbers in the day-rooms:—

No. 1.—Pilferers. Five adults and a boy of 14. One Bible, the only book amongst them.

No. 2.—Vagrants. Seven adults, and two boys under 17. One Bible also the only book they had.

No. 3.—Pilferers. Seven adults, No book of any kind. This room was offensively close, the window being closed.

No. 4.—Misdemeanants. Five adults. Three had each a book, the others none.

No. 5.—Pilferers. Three adults, and two boys under 17. No books. This room was also offensively close.

Classification and employment.

No. 6.—Pilferers. Five adults, and two boys under 17. Two only had each a book. Four of the five without books said that they could read.

The above prisoners were watched by an officer perambulating the passage on each floor the same as when they are on the wheel, but the rooms are so situated that the officer cannot have his eye on them all at once.

In the room used as a work-room, on the second floor of the males' part of the old wing, four adults and three boys (one aged 10 the others 13, and none of whom could read) were picking oakum. Six of these prisoners were pilferers; the offence of the other was breaking glass. They were wholly without inspection. The City apprentice was alone, in a cell on this floor, picking oakum. The window of this cell, in common with that of others on the same floor, which are used indiscriminately as sleeping or punishment cells, is fixed, and can neither be opened nor shut. A pane of glass had, therefore, been taken out to admit air, there being no other means of ventilation.

In one of the two day-rooms of the new wing of the males' prison were five adults picking oakum; and in the other an adult and two boys, one aged 13 the other under 12, were similarly employed. The younger boy could not read. Each room had a fire in it. Both rooms were without supervision, and do not admit of any inspection from without. Neither can they be often visited, there being but one turnkey in this wing.

Prisoner in bath-room.

The bath-room is in this building. In it we found a prisoner attending the copper, and preparing the bath for the prisoner in the reception-room, and it was stated to us that he acted also as general bath-room assistant. This is a violation of the Act 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56 sec. 6, R. 4, prescribing that "no prisoner shall be employed in the service of any other prisoner." It is also an infraction of Rule 43 of the Rules recommended by the Secretary of State, (which have been adopted as the rules of this prison,) which directs that "no prisoner shall be stripped or bathed in the presence of any other prisoner."

Sick in cells.

A lad with the itch, and an adult with cold and rheumatism, were in bed in separate cells on the first floor.

Infirmary patient.

A prisoner with a very bad sore on his leg was in bed in the Infirmary.

The six cleaners were in different parts of the two buildings.

Females' prison.

The 11 females picking oakum were in the two day-rooms. One room contained three misdemeanants and three vagrants; the other, three vagrants, one misdemeanant, and one pilferer.

Classification and employment.

Unlike the two work-rooms in the males' prison, these rooms had no fires. The women in one of them complained to the matron of suffering from the cold, and the day was cold enough to warrant it. Either fires were superfluous in the men's rooms or they were requisite in the women's, the more so as the first are boarded and the last are not. We could learn no satisfactory reason why the distinction had been made. The matron merely observed that she had not thought fires necessary.

The five women engaged in the unfeminine employment of whitewashing and wall-scraping, mounted upon ladders, were all vagrants, but were not all working in the same room. The two women in the wash-house were also vagrants. The four at needle-work were in the laundry, three being vagrants, the fourth a misdemeanant. Those awaiting the surgeon's visit and the woman nursing were in separate cells. The windows being closed, these cells were offensive in the extreme. The woman with the child was allowed her bed during the day. The prisoner in the refractory cell, a girl of 16, was huddled up in a corner upon a bed of loose straw upon the floor, more like an animal than a human being. This cell, which has a privy in it, and had been slept in by the girl the night before, was likewise close and offensive, from the want of ventilation.

Violation of Act.

The prisoner in the reception-room, a girl of 17, was having her hair cropped, as it was in a filthy state. The hair-cutter was one of the male turnkeys, a female turnkey being present.

The law requires (4 Geo. IV. c. 64, sec. 10, R 7,) that "female prisoners shall, in all cases, be attended by female officers." We submit therefore, that the male turnkey had no business to act in the capacity in which we found him, and his presence in the reception-room was the more objectionable as the bath is there, preparations for the girl using which were making at the time.

The associated female prisoners were under very little practical supervision at the time of inspection, as may be surmised from the way in which they were distributed, and the fact that one of the three female turnkeys was in the reception-room, and another below in the kitchen near the entrance.

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Privies.

The prison generally was in a cleanly state; but the new wing less so than the old one. The two punishment cells in the latter, both of which have privies in them, and had been slept in the night before, smelt most offensively. It was represented to us that the circumstance that they were in this condition was unusual, and that their being so was attributable not to any inherent defect in the privies, but to their passage having, through some misuse, been stopped by the last occupants of the cells. It was added, that when the obstacle were removed, the cells would not be open to the objection to which they then were. Nevertheless, it was incumbent on the subordinate officers to have seen in the first instance, that the privies were not out of order, and to have washed them down, inasmuch as the cells were liable at any moment to be occupied; while, in fact, there was a prisoner in one of them on our second visit.

Yearly committals.

The number of prisoners committed to this Bridewell in the year ending at Michaelmas last exceeded by 133 those of the previous year, as shown by the subjoined abstract:—

Year.	Total Number Committed.	Females.	Under 17 Years of Age.	Recommittals.
1843 . .	1,010	342	123	354
1844 . .	1,143	376	136	398

Recommittals.

According to a memorandum furnished to us by the superintendent-keeper, we find, as regards the latter year, that after deducting the prisoners committed more than once within the year, the number of individuals committed is reduced to 989; and that, deducting the recommittals of former years comprised in the total of 398, the number of individuals re-committed within the year is, in like manner, reduced to 99. There were 7 females whose recommittals collectively amounted to 37 times within the year, viz., 1 eight, 1 seven, 1 six, and 1 four times. Similar remarks, of course, apply to the returns for 1843 and previous years. The greatest and least numbers in custody at any one time, and likewise the daily average numbers were—

——	Greatest.	Least.	Average.
1843	105	53	75
1844	100	70	90
1845 (half-year) . .	102	67	91

Cells.

The whole number of cells is 109, viz., 79 in the males' and 30 in the females' prison. The nature of the classification which obtains in this prison may be readily estimated from what has been stated in regard to the prisoners in custody on the day of inspection. The superintendent-keeper states that, as regards the legal classification, he observes it to the extent that the number of prisoners with reference to the prison accommodation will allow.

From the 1st January to the 31st December, 1844, the number of prisoners committed for short terms were as under:—

Terms.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 7 days	125	173	298
Not exceeding 14 days, (exclusive of those for 7 days) . . .	153	121	274
Total	278	294	572

Boys.

The following are special returns which we called for, showing the number of boys of 17 years and under committed to this prison within the two and a half years ending at Lady-day, 1845, together with other particulars respecting them. It is to be remembered that all committals to this bridewell are under summary convictions by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, of the City of London:—

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Boys.

—	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843.	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844.	Half Year ending at Lady-day, 1845.	Total.
Age.				
From 8 and under 10 years	4	3	2	9
From 10 and under 12 years	10	2	9	21
From 12 and under 14 years	16	23	22	61
From 14 and under 17 years	62	73	44	181
17 years	50	51	25	126
Total	142	152	104	398
Offences.				
Intent to commit felony	101	92	59	252
Vagrants	25	23	32	80
Malicious trespass	7	22	9	38
Other acts	9	15	4	28
Total	142	152	104	398
Sentences.				
3 days	..	2	2	4
7 days	26	18	19	63
From 7 to 14 days	16	17	24	57
From 14 days to 1 month	45	49	21	115
From 1 month to 2 months	33	38	19	90
From 2 months to 3 months	22	28	19	69
Total	142	152	104	398
Re-commitments.				
Once	13	20	13	46
Twice	9	8	4	21
Three times	9	3	2	14
Four or more times	5	1	..	6
Not before	106	120	85	311
Total	142	152	104	398
Degree of Instruction.				
Neither read nor write	86	98	54	238
Read only	27	21	22	70
Read and write	29	33	28	90
Total	142	152	104	398

N.B. This table is only from the information of the prisoners themselves.

Only one of the above prisoners was whipped during the period of this return, by sentence of the committing magistrate.

Discipline and supervision.

The discipline of this prison remains unchanged. The silent system is enforced whilst the prisoners are upon the tread-wheel or in the day-rooms; but in the latter it is manifestly a fallacy, for the presence of an officer in each of the two galleries is no check upon conversation being carried on so long as it is conducted in a sufficiently subdued tone of voice. As regards the prisoners associated in the work-rooms, we have shown that their intercourse is entirely uncontrolled. The actual staff of subordinate male officers is five turnkeys and a miller, who occasionally acts as an assistant in the prison. At night one turnkey sleeps in a room in each of the two upper galleries of the old wing, and a third in one in the top gallery of the new wing. Another perambulates the different galleries throughout the night, and there is a "tell-tale" to record his visits. The governor can likewise enter at any time the males' side of the old wing, by means of the private door from his house, as mentioned in our Fifth Report. The supervision at night is, in effect, more general than in the day, especially as the night-watch renders it necessary for one turnkey always to be off duty during the greater part of the former.

Punishments.

The number of punishments is not so great as formerly. During the year 1841, when the means of inspection were more imperfect than they have been since and are at present, the punishments amounted to 915, the daily average prison population being 109. In the year ending at Michaelmas, 1843, the number of punishments became reduced to 438, or more than one-half, and in the year following to 357, the daily average population of the prison being then 90. During the half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845, the offences and punishments were as under:—

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Offences.	Punishments.			
	Irons.	Locked up.	Stoppages of Food.	Total.
General disorderly conduct . .	2	66	6	74
Misconduct	..	..	22	22
Noisy during the night . . .	..	..	29	29
Refusing to work	..	9	..	9
Wilfully damaging prison property	..	6	..	6
Total . .	2	81	57	140

That this gradual diminution of punishments is due to increased vigilance rather than to laxity, we both hope and believe; but that it must be considered as indicating more than the prevalence of better order we utterly deny, considering the facilities for contaminating intercourse which the system of this very defective prison continues to afford. The superintendent-keeper admits that though feuds amongst the prisoners are no longer frequent, they still sometimes occur, and with existing means cannot wholly be prevented.

Day-rooms.

On the occasion of our former inspection of this bridewell, we suggested with the view to remedy, in some degree, one of its most serious defects, that the day-rooms should be entirely abolished as such, and converted into sleeping-cells; that while, as before, each prisoner should proceed direct from the wheel-room to his cell with his supper, he should likewise do so with his breakfast and dinner, remaining in his cell during the time allotted for those meals; and that each cell should be provided with a small table and a stool.

These suggestions having been reported to the managing committee by the superintendent-keeper, were by them "recommended to the consideration of the general committee;" but the latter declined to adopt them.

Daily routine.

The following was the daily routine observed by the male prisoners at the time of inspection:—Cells and rooms unlocked at six, and half an hour allowed for washing. Labour from half-past six till nine; then breakfast (in day-rooms) and afterwards chapel, half an hour being allowed for each. Labour is enforced from ten to one; when an hour is allowed for dinner and rest (in day-rooms). Labour is again resumed from two to six. At the latter hour the prisoners take their suppers to their cells and are locked up for the night. The number of hours of work per day was thus nine and a-half; but it varies from seven and a-half to ten, according to the season. On Sundays the prisoners are confined to their cells, except during the hours of service in the chapel.

Tread-wheel.

The tread-wheel prisoners work a quarter of an hour on the wheel and rest a quarter of an hour off in summer, and work twenty minutes on and rest ten minutes off in winter. Seats are provided for them in the compartments; but, having no books, they sit idle. The number of feet of ascent performed by each prisoner is stated to vary from 6370 to 8310. This is regulated by the miller, who is said to be as careful as possible that the prescribed maximum is not exceeded. The only other labour provided (except menial offices) is oakum-picking. The

Cleaners.

prison affords no means of exercise for the prisoners so employed. There are six cleaners, one for each gallery, two of whom are permanent. Part of their duty consists in collecting, from room to room, after meal times, the pannikins then used. This practice involves an infraction of the law, prescribing that no prisoner shall be employed "in the service of another prisoner;" while, moreover, we consider it by no means impossible that opportunities may occasionally arise when these pannikin-collectors may be made the instruments of communication between prisoners in the different rooms.

The female prisoners are unlocked half an hour later than the males. Their employments are, in addition to the whitewashing and wall-scraping, before mentioned, picking oakum, washing and mangling, mending their own bedding and clothing (those of the men being put out), and cooking.

Yard.

The yard at the back of the prison is used as a drying-ground; it is so completely overlooked by the windows of the surrounding houses that the prisoners, if for a moment unwatched, might readily hold communication with the inmates. The windows of the male prisoners' day-rooms likewise look into this yard.

Kitchen.

We have stated that the prison cooking is done by the female prisoners. The kitchen is in the females' prison. When the food is ready, male prisoners, accompanied by a turnkey, proceed thither to fetch it; and we are quite satisfied that opportunities must and do arise on such occasions, enabling the male and female prisoners, at least, to see each other, which alone is contrary to the law.

Escape.

An escape from this prison occurred in December, 1843. It is thus recorded in the governor's journal:—

"9th December, 1843. Through the gross neglect of a turnkey, a prisoner, named Thomas R., made his escape this morning whilst employed in cleaning."

The turnkey was discharged in consequence. The part which the prisoner was cleaning was the passage before the governor's office, and open to the yard. No wonder he escaped. This is one amongst other objections against employing prisoners in such offices. The prisoner in question voluntarily came back the next day.

Rules.

The rules issued by the Secretary of State in 1843 have been adopted so far, "as they may be found practically suited to the circumstances of the prison," a reservation admitting of a very wide latitude. As far as the chaplain and surgeon are concerned, these rules have not

hitherto been very closely adhered to. The chaplain stated that he was aware of them, but that not having been formally desired to adopt them he had not hitherto considered them as binding on him. The surgeon expressed his intention in future to act up to them. No copies of, or extracts from, the prison rules are hung up in any part of it. The superintendent-keeper states that he reads them to the prisoners on admission, and occasionally afterwards.

There are no stated periods for prisoners to receive their friends, the superintendent-keeper regulating this at discretion, according to circumstances.

Visitors.

Pecuniary assistance, varying from sixpence to five shillings, is given to prisoners on their discharge. Those who have no clothes are provided with a prison dress. A prison garb is an ill passport to employment, and facilitates recognition by former associates. We would suggest, therefore, the expediency of supplying clothing to discharged prisoners needing a common dress not open to this objection: the cost would not be greater.

Assistance on discharge.

Prison dress.

The dietary suggested by the Secretary of State in 1843 has been adopted as the dietary of this prison. In May, 1844, the surgeon having represented that the majority of the prisoners usually sent to the city bridewell for short periods were in reduced health, and required nourishment and support, and expressed his opinion that they ought not to be put to hard labour without an allowance of animal food; the committee, acting upon his recommendation, ordered that all prisoners whose terms of imprisonment would subject them to the dietary of class 2 (viz., terms exceeding three days and not exceeding fourteen days), should receive instead the higher dietary prescribed for class 3. But in February last this order was, with the full concurrence of the surgeon, rescinded, and the dietary of class 2 restored, in consequence, as we understood, of an increased number of committals during the past winter, the increase being attributed to this cause The surgeon was, however, still empowered to place upon the third class dietary any individuals among those entitled only to that of the second, whom he might consider to require additional nourishment.

Dietary.

With the exception of the slight cases mentioned in the first part of this Report, the health of the prison was good. Three or four cases of low typhus (the disease being brought in by the parties) occurred last winter. In December the death of a female prisoner took place. In the years ending respectively at Michaelmas, 1843, and Michaelmas, 1844, the casualties were as under:—

Health.

—	1843.	1844.
Cases of slight indisposition . . .	126	118
Infirmary cases	16	24
Greatest number of Sick at one time .	6	7
Deaths	1	1

The cases of illness show a considerable increase as compared with the two preceding years; the mortality was about the same. As the terms for which prisoners are committed to this bridewell seldom exceed three months, the tread-wheel labour performed does not produce the same injurious results which are found to be the case where it is made continuous for longer periods.

No prisoner is placed upon the wheel until he is examined by the surgeon. Every prisoner, male and female, is bathed upon admission, and subsequently once a month. Foot-baths have been provided, the prisoners using them once a-week in gangs of four and five.

Surgeon.

Baths.

The surgeon keeps a journal, but the entries in it are, for the most part, of a very scanty nature, consisting sometimes, indeed, of nothing more than the mere initials of the surgeon's name to denote his visit. He was about to commence a case book. He makes a monthly inspection of the prison, but no yearly report. There are no thermometers in the prison, not even in the infirmary; but the governor said that he would get some supplied. The surgeon attends all cases of prisoners being flogged; but they are stated seldom to exceed one a-year.

Surgeon's journal.

Case-book.

Thermometers.

Whipping.

There has been no variation in the chaplain's duties. He reads prayers and portions of Scripture in the chapel in the morning of each week-day, and on Sundays performs Divine service twice and preaches once. He attends a little before the chapel hour on week-days to see the prisoners who were admitted the day previous. On Mondays he assembles the female prisoners who can read, and they read to him from the Testament for half an hour; but he states that the females employed at laundry and other work are not allowed time to attend. He also visits the females who are in solitary confinement or sick. On Tuesdays he observes the same routine as regards the male prisoners. On Wednesdays, at two o'clock, he performs service in the chapel, consisting of prayers from the litany, and gives half an hour's religious instruction to the assembled prisoners, males and females. He states that on these occasions the Sunday-school plan is adopted, and the men read to the women. This we consider opposed to the spirit and meaning of the clauses of the Acts, which prescribe that no prisoner shall be employed in the instruction of another prisoner, and that male and female prisoners shall hold no communication together (2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, sec. 6, R. 4, and 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, sec. 10, R. 6). On Thursdays he goes round the females' prison to see the prisoners who are to be discharged in the course of the week thence ensuing. On Fridays he pursues the same course as on Wednesdays, except that a special prison service is read instead of prayers from the litany. On Saturdays he visits the males' prison, and sees the prisoners who are to be discharged in the course of the week ensuing.

Chaplain's routine.

From what precedes, it is seen that, as a rule, prisoners sick or in solitary confinement are seen by the chaplain only once a-week, and that prisoners are admonished by him, not at the moment of discharge, but from one day to a week previously, so that, as they go back to their associates, the admonition must, in most cases, be considered as failing of its intended effect.

Prisoners in solitary confinement.

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Sacrament.

Chaplain's visits to sick, &c.

Admonition on discharge.

School instruction.

Conclusions.

Statistics.

On Sundays the chief officer reads to the prisoners, or hears them read, on which occasions the chaplain occasionally looks in and superintends. If special circumstances require, the latter visits the prison daily, in addition to the attendances above enumerated. An hour on Tuesdays is set apart for ladies of the "Prisons' Visiting Society," to see and converse with female prisoners. The sacrament is never administered in the prison, the chaplain stating that he meets with no encouragement on the part of the prisoners to induce him to permit them to receive it. Prisoners in solitary confinement are not allowed to attend chapel; a practice which, as they are not visited by the chaplain daily, we consider highly objectionable.

No school instruction whatever is provided in this prison as required by law. The urgent necessity of this serious defect being remedied, may be judged from the fact that, on the average of the last two years, nearly fifty per cent. of the prisoners committed could neither read nor write, whilst eleven per cent. could read but not write. On reference to the tables respecting boys, it will be seen that of 398, 238 could neither read nor write! Bibles and a few books of the Christian Knowledge Society are the only books in use at this prison, and the supply of even these we found scanty in the extreme, and in a very ragged state.

The chaplain keeps a journal and a character book. The former contains no entries of importance.

Each succeeding year's experience only serves to strengthen the views which we have formerly expressed in regard to this bridewell; and we must again record our opinion that the imprisonment here, is calculated not to deter or reclaim, but to contaminate and deprave.

For general statistical details, we refer to the tables in the Appendix hereto.

Since the preceding inspection was made, there have been but few alterations in the prison.

1st. The two dark cells in the old part of the men's prison, and also in the females' prison, have been thrown into one; the former cell is lighted from the roof, and the latter from the rear.

2nd. The windows in the two large solitary cells in the new prison have been made to open and shut.

3rd. The whole of the duties required by the Code of Prison Rules have been adopted by the chaplain.

4th. Extracts from the New Prison Rules have been hung up in conspicuous parts of the prison.

5th. Thermometers have been provided for the infirmary, and other parts of the prison.

6th. The prisoners are no longer bathed in the presence of each other.

The average length of commitments since the commencement of the present mayoralty have been under 16 days.

RETURN from the City Bridewell, Bridge Street, Middlesex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	46	15	8	1	54	16	70
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	135	146	14	25	149	171	320
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	63	110	15	2	78	112	190
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	11	7	1	2	12	9	21
10. For Assaults	30	8	..	..	30	8	38
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	310	57	64	4	374	61	435
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	109	13	7	2	116	15	131
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	666	341	101	35	767	376	1143
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	46	15	8	1	54	16	70
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	666	341	101	35	767	376	1143
Ditto transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i.e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	712	356	109	36	821	392	1213
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	712	356	109	36	821	392	1213

No. 5, See Note *.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	57	25	7	..	64	25	89
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57	25	7	..	64	25	89
DEBTORS.							
7. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	57	25	7	..	64	25	89

NOTE *.—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.													
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	127	82	121	113	204	81	96	47	118	18	..	..	666	341

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.													
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	19	10	32	9	32	14	7	1	11	1	..	..	101	35

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	767	376	1143

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	21	5	21	26
12 Years and under 14	..	..	23	2	23	2	25
14 Years and under 17	..	..	73	12	73	12	85
17 Years and under 21	251	95	..	..	251	95	346
21 Years and under 30	234	132	..	..	234	132	366
30 Years and upwards	181	114	..	..	181	114	295
Total	666	341	101	35	767	376	1143

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	273	189	70	28	343	217	560
Can Read only	53	62	9	2	62	64	126
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	340	90	22	5	362	95	457
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	666	341	101	35	767	376	1143

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	90	23	5	..	95	23	118
Infirmary Cases	10	14	..	..	10	14	24
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	3	..	..	4	3	7
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	102	37	15	3	117	40	157
Twice	53	17	4	..	57	17	74
Thrice	27	14	2	..	29	14	43
Four times or more	47	75	1	1	48	76	124
Total	229	143	22	4	251	147	398

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	581	..	81	..	662	..	662
Employment, not being Hard Labour	131	356	28	21	159	377	536
Not Employed	..	..	..	15	..	15	15
Total	712	356	109	36	821	392	1213

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	154	28	..	..	30	1	..	..	184	29	213
Stoppage of Diet	108	4	..	..	25	1	..	..	133	5	138
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	267	33	..	..	55	2	..	..	322	35	357

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.	70	30	100
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	65½	25	90½
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Middlesex.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Bridewell Hospital, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Stocks	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels*	..	..
Braces	1	..	Infirmary Beds	†	
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets		
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs		
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets		
Petticoats	..	2	,, Pillow Cases		
Stays	..	1	,, Towels		

* Round towels are suspended at the different washing places, and changed as often as cleanliness requires.
† There is no regular Infirmary Establishment, but every thing requisite is in store, in readiness for use, when needed.

No. 19.—Total Cost, per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	673	7	9
,, Male and Female Clothing and Bedding	233	11	3
,, Straw	8	13	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	14	2	0
,, Medicines	32	17	0
,, Wine, beer, and spirits	..		
,, Fuel	153	1	0
,, Soap	39	17	0
,, Candles, oil, and gas	42	7	6
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	40	0	0
,, Stationery and Printing	5	17	6
,, Books	5	17	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	50	14	0
,, Officers' Salaries	1,225	4	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	165	6	1
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	2,690	15	1
*Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	..		
Grand Total	2,690	15	1
† See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	5	14	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	14	0

* Cannot be estimated, being performed by workmen in the pay of the three branches of the establishment.
† NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
J. W.	29	3 months	April 29, 1844	Poorly	June 14, 1844	6 weeks	Apoplexy, brought on by disease of the heart.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	Whether confined separately, or with others, at the time of Escape.	If retaken.
T. R.	20	December 9, 1843	Intent to commit felony.	Was employed cleaning in the yard of the prison, which is an open one.	Returned of his own accord the day after.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The Dietary of this Prison is that which is prescribed in the Book of Prison Regulations published by order of the Secretary of State (1842).

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision	Application of its Power.
January .	7½	49 males	8 in.	45	The wheel grinds corn; and, with the limited number of prisoners, it requires the whole to be on at the same time. During the winter months they work 20 minutes on the wheel and rest 10 minutes off; and in summer one quarter of an hour on and one quarter off.	6370 feet in summer; 7710 in winter, 8310 in March and September.	See the column preceding, the whole of the prisoners being on the wheel at the same time.	Regulated by the miller, who keeps it as near the prescribed time as possible.	Grinding corn, which supplies bread to the three branches of the establishment,—Bridewell, Bethlem, and the House of Occupations.
February .	7½								
March . .	9								
April . .	10								
May . .	10								
June . .	10								
July . .	10								
August .	10								
September .	9								
October .	7½								
November .	7½								
December .	7½								

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries, per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Kincaid .	Superintendent Keeper.	54	Sept., 1833	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	House, fuel, and a portion of candles.
Robert Monro .	Chaplain . .	45	April, 1831	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	House and fuel.
William Laurence	Surgeon . .	61	May, 1822	130 0 0	..	130 0 0	
Penelope Bolland.	Matron . .	54	April, 1830	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	House and fuel, and a portion of candles.
George Deevereux	Head Turnkey	42	Aug., 1833	65 0 0	13 2 0	78 2 0	House, fuel, 3*s.* a-week for shaving the prisoners, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week for reading with them on Sundays.
Charles Painter .	Turnkey . .	45	Oct., 1838 .	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	Room and fuel.
William Peacock .	Ditto . . .	38	Ditto . .	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	Ditto.
George Crawley .	Ditto . . .	36	April, 1840	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	Ditto.
George Chidzey .	Ditto . . .	41	Jan., 1844.	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	Ditto.
William Knock .	Miller . .	34	Dec., 1844.	54 10 0	..	54 10 0	House and fuel.
Jane Eagleburt .	Turnkey . .	45	Aug., 1833	46 16 0	7 16 0	50 14 0	Room and fuel each, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per week alternately for reading with the prisoners on Sundays.
Phœbe Christmas.	Ditto . . .	39	May, 1842 .	39 0 0		42 18 0	
Louisa Frisby .	Ditto . . .	30	June, 1843	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	Room and fuel.
Total . 13				1204 6 0	20 18 0	1225 4 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,690 15 1
Total Receipts of Ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions*	..
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, (cannot be estimated)	..
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and not excluding Receipts and Fees	2,690 15 1

* This prison is supported by the voluntary contributions of its governors and other charitable individuals.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

SURREY.

HORSEMONGER LANE—COUNTY GAOL.

Horsemonger Lane County Gaol.

FOR particulars of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

Alterations.

Various minor alterations in the construction have taken place since our last Report. The material defects of the prison construction remain as at the time of our Second Report, and, as therein described, are such as to open a variety of channels for the spread of that moral contamination which the Gaol Acts were intended to prevent. These defects can only be effectually surmounted by an entire re-construction of the Building upon the plan of individual separation.

The shutters of the cells on the male criminals' side have been glazed.

Visiting rooms.

The suggestion contained in our Second Report, that visiting-rooms should be constructed in the debtors' prison, has been acted upon by the erection of a room 30 feet by 22 feet, and 6 feet 11 inches high, in the master debtors' ward; and of another 22 feet by 16 feet, and 11 feet 6 inches high, in that of the common debtors. Commodious lobbies are attached to both these rooms. In the female debtors' ward, the hall has been adapted for the same purpose, and forms a visiting room 25 feet 10 inches long, 15 feet wide, and 11 feet 2 inches high.

Female debtors' airing yard.

The iron railing which separates the female debtors' airing-yard from a yard or passage leading to a room occupied by the male turnkeys, and which, being open, enabled, as pointed out in our Second Report, the latter to hold communication with the female debtors, as also these, again, from the situation of the respective yards, to see and be seen by some of the male criminals, has been screened throughout with sheet-iron, so that communication by such medium can no longer take place.

Matron's house.

The kitchen on the basement of the matron's house, mentioned in the same Report, as being so situated, that female prisoners at work there could converse through the window with male prisoners at work in the garden, has been converted into a private sitting-room for the schoolmistress, and the female prisoners no longer have access to it. But the coal-cellar on the same basement, also mentioned as presenting a similar objection, remains in its original state, and continues to be used by the female prisoners, male prisoners being still employed in the garden.

School-rooms.

In the female criminals' prison, a school-room, 23 feet by 8 feet, and 11 feet 6 inches high, has been formed by throwing into one two small rooms of Class 1 and 2, and part of the day-room of Class 1. It is boarded and provided with a stove, which stands in the centre. One of the strong-rooms, situated between the Wards Nos. 7 and 8, in the male criminals' prison, is used as a school-room for males; but it is in no way fit for the purpose, being small, close, and ill-ventilated—in the very midst of the prisoners, and devoid of access except through one or other of the two wards. Steps were about being taken to provide a somewhat better school-room by partitioning off a portion of the airing-room No. 7, which adjoins the chapel, and is immediately contiguous to the chaplain's room. The allotted space is, however, incommodious as to form, for its dimensions being 46 feet by 9 feet, the room will be merely a long narrow slip.*

Drainage.
Cesspools.

In the course of last year, the prison drainage being found defective, owing to the want of sufficient fall and the rising of quicksands, which penetrated through the brickwork, six cesspools were constructed, into which the drains might discharge themselves; but the remedy does not seem to have proved altogether effectual, since it is stated that a slight effluvia from the drains continues occasionally to manifest itself in particular states of the atmosphere. Four of the cesspools are situated in various parts of the garden, one in the court at the entrance, and one in the front court of the contiguous sessions house. Their dimensions are 6 feet diameter, and from 10 to 12 feet depth. It is expected that they will require emptying once every three years. In all probability, the construction of sewers will be eventually needed.

Gas.

In the early part of last year, the project was entertained of lighting the day-rooms with gas, but it has not been carried into effect.

Warmth.

The galleries and sleeping-cells remain, as formerly, without the means of warmth. The only places in which fires are practicable are the day-rooms and five of the strong-rooms, these being provided with open grates. On various occasions, in the winter of 1844-5, the prisoners in the cells complained of suffering from the cold. Doubtless their health could not have been preserved, but for their having access during the day to the fires in the day-rooms.

The medical officer's journal contains the following entries on the subject:—

"1st December, 1844, (Sunday.)—Went into the cells of several convicts. The temperature was 42°, with the shutters closed. The men were cold although they had their bedding. Some preferred to have the shutters open, in order that they might see to read."

This seems to prove that the newly glazed shutters do not, at all events, admit sufficient light to enable the prisoners to see to read.

"7th December, 1844.—Went round the gaol as usual. There is but little sickness, but several of the convicts complained of the cold, asking for more blankets."

"8th December, 1844, (Sunday.)—Went into the cells of the convicts to day. The thermometer standing at 35°. The men were not in them, having been let down to get their gruel. They are allowed to have their bedding in the cells, and also permitted to come down to (for) their meals, which

* Since the present inspection was made this school-room has been opened,

indulgences, I have no doubt, in a great measure ward off some serious consequences that might otherwise ensue."

"9th December, 1844.—I went into several of the cells. The weather is still cold, but none of the men complained."

"28th December, 1844.—There is very little complaint of illness. The prison is clean, and every thing in good order, and the food wholesome and good. The temperature in the cells has lately been low, owing to the coldness of the weather generally."

"5th January, 1845, (Sunday.)—To day, I went with the governor to visit the convicts who are confined in their cells. They do not complain, but say that they are warm and comfortable."

"21st March, 1845.—Went round the gaol last night with the governor, and visited several prisoners, who were warm and comfortable. The mercury in the cells standing at 38°."

The remarks in the entry of the 8th December have reference to the convicted prisoners, who are required by the 64th of the prison rules and regulations, as fixed in October, 1843, to be "confined to their cells on Sundays, except when attending Divine service or school."

The medical officer is of opinion that, in cold weather, the practical observance of this rule is open to very serious objection; inasmuch as the confinement of the prisoners in cells at a low temperature, and the low character of the Sunday diet—this consisting of merely bread and gruel—must exercise conjointly an injurious influence upon the constitution, especially as regards individuals of a weakly habit. In his last annual report the surgeon states that "he cannot trace any connexion between the diseases which have occurred and the locality, or any of the prison regulations, except in a few instances, some of which occurred on the introduction of the regulation by which the convicts are confined to their cells on Sundays."

His belief is that this part of the discipline is calculated to induce insensibly debilitating effects, and although the outward symptoms might be slow to manifest themselves, the undermining process would not the less be going on. We entirely concur in this view. In regard to convicted prisoners, confined for short terms, the force of the above objection could not perhaps be thought strictly to apply. But when it is considered, that the terms of imprisonment of convicted prisoners committed to this gaol extend sometimes to two years, it will be obvious that the case is far otherwise, and the argument becomes conclusive. We subjoin an abstract showing the number of such prisoners committed in the year ending at Michaelmas last, whose terms of imprisonment varied between one month and two years.

1 month and under 2 months	79
2 months „ 3 „	30
3 „ „ 6 „	47
6 „ „ 1 year	11
1 year „ 2 years	5
Total . . .	172

Another objection to the practice mentioned is that the prisoners are allowed to retain their beds, since, however necessary this may be as providing the means of warmth, it is calculated to induce debilitating effects and slothful habits.

Strong rooms.

The five strong rooms in which there are fire-places are generally appropriated to prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, or to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for unnatural offences, the governor always taking care that these are kept apart from other prisoners.

Prisoners in custody.

At the date of inspection we found in custody, on the criminals' side, the undermentioned prisoners, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For Trial at the Adjourned Session	2	1	3
„ General Quarter Session	1	..	1
„ Guildford Borough Session . . .	2	..	2
For Re-examination	17	4	21
Under Sentence of Imprisonment (convicted by a Jury of Misdemeanor.)	5	1	6
Summarily convicted of Assaults	13	..	13
For not obeying an Order of Affiliation	1	..	1
For want of Sureties to keep the Peace for limited periods	15	5	20
For breach of Revenue Laws	1	..	1
Deserter	1	..	1
Under Sentence of Transportation (convicted of Felony)	8	3	11
Total	66	14	80

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger Lane County Gaol.

Yards.

The following statements show the manner in which they were distributed, and other particulars respecting them:—

CLASS OR WARD No. 1.—Female Prisoners charged with Felony.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	In Prison before.	In what Prison before Confined, as stated by the Prisoner.
M. B.	14	Stealing a flat iron and other articles.	..	. . .
C. A.	22	Stealing six sovereigns from the person.	Twice .	Brixton.
C. M.	17	Stealing a pair of boots . . .	Twice .	Brixton.
H. G.	29	Stealing books and wearing apparel	..	. . .

CLASS OR WARD No. 2.—Female Prisoners charged with Midemeanor.

C. H.	54	Breach of the peace	Twice .	County Gaol of Surrey.
M. A. F.	23	Attempting to destroy herself . .	..	. . .
E. F.	18	Breach of the peace	Once .	Giltspur Street.
M. S.	17	Threatening to do bodily harm .	Once .	County Gaol of Surrey.
M. A. H.	32	Breach of the peace	..	. . .
J. C.	23	Uttering base coin	Once .	County Gaol of Surrey.

CLASS OR WARD No. 3.—Female Prisoners convicted of Felony, and sentenced to Transportation.

E. G.	23	Stealing shirts and other articles .	4 times .	Once County Gaol of Surrey; three times at Brixton.
M. M.	18	Same offence	4 times .	Twice County Gaol of Surrey; twice at Brixton.

CLASS OR WARD No. 4.—Male Prisoners convicted of Felony and sentenced to Transportation.

E. B.	38	Stealing sheep	..	. . .
R. S.	38	Stealing a coat	4 times .	Twice County Gaol of Surrey; twice at Brixton.
C. W.	29	Stealing boards	Once .	Brixton.
R. W.	22	Burglary	Twice .	Brixton and Giltspur Street.
T. J.	22	Same offence	Once .	County Gaol of Surrey.
J. W.	21	Stealing blankets and other articles	Twice .	Guildford and Brixton.
C. S.	22	Stealing cloth	Once .	County Gaol of Surrey.
C. S.	22	Stealing lead pipe	Once .	Brixton.

CLASS OR WARD No. 5.—Male Prisoners, convicted by a Jury, and Summarily Convicted of Misdemeanor.

J. M.	15	Assault, with intent to commit a rape.	..	. . .
J. S.	50	Neglecting and ill-treating his child	..	. . .
R. P.	26	Ill-treating his child	..	. . .
J. K. P.	74	Breach of revenue laws . . .	..	. . .
P. R.	25	Assault	5 times .	Thrice in the County Gaol of Surrey; Twice at Kingston-upon-Thames.
E. W.	15	,, ...	..	. . .
J. S.	18	,, ...	..	. . .
M. D.	24	,, ...	.	. . .
B. S.	25	,, ...	..	. . .
G. W. R.	29	,, ...	Once .	County Gaol of Surrey
T. I.	13	,, ...	4 times .	Twice in the County Gaol of Surrey; twice at Brixton.
T. M.	11	,, ...	..	. . .
N. H.	20	,, ...	..	. . .
H. A.	18	,, ...	..	. . .
W. B.	38	,, ...	..	. . .
T. D.	23	,, ...	..	. . .

CLASS OR WARD No. 6.—Male Prisoners charged with Misdemeanor.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	In Prison before.	In what Prison before Confined, as stated by the Prisoner.
G. W.	44	Breach of the peace	Once	County Gaol of Surrey.
W. F.	21	,, ,,	4 times	Twice County Gaol of Surrey; once Brixton; once Guildford.
C. R.	29	Attempting suicide	Once	County Gaol of Surrey.
T. C.	34	Breach of the peace	..	. . .
E. N.	45	,, ,,	..	. . .
T. S.	20	,, ,,	Once	County Gaol of Surrey.
G. H.	17	,, ,,	..	. . .
W. D.	19	,, ,,	5 times	Twice County Gaol of Surrey; once Brixton; twice Kingston-upon-Thames.
W. W.	22	Deserter	..	. . .
P. G.	41	Breach of the peace	..	. . .
G. D.	22	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	..	. . .

CLASS OR WARD No. 7.—Male Prisoners charged with Misdemeanor.

J. B.	19	Breach of the peace	..	. . .
H. T.	38	,, ,,	Once	County Gaol of Surrey.
S. G.	37	,, ,,	..	. . .
W. N.	25	,, ,,	Once	County Gaol of Surrey.
P. S.	46	,, ,,	Once	County Gaol of Surrey.
J. W.	22	Uttering base coin	Once	County Gaol of Surrey.
J. J.	32	,, ,,	..	. . .
W. S.	27	Breach of the peace	Once	County Gaol of Surrey.

CLASS OR WARD No. 8.—Male Prisoners charged with Felony.

J. C.	35	Stealing a brush and scraper	Twice	Once County Gaol of Surrey; once Guildford.
H. B.	23	Stealing a basket and brushes	6 times	Five times Brixton; once Guildford.
J. S.	35	Stealing pewter pots	..	. . .
W. H.	65	Stealing a tea-kettle	..	. . .

CLASS OR WARD No. 9.—Male Prisoners for Re-examination charged with Felony.

E. M.	19	Stealing 11*l.*	..	. . .
J. M. H.	29	Stealing a cab	..	. . .
J. C.	19	Stealing glass	Once	Brixton.
J. M.	25	Burglary	Thrice	Brixton.
H. H.	28	Stealing glass	Twice	Once County Gaol of Surrey; once Brixton.
J. W.	57	Stealing a spoon	..	. . .
W. J.	22	Stealing spoons and other articles	..	. . .
W. H.	25	Stealing two guns	..	. . .
E. A.	21	Stealing a pair of boots	..	. . .
J. K.	20	Stealing linen	..	. . .
D. M'K.	26	Embezzlement	..	. . .
E. O.	45	,,	..	. . .

CLASS OR WARD No. 10.—Boys charged with Felony.—*None.*

STRONG ROOMS—(Separate.)

D. N.	44	Unnatural offence (convicted)	Once	County Gaol of Surrey
H. P.	20	Stealing hay (convicted)	..	. . .

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger Lane County Gaol.

INFIRMARIES.—MALES' SIDE.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	In Prison before.	In what Prison before Confined, as stated by the Prisoner.
J. C. . .	35	Breach of the peace	Once .	County Gaol of Surrey.
J. T. . .	24	Not obeying an order of affiliation	..	. . .
T. G. . .	45	Assault (convicted)	..	. . .
G. A. . .	17	Stealing a pair of boots . . .	..	. . .
E. S. . .	25	Burglary	..	. . .

FEMALES' SIDE.

E. S. . .	51	Convicted of stealing a pair of stockings, and sentenced to be transported.	5 times.	County Gaol of Surrey and Brixton.
M. P. . .	28	Convicted of having deserted her child.	..	. . .

Employments.

The prisoners in Wards 4 and 5 were employed in picking oakum. A few of the untried male prisoners were in school, the rest being in their day-rooms, and for the most part unemployed. Some of the females, including those in the infirmary, were also without employment. Three were in school, and others engaged in domestic occupations in the kitchen or elsewhere.

Debtors.

A marked and beneficial change has been effected in the debtors' part of this prison, by the joint effect of the Act to amend the law of Insolvency, 7 and 8 Vict., c. 96, and the restriction of visitors to the visiting-room, no visitor being now admitted to a prisoner's room, unless in case of sickness or infirmity, and by special permission of the governor. In the first instance, various debtors addressed to the visiting justices a remonstrance against the exclusion of visitors from their rooms, considering it in the light of a hardship, and an infringement of their privileges. The 57th clause of the Act referred to released from confinement, and also exempted in future from confinement, the debtors constituting the by far most numerous class of those usually committed to this prison; namely, debtors in execution for sums under 20*l*. The great bulk of these were from the Courts of Request, for very small sums, who being generally persons of low station and habits, proved by their practices very troublesome prisoners, and as their visitors were, for the most part, of a corresponding character to themselves, the greatest disorder prevailed. But disorder and misconduct of a very grave character were quite as prevalent in the master debtors' ward.

In the year ending at Michaelmas, 1843, the number of debtors of all kinds committed to this gaol was 1287, and in the succeeding year 1008. Of these totals, the proportion of committals from Courts of Request was 80 per cent., or four-fifths, and 75 per cent., or three-fourths respectively. The Act having come into operation on the 9th August, 1844, accounts for the diminution in that year. The number of debtors in custody was only 26, two of whom were females; whereas, in the year ending at Michaelmas last, the daily average number was 105, and the greatest number at any one time 142; whilst at one period in 1842, the prison contained no less than 160 debtors. Before the practical operation of the Act, occasions frequently arose when, from the cause mentioned, the governor found himself obliged to remove the surplus numbers, both males and females, to the infirmaries, to sleep at night; nay, for want of other accommodation, male debtors have been often placed in the females' infirmary when vacant. On this head we give some illustrative extracts from the governor's journal for some time back:—

"16th August, 1842.—This gaol is much crowded with debtors (160 in number), and I have, for some time past, been compelled to remove several of the male debtors to sleep in one of the large rooms at the females' infirmary. Last night, 14 male debtors slept there for want of room on their own department of the prison."

"25th January, 1843.—The debtors' sides of the prison have, of late, been much crowded with prisoners, and for want of room, I have been compelled to remove them (both males and females) to the infirmaries to sleep."

This crowded state of the prison led to so much confusion, that debtors sought under cover of it, to make attempts at escape, at the time of departure of visitors. An instance is thus recorded:—

"31st August, 1843.—Confined T. P., a debtor, in solitary, to be kept on bread and water only, for attempting to escape by passing through the gate of the yard to the lodge, with some visitors."

Instances, too numerous to mention, occur of visitors to debtors being detected in attempts to bring in prohibited articles, and of their summary conviction before magistrates for the offence, as provided by the Act.

Scenes in the debtors' wards.

Of the demoralizing scenes which took place in the master debtors' prison, the governor's journal supplies some striking instances. We select the following cases: the first, being one of rape; the next, of adultery; the third, of riot; and the fourth, of intoxication.

"21st May, 1843.—Mrs. F., of ————, complained to me that J. J. S., a master debtor, had violently assaulted her daughter, M. A. B., his servant, with a criminal intent. I desired Mrs. F. to attend at the gaol to-morrow morning, and told her that, in the meantime, I would report the circumstance to the magistrates."

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Debtors.

The matter was investigated on the following day by two of the magistrates, who thus advert to it in their visiting book :—

"Attended at the prison to investigate the complaint of M. A. B., that her person had been violated by J. J. S., a prisoner confined for debt. After hearing the statement of the complainant, and the observations of J. J. S. in reply, we are of opinion that the case should be fully inquired into, and we have instructed Mr. Keene, the governor, to obtain a habeas corpus, and take the matter before the magistrates at Union Hall Police Court, under the direction of the county solicitor."

The prisoner, on being taken before the magistrates accordingly, was remanded for further examination for a few days, and eventually fully committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, upon the charge of rape.

"30th May, 1843.—Mrs. S., wife of T. S., a master debtor, complained to me that a female, who had been her servant, was in the habit of daily visiting her (Mrs. S.'s) husband in the gaol, and requested me not to allow her to enter the prison, as an improper intimacy existed between them. I have, therefore, directed the turnkeys not to admit her again."

Upon this, the debtor addressed a letter to one of the visiting justices, complaining of the woman's exclusion, inasmuch as she was his servant. The magistrate addressed makes this entry upon the subject in the visiting book :—

"2d June, 1843.—Visited the prison this day, in consequence of having received a letter from a debtor, named T. S., a Jew, complaining that the governor had refused admittance to a woman whom he calls his servant, and who attends only to cook his food, &c., according to the Jewish ritual. Having ascertained that this woman has none of the appearance of a servant—that she stays in the prison almost daily, six, seven, or eight hours, and that the wife of the debtor has informed the governor, that he, the debtor, is cohabiting with the said female, I have directed that she may continue to bring his food, clothing, &c., but that she be not allowed to go into his private room."

The following further entries respecting debtors occur in the governor's journal :—

"31st July, 1843.—I was awoke last night, about midnight, by a great noise on the master debtors' side, and having risen from my bed, and called two of the turnkeys, I visited that part of the prison. On entering the middle gallery, I found the doors of the rooms of C. T. and W. S. (which are opposite), tied together; the glazed light over C. T.'s door broken, through which a great quantity of water had been thrown into his room, and a quantity of dirt and filth placed against the door. T. complained to me that E. H. and H. H. were the principal persons concerned in the outrage, he having distinctly heard their voices. I immediately removed the said E. H. and H. H., and placed them in separate confinement, and this morning reported the case to one of the visiting magistrates, who attended, and having investigated the charge against H. and H., directed that they should be confined separately upon bread and water for three days."

"13th January, 1844.—Visited the master debtors' side at half-past 11 o'clock, P.M., in consequence of hearing a noise in the upper gallery. Found J. W., a debtor, in a state of intoxication, and having satisfied myself that he was the person who had been making the noise, I immediately ordered him from the gallery, and placed him in solitary confinement, to be kept on bread and water only. I regret to observe, it is the second time I have had occasion to punish him for the like offence."

The debtors' rooms are still left unlocked at night, and, consequently, they can go from room to room in the same gallery at all hours. They are allowed candle-light, and can sit up as late as they please, subject to no night supervision.

Operation of the New Insolvency Act.

At the time when the Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 96, came into operation, that is on the 9th August, 1844, the number of debtors in custody was 105, of whom 7 were females; the proportion for sums under 20*l.* being 63, or 60 per cent., and the proportion supplied by Courts of Request alone 42 per cent. Subsequently to that date, the fluctuation in the number in custody at monthly periods was as under, viz. :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 September, 1844	34	4	38
1 October, ,,	27	2	29
1 November, ,,	22	2	24
1 December, ,,	22	2	24
1 January, 1845	22	2	24
1 February, ,,	22	2	24
1 March, ,,	23	2	25
2 April, ,, (day of inspection)	24	2	26
Average . .	24¼	2¼	27

So that the actual decrease between the 9th August, 1844, and the 2nd April, 1845, was 79.

But if we extend the comparison, taking the commitments for different periods, the results operated by the Act will be much more striking. For instance, the number of debtors committed was :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Michaelmas, 1842, to Michaelmas, 1843	1,185	102	1,287
From Michaelmas, 1843, to 9th August, 1844.	922	73	995
From 9th August, 1844, to 2nd April, 1845 (two-thirds of a year)	83	1	84

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Debtors.

Computing the number for the remaining third of the last year in the ratio of that exhibited for the two-thirds, the annual total is 126, the difference between which and the total for the first year being 1161, it follows that an actual decrease of more than 90 per cent. has taken place in the annual number of committals. The foregoing statements are from special returns which we caused to be prepared. Of the 26 debtors in custody, two were committed in 1840; one in 1841; one in 1842; three in 1843; eight in 1844; and 11 in 1845. Their debts varied from 31*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* to 1,152*l.* 15*s.* One was detained for costs amounting to 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; the clause of the Act which entitles to discharge for sums not exceeding 20*l.*, not extending to costs. The debtors were of the following descriptions:—

Males.

Gentlemen	4
Military officer	1
Merchant	1
Warehouseman	1
Clerks	2
Tradesmen or dealers	12
Farmer	1
Labourer	1
Coachman	1
	— 24

Females.

Widows	2
Total	26

Their ages varied from 30 to 67 years. Fourteen of the male prisoners were married, or widowers with children; five married or widowers without children; and five single. Both the females had families. With the exception of three, who were ill in the infirmary, we found all the male debtors together on the "common debtors'" side, and that the distinction of "master debtors" and "common debtors" had ceased practically to exist. We were informed that this had been the case for some months past, the explanation given being that the turnkey on the master debtors' side having been summarily dismissed for misconduct, the master debtors were temporarily removed to the common debtors' side, where they had remained ever since, as, owing to the greatly diminished numbers, no inconvenience having resulted from the arrangement, it was thought unnecessary to appoint another turnkey in the room of the one discharged. This is also stated in the report of the Visiting Justices at Michaelmas, 1844. The governor observed that although it was considered that the new Act had scarcely been in operation long enough to justify a positive conclusion that the master debtors' side might not be again required for the accommodation of debtors, still the experience of the last few months furnished grounds for believing that no such necessity would arise. In this case, it was in contemplation to appropriate the "master debtors'" rooms as bath and reception-rooms for newly-admitted prisoners awaiting to see the surgeon. In fact, at the time of inspection, it was used for the latter amongst other purposes. The want of proper bath and reception-rooms for males is much felt at this prison, since nothing can be more incommodious than the places at present so appropriated.

Another satisfactory result of the diminished number of debtors has been the observance of greater cleanliness and order in their part of the prison, as contrasted with the discreditable state of things in this respect described in our earlier Reports. Still, the degree of cleanliness proper both for health and propriety by no means obtains in the debtors' rooms, many of which are tenanted as before, by two or more individuals, night and day. The passages are frequently washed, but the rooms themselves very seldom. The urinal and washing-places continue in a very defective and dirty state. The common debtors' side contains in all 22 rooms, 20 of which have from two to four beds in them. Deducting, therefore, three male debtors who were in the infirmary, there were not more debtors than could be accommodated with separate rooms. The governor stated, that this being the case, he had given to each debtor then in custody the option of having a separate room, but that many of them cared not to avail themselves of the advantage. One debtor, indeed, to whom he made this offer, whilst accompanying us round the prison, declined it on the ground that he "preferred company."

The female debtors are now exclusively attended by a turnkey of their own sex, instead of male officers as formerly.

When, generally, we contrast the present improved condition of the debtors' side of this prison with the state of things described in our past Reports as prevailing in it, we cannot too strongly express our satisfaction at the salutary change which has been effected.

The following entry in the governor's journal relates to the difficulties which have been found in inducing debtors to attend chapel:—

"24th December, 1843.—I yesterday received from Mr. Onslow (Secretary to the Visiting Justices), a copy of a letter which he had received from the Secretary of State's Office, in reply to a communication respecting the punishment of debtors for not attending chapel. I afterwards gave notice to the debtors that they would be required to attend the service this day. Of 109 debtors in custody, 82 attended the morning, and 78 the afternoon service. Five of the absentees were unable to attend from sickness and infirmity; the others assigned various reasons for not attending, some alleging they were

Roman Catholics, others that they were dissenters, and one stated that he was not in the habit of attending any place of worship. A few others assigned trifling, and to me unsatisfactory reasons for their non-attendance, such as they had torn their trousers, &c. I have since received notice from several of them, requesting to be excused from attending, and, in a few cases, protesting against being compelled to do so."

Classification.

The legal classification is observed except in the infirmaries and schools, where all classes—tried and untried in the former, and untried in the latter—mix indiscriminately. On the day of inspection, the male criminals' infirmary contained an untried prisoner charged with burglary, one with stealing, one committed for a breach of the peace, one for disobeying an order of affiliation, and a convicted prisoner for an assault. The female criminals' infirmary contained a woman convicted of stealing, and another of having deserted her child. In the females' school one of the transports was associated with two untried prisoners, and the schoolmistress admitted that two and three had been so on previous occasions. Untried boys are separated as much as possible from adults, Ward No. 10 being appropriated to them. There were none in custody on the day of inspection; but amongst the convicted prisoners it will be seen on reference to the returns, that a boy of 11, another of 13, and two of 15 were associated with adults. A girl of 14 was with the female adults charged with felony. When the prison is crowded the legal classification of the prisoners cannot be so well observed as it was on the day of inspection. At that time, indeed, the governor was enabled to place them very much at discretion. In the year ending at Michaelmas 1844, the greatest number of criminal prisoners at any one time was 178, and the daily average number 120.

Discipline. Inspection, &c.

Since our last Report, the discipline of this prison has undergone improvement in the appointment of an intelligent schoolmaster and mistress (who also act as turnkeys), to give instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in knitting stockings and making garden nets as employments for untried prisoners. All the prison officers concur in stating that, owing to the joint influence of these agencies, greater order and decorum have prevailed in the day-rooms than before existed.

Day rooms' association.

But the system of day-room association itself remains; and to this, from conviction of its inherent mischief, our objections are strengthened rather than diminished. It is hopeless to expect that either instruction or employment can successfully contend against the enduring moral contamination which is inseparable from the association of prisoners. The governor, whose evidence in favour of the Separate System is appended to our Second Report, assured us that each day's experience confirmed him the more strongly in his belief that that system was the only one calculated effectually to insure the moral objects of imprisonment. The chaplain, in like manner, observed that he generally found the prisoners more susceptible to good impressions when alone than when associated. In the day-rooms, or yards, no officer is stationed permanently with the prisoners. The officers visit the rooms as often as their other duties will permit; and this constitutes the only day inspection. The prisoners are together in these day-rooms from day break to sunset in winter, and from 12 to 13 hours in summer. It is useless to urge that less positive disorder takes place than formerly, when a permanent source of moral contamination like this exists; but even as regards order, we find the same offences as formerly to predominate in the day-rooms, viz., "Noisy behaviour," "bad language," "assaulting fellow prisoners," and "quarrelling." In the school, where the untried prisoners of all classes mix, the schoolmaster states that he cannot prevent communication, either between adults, or between adults and boys; and he admits that occasions arise when they are left for brief periods in the school without supervision.

Night inspection.

After the prisoners are locked up for the night, the turnkeys, who formerly acted as night watchmen in the grounds, now perambulate instead the galleries on the male criminals' side, until 8 o'clock, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and until 9 from Lady-day to Michaelmas. It is alleged that noise and talking at night have diminished since this change; possibly, this may be the case, so far as regards detected offences. But the construction of the cells is such that the prisoners on opposite sides of the same gallery have nothing to do but to suspend their talking until the night-warder is finally gone, when they can talk at leisure through the open air-holes over their doors; nay, can see each other through them by standing on their beds, the apertures not being placed obliquely, but directly opposite. The separation by night is, therefore, as regards prisoners in the same gallery, little more than nominal. A large part of the punishments is still for the offence of noisy behaviour in the cells at night. A sort of premium is, as it were, from the construction of the cells, held out to the prisoners to communicate together. Against the demoralizing effects of these day and night arrangements, it is obvious that no palliative measures can prevail.

Sleeping cells.

Punishments.

With reference to what precedes, we subjoin a comparative statement of the offences and punishments up to a recent period, as furnished by the governor:—

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Offences.	Michaelmas, 1842, to Michaelmas, 1843.	Michaelmas, 1843, to Michaelmas, 1844.	Michaelmas, 1844, to the 2nd April, 1845.	Punishments.
Misbehaviour at chapel or school	6	24	6	Generally by confinement to the cells upon bread and water diet, for periods not exceeding three days.
Quarrelsome behaviour	29	23	11	
Defacing walls of day-rooms or cells	3	2	..	
Insolent behaviour to prison officers	23	16	4	
Noisy behaviour in cells after locked up for the night	44	71	24	
Noisy behaviour in the day-rooms	56	81	11	
Assaulting fellow prisoners	17	21	10	
Bad language	16	32	6	
Neglect of work	9	34	9	
Smoking tobacco	1	7	..	
Wilful damage to county property	2	4	..	
Getting upon class walls	4	2	..	
Exchanging their shoes	..	2	..	
Attempting to escape (debtor)	1	..	..	
Drunkenness (debtors)	2	10	..	
Stealing food from fellow prisoners	10	11	4	
Total	223	340	85	

The total of the third column, as compared with that of the second, shows a diminution of one-half—a result which, doubtless, is in a great measure to be attributed to the improvement which has been effected in the debtors' prison.

Daily routine.

From Michaelmas to Lady-day the prisoners rise at daylight, and are locked up at dark. During the other half of the year they rise at 6, and the latest hour of locking up is 8. The bell rings half an hour before the time for rising. On leaving their cells, the prisoners go into the yards to wash; at 8 they breakfast; from 9 to half-past 9 attend chapel; and from half-past 9 to 12, school; 12 is the dinner hour, from which time till 2 visitors are admitted. The prisoners attend school again from 2 to 5, and then receive their supper. Instruction in knitting stockings and net-making is given by the schoolmaster, and forms part of the school system.

Employments.

Each convicted prisoner is required to pick finely 2 lbs. of oakum daily. Convicted female prisoners, as also those untried who are willing, are employed in making shirts, mending, washing, and cooking. Of the number of criminal prisoners confined in this gaol in the year to Michaelmas last, 391 only are returned as employed, 2401 being unemployed.

Cleaners.

The prison cleaning is done by the prisoners. There is no fixed number of cleaners; but the turnkeys select any they think best qualified for the purpose, and superintend their operations.

Health.

There were 10 prisoners in the infirmaries at the time of inspection, two being female criminals and three male debtors; but none of the cases were of a very serious nature. The number of sick was, therefore, at the rate of nearly 9½ per cent. of the whole number of prisoners. In the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844, the proportion with reference to the prison population was 10 per cent., being just double that of the previous year. The following is an abstract of the returns:—

	Year ending at Michaelmas,	
	1844.	1843.
Slight indisposition	352	202
Infirmary cases ("grave cases")	60	
Greatest number of sick at any one time	25	15
Deaths	2	1
Prison population	3,930	4,075

The recent state of the prison health cannot, therefore, be pronounced satisfactory.

Dietary.

The scale of dietary suggested by the Secretary of State has not been adopted in this prison. The scale in force is that of the 3rd class of the dietary adopted generally for the Surrey prisons, according to the official code of rules. For men and boys, whatever the term of imprisonment, the dietary per week is,—

Bread	8¾ lbs.
Meat	16 oz.
Meat and vegetable soup	3 pints.
Oatmeal gruel	15 pints—4 oz. per quart.

For women there is no other difference than that the allowance of bread is 7 lbs.

As shown by Table No. 23 in the Appendix, the soup is improved by the addition to it of one ounce of chopped meat per adult.

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The number of criminal prisoners placed on extra diet during the year 1844 was 16.

The surgeon's journal contains evidence that prisoners placed for prison offences in solitary confinement upon the punishment diet (viz., 1 lb. of bread daily), frequently break down before the expiration of the third day, so as to require to be restored to their usual food. He thinks the dietary is not such as will bear reduction without danger to the prisoners' health, and expressed himself averse, in general, on this ground to reduction of food being made part of the punishment of solitary confinement for prison offences, more particularly as regards prisoners sentenced for long terms. It forms, however, the prevailing punishment.

In two or three cases where this punishment was re-inflicted upon prisoners after short intervals of release, the effects proved serious. We subjoin some extracts from the surgeon's journal with reference to those cases:—

Cases of injury from low diet.

"July 8th, 1844.—J. C. and Henry S. have been living on bread and water several days. I have thought it necessary to allow them gruel.

"July 17th, 1844.—Edward G. complains of head-ache, and his pulse is very low and weak, in consequence of having had nothing but bread and water for six days out of eight. I have thought it necessary to allow him meat daily for a week.

"July 22nd, 1844.—Edward G. is very weak, and has a low pulse. Ordered him to have some gruel.

"November 3rd, 1844.—John D. is reduced by being kept on low diet for six days out of seven.

"November 8th, 1844.—John D. is very weak; he is very low (pulse 49). The governor allowed him his usual diet on being made acquainted with it."

This prisoner was eventually exempted from further punishment in consequence of absolute exhaustion.

The following were the several periods at which the before-mentioned prisoners were placed in confinement, and released respectively, viz.:—

Initials.	Age.	When Confined.	For what period.	When Released.
		1844		1844
H. S. .	18	June 18 . .	3 days . .	June 21.
		June 26 . .	2 days . .	June 28.
		July 6 . .	3 days . .	July 9.
J. C. .	16	June 18 . .	2 days . .	June 20.
		July 2 . .	3 days . .	July 5.
		July 7 . .	,,	July 10.
E. G. .	17	June 30 . .	,,	July 3.
		July 9 . .	2 days . .	July 11.
		July 13 . .	3 days . .	July 16.
		July 21 . .	2 days . .	July 23.
J. D. .	18	October 27 .	,,	October 29.
		November 1 .	3 days . .	November 4.
		November 8 .	1 day . .	November 9.
		November 22.	2 days . .	November 24.

From this it will be seen that the whole interval between the date of the first confinement and that of the last release, and the whole number of days of punishment, were, in each case, as under:—

Initials.	Whole Interval.	Days of Punishment.
H. S. .	22 days . .	8 days.
J. C. .	23 ,,	8 ,,
E. G. .	24 ,,	10 ,,
J. D. .	29 ,,	8 ,,

A comparison of the several dates of confinement and release shows satisfactorily, in the case of each prisoner, that the length of the actual confinement at one time in no instance exceeded the prescribed period, nor the maximum of three days, to which solitary confinement for prison offences is limited by the prison rules, and the 41st section of the Gaol Act. But in some of the cases it will be seen that not more than two days elapsed between the release of the prisoner and his replacement—the interval proving much too short for him to regain his strength in, if reduced; whilst, in the case of J. D., in particular, the periods of re-confinement and release followed each other very rapidly throughout, and he it was who is shown to have suffered most. There is some inaccuracy in stating that E. G. was kept on low diet for six days out of eight, and J. D. for six days out of seven, inasmuch as this may be considered to imply that the days of low diet were consecutive days, whereas days that were not such intervened. This mis-statement is not of the same importance that it would be were the means of rectification wanting; but it is proper to direct attention to it in order to avoid misapprehension, and also in justice to the governor.

We would suggest, as facilitating future investigations of this nature, that the hour as well

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as the day both of the commitment and release should be recorded, with the view to show whether the day of 24 hours were or were not exceeded. Although the letter of the law was strictly observed in the cases we have cited, it is perhaps a question whether its spirit was not infringed; since the 42nd section of the Gaol Act declares "that in case any criminal prisoner shall be guilty of any repeated offence against the rules of the prison" the matter shall be reported to the visiting justices, or one of them, who, if cause be found, shall have power "to order the offender to be punished by close confinement for any term not exceeding one month, or by personal correction in the case of prisoners convicted of felony, or sentenced to hard labour." At all events, it is abundantly clear in the cases of E. G. and J. D., that the particular kind of punishment resorted to proved wholly inefficacious in producing the desired amendment; consequently, on moral grounds alone, and irrespective of the physical suffering produced, it would obviously have been desirable, in lieu of persisting in the same mode of punishment, to have substituted some other for it, at any rate after the second failure.

We are well satisfied that the able and excellent governor of this prison is too humane to inflict needlessly punishment upon any prisoner, and we are quite sure that he did not do so in the cases mentioned. Our object in recording the facts adduced is not to reflect upon him, but to show the danger of making the stoppage of diet the prevailing punishment, where the ordinary diet does not qualify the prisoners to undergo such punishment without detriment to their health.

At the time of inspection, 97 prisoners out of the whole 106, were receiving the prison allowance of food.

Yearly committals.

The number of criminal prisoners committed to this gaol in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844, exceeded by 122 that of the previous year. We subjoin an abstract of the returns:—

Period.	Number Committed.	Proportion of			
		Females.	Prisoners under 17 Years.	Summary Convictions	Recommittals.
Year to Michaelmas, 1843.	2566	657	353	529	441
„ „ 1844.	2688	658	428	610	450

oys.

The subjoined statements relate to boys of 17 years and under, committed to this gaol during a period of two years and a-half, that is, from Michaelmas, 1842, to Lady-day, 1845, viz.—

	Year ending at		Half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845.
	Michaelmas, 1843.	Michaelmas, 1844.	
Ages:—			
From 8 and under 10 years	4	4	4
„ 10 „ 12 „	19	21	14
„ 12 „ 14 „	67	83	48
„ 14 „ 17 „	192	262	135
17 years	96	126	54
	378	496	255
Offences with which charged:—			
Burglary	1	2	..
Bestiality	..	1	..
Cutting and wounding	..	..	1
Housebreaking	7	5	..
Embezzlement	1	9	3
Setting fire to a plantation	..	2	..
Larceny	311	360	222
Obtaining property by false pretences	4	11	1
Assault with intent to commit a rape	..	..	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	13	15	2
Attempting to commit an abominable crime	..	1	..
Found in enclosed premises—Vagrants, &c.	..	11	..
Misdemeanor	..	1	..
Breaches of the peace	17	49	5
Deserter	1	..	..
Assaults	23	29	20
	378	496	255

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Boys.

	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1843.	Year ending at Michaelmas, 1844.	Half-year ending at Lady-day, 1845.
How disposed of:—			
Committed for re-examination and discharged by magistrates on final examination, or summarily convicted and committed to the house of correction.	222	284	172
Removed to Newgate for trial at the Central Criminal Court (result of trials not known).	38	33	30
Convicted and removed to Brixton, to undergo their sentences.	49	57	16
Convicted and removed to Guildford, to undergo their sentences.	5	9	1
Convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county gaol.	..	4	4
Convicted and sentenced to be transported	9	14	1
Bills not found	4	4	1
Acquitted	10	13	5
Not prosecuted	8	11	3
Committed for want of sureties to keep the peace	9	38	2
Deserter, removed by escort under route	1	..	..
Committed under summary convictions for assaults	23	29	20
	378	496	255
Re-commitments:—			
Once	67	77	40
Twice	15	16	17
Thrice	8	8	9
Not in prison before	288	395	189
	378	496	255
Degree of Instruction:—			
Neither read nor write	156	178	109
Read only	60	55	32
Read and write	149	251	108
Read and write well	13	12	6
	378	496	255
Sentences of those of the above Prisoners committed to the County Gaol by Courts of Assize or Session:—			
9 months	..	..	1
4 months	..	1	..
21 days' solitary confinement	..	2	..
14 „ „	..	1	1
7 „ „	..	..	2
	..	4	4
Sentences of those of the above Prisoners committed under Summary Convictions:—			
2 months	1	..	..
6 weeks	..	..	1
1 month	2	2	3
21 days	1	1	6
20 days	1	..	1
14 days	5	9	3
10 days	2	6	1
7 days	11	10	5
5 days	..	1	..
	23	29	20

The following extracts from the chaplain's journal, respecting boys, will be read with interest. They show very forcibly some of the causes of juvenile delinquency, and prove no less so the urgency of increased means being provided for the reformation of such offenders. Some of these youths were, it is true, above the age of those comprised in the foregoing tables, but the remarks respecting them are of equal application to boys of more tender years.

"21st May, 1844.—W. C., aged 13 years, states that his father is dead, and that he has been for the last few years deserted by his mother (who is an itinerant hawker), and is now in confinement until the ensuing sessions for disorderly conduct at the gate of the Newington workhouse. He expressed an earnest hope that he might be admitted into the Refuge for the Destitute, with the ultimate prospect of being sent to sea. He has been most attentive during the period of about six weeks that he has been

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Boys.

in prison, and has made very considerable improvement in that time. This is corroborated by the statement of the schoolmaster, and confirmed by my own experience."

This boy had been in prison once before.

"22nd August, 1844.—Visited W. T., aged 16, who states that his father has been dead nearly four years, and his mother nearly two years, and that he was engaged 15 months since at a lime burner's, which business was, as he said, given up, and who has, subsequently to the time named, obtained a living by wandering through the country as a hawker, applies to be admitted to the Refuge for the Destitute."

This boy was committed for workhouse rioting. He had been in prison twice before.

"23rd November, 1844.—Visited J. D., of the eighth class, in solitary confinement. This lad evinced much contrition for the course he had been leading for many a year, and expressed a hope that some means could be secured for his obtaining an honest livelihood. He states that, having been left an orphan at a very early period, he had no one to advise with or care for him. If he be not too old (18), I should deem him a very fit subject for admission to the Refuge for the Destitute."

This was one of the four lads who were released from solitary confinement by order of the surgeon, to whose cases we have elsewhere alluded. He was committed for stealing.

"3rd December, 1844.—Having investigated as minutely as possible the cases of J. M., J. W., and G. H., I felt impelled to recommend them to the favourable consideration of the visiting justices for admission to the Refuge for the Destitute; and upon my apprising the poor lads of the favourable issue of my recommendation in their behalf, they were most thankful, and promised, with every appearance of sincerity, to do their utmost to benefit by the indulgent consideration which had been extended to them."

These lads were aged, two 18 and one 19. One had been committed for workhouse rioting and two for a joint offence in stealing bread from a baker's shop.

"17th December, 1844.—W. C. and W. J. received with much thankfulness the indulgence of their being about to be removed to the Refuge for the Destitute, and paid great attention to my advice and exhortation previous to their removal thither. These poor lads, aged respectively 14 years, being entirely without friends, are, in my humble eye, very fitting objects for that very philanthropical society."

They were both cases of workhouse rioting. One of them had been convicted four times for theft, and committed twice for begging.

Surgeon.

The present surgeon of the prison is Mr. Charles Meymott, who was appointed upon the retirement of Mr. Malcolm. He is in private practice. He visits the prison daily, and records his proceedings in the manner prescribed by the rules. He has lately kept a weight book, but does not consider that it yet contains sufficient evidence to warrant positive deductions as to the effect of the confinement of the prisoners upon their weight. Every prisoner is examined by him, and afterwards bathed, before being passed into his ward. The surgeon much laments the want of a proper bath-room for the male prisoners. He makes the proper periodical inspections, and conforms in other respects to the rules laid down for him.

Temperature.

Thermometers have been placed in parts of the prison, and a record of the temperature is kept, but not in such a shape as admits of abstracts that would show precise results. We suggested some alterations in this respect, which the surgeon undertook to see adopted.

The visiting justices having lately recommended to the Court of Quarter Sessions that the surgeons of the different prisons in the county should adopt one uniform plan of reporting cases of sickness, these officers had been directed to report upon the matter.

Cleanliness.

The yards, galleries, and cells are whitewashed twice a year. At the time of inspection the criminals' sides of the prison exhibited a degree of cleanliness and good order creditable to the governor and officers.

Chaplain.

Mr. Benson resigned the chaplaincy of this gaol in January, 1844, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Sloman Rowe, who still holds the appointment. He has no other professional duties, and lives in the immediate vicinity of the prison, devoting to it a large portion of his time, and discharging in a zealous as well as highly efficient manner the duties of his office. At 9 o'clock each morning of the week he performs service in the chapel, consisting of prayers from the Liturgy, and a portion of Scripture and exposition; a psalm is sung, and the service closes with prayer. On Sundays he performs two full services, preaching one sermon; a psalm is also sung at each attendance. The psalmody is a novel practice, introduced by Mr. Rowe, who attaches value to it, as enlivening the service and interesting the prisoners. He assembles, from time to time, the female prisoners in the chapel, to practise them in singing for the purpose; though the evil of association is the consequence. Upon this point we give an interesting extract from his journal:—

"16th October, 1844.—Assembled the female prisoners in the chapel, to practise psalmody. At the class I was much struck at the request which was preferred, in the most respectful and becoming manner, by one of them, viz., that I would consent to the 139th Psalm (on the Omniscience of God) being put into practice, preparatory to it being sung in the service of the chapel."

Chaplain's daily routine.

He visits daily all prisoners in solitary confinement, whether by sentence of Court or for prison offences, as also the sick. As regards the former, he hears them read a portion of Scripture, and admonishes or exhorts them, as the case may need; requires them to repeat the Church Catechism, or a portion of it, and occasionally to commit to memory such parts of Scripture as may seem best suited to their state and condition. From time to time, he sees other prisoners separately, especially boys, to whom he gives great attention, admonishing and exhorting them as to their future courses. He exerts himself to procure for boys discharged from the prison admission into "the Refuge for the Destitute," and intercedes, occasionally with great success, on behalf of apparently deserving prisoners with those who may be likely or disposed to provide

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them with employment, watching them also in after-life, in particular cases, where there exist the means of doing so. He keeps a full journal, and a character book, besides other books, in which are recorded elaborate statistical data respecting the prisoners. He frequently visits and converses with the debtors, by whom he states that he is always well received. He daily visits and superintends the schools. The school for males was established in January, 1843, that for females in January, 1844. The instruction before afforded was limited to boys, and consisted merely of one or other of the turnkeys reading to them occasionally in their cells. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are now systematically taught. On Sundays, the schoolmaster and mistress read to the convicted prisoners between the hours of Divine service. Occasionally, the chaplain assembles the male prisoners, and delivers to them a brief lecture upon some topic of natural history, mechanics, &c., and he states that they take much interest in these lectures.

School.

The school instruction in class is limited to the untried prisoners. In regard to convicted prisoners, the schoolmaster goes round daily to them, as far as his time will allow, and proffers instruction. We think it very essential that some more systematic instruction should be provided for the convicted prisoners, as their number is sometimes considerable. On the day of inspection they far exceeded the untried prisoners, as will be seen from the returns. The schoolmaster, with his best endeavours, can have but little time to devote to the convicted prisoners, since there have been times when his class of untried prisoners comprised 60.

In his report at Michaelmas, 1844, the chaplain remarks:—

"The amount of ignorance discoverable in many, but more particularly of the male prisoners, is almost surpassing belief, especially so with some who have been continuous residents of the rural districts. The proportion of those who could neither read nor write amounts to rather more than a fourth of the number of prisoners received. This was the case with both males and females. Only nine of the 1671 (committed from January to Michaelmas, 1844) had received a superior education, and those were males. Of 684, so many as 110 had never been to any school, and 344 had been, more or less, at different charity schools. It may be remarked that not one-fifth of those belonging to the Church had received Episcopal confirmation, whereas more than one-third of those belonging to the Church of Rome had, which may be accounted for, in part, by the latter being brought, at a very early age, by their parents for that purpose. Of 1258, there were only 358 who could repeat the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Ten Commandments. I may be allowed to remark that never, but in one solitary instance, has there been evinced any disinclination on the part of a prisoner to receive instruction and information, and that was a sturdy youth, a pauper, committed for insubordination in the workhouse; he, however, afterwards expressed contrition, and acknowledged his error."

We refer to statements in the Appendix (A.) showing the progress of the prisoners in the respective schools from January, 1844, to March, 1845.

Degrees of instruction.

The following statement shows the degrees of instruction of prisoners committed to this prison at different periods, and up to a recent date:—

	Year to Michaelmas,		Half Year to March, 1845.
	1843	1844	
Neither read nor write	357	393	376
Read only	161	169	217
Read and write imperfectly . . .	514	606	559
Read and write well	159	123	41
Superior education	..	..	3
Total . . .	1191	1291	1196

The last column includes all the prisoners committed; the others part only.

Books.

No books are admitted for the use of the prisoners but such as have been approved by the chaplain. Mr. Rowe informed us that he had lately obtained a small private benefaction (5*l.*), which he proposed to lay out in the purchase of some additional books. The "Kildare-street library" has been added since our last Report. We refer to the Appendix (B.) for a list of the books, forming the actual collection of the prison.

Rules.

The rules issued by the Secretary of State in 1843, have been adopted, and embodied with the pre-existing prison rules.

Escapes.

Since our last Report there have been no attempts to escape, with the exception of that of the debtor before referred to.

Executions.

No execution had, at the date of this inspection, taken place at this prison within the last nine years.

Prison dress.

The convicted prisoners are clothed in a prison dress.

Assistance on discharge.

It is discretionary with the governor to give a trifle to prisoners on discharge.

We must again record our objection to the system of association which prevails in this prison; the practical effect of which must be and is to render abortive any and whatsoever amelioration which may from time to time take place in the discipline.

Statistics.

For general statistical information respecting the prison, we refer to the Tables in the Appendix annexed hereto.

Since this inspection was made, the chaplain has presented to the Court of Quarter Session a very interesting report on the religious and moral state of the prisoners, to which are added some valuable statistical tables, compiled from the elaborate registers to which we have referred, and which he himself keeps, at considerable labour. We shall give the substance of his document in our next Report.

APPENDIX (A.)

I.
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MALES' SCHOOLS.

Date.	How Employed.					Age and Instruction attained prior to their entering the School.								
1844.	Knitting.	Netting.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Under 10, neither Read nor Write.	Under 20, neither Read nor Write.	Under 30, neither Read nor Write.	Under 40, neither Read nor Write.	50 and upwards, neither Read nor Waite.	Under 10, Read and Write	Under 20, Read and Write.	Under 30, Read and Write	Under 40, Read and Write	50 and upwards, Read and Write.
January . .	14	2	74	74	..	..	24	23	10	6	..	15	15	3	3
February . .	14	3	41	41	..	..	15	10	9	1	..	15	..	..	..
March . . .	13	5	65	65	3	..	18	25	18	3	..	7	6	..	1
April . . .	32	2	65	65	..	1	17	25	5	4	1	19	9	..	1
May . . .	34	3	51	51	18	..	16	14	5	3	..	11	9	1	1
June . . .	19	4	38	38	21	..	16	5	1	1	1	7	5	2	..
July . . .	12	5	20	20	17	..	1	1	1	..	..	9	8	1	5
August . .	36	18	89	89	89	..	24	10	9	..	1	21	13	1	3
September . .	43	10	77	77	56	..	12	6	..	2	..	7	16	5	1
Total . .	217	52	520	520	204	1	143	119	58	20	3	111	81	13	15

Date.	The Progress made.					General Behaviour.				Remarks on their Employments, &c.						
1844.	Learned to Read.	Learned to Write.	Learned Arithmetic.	Learned to knit.	Learned to net.	Very good.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Have made Stockings.	Have made Nets.	Who knew not the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Ten Commandments.	Who have learned the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Ten Commandments.	Improving their minds.	Learned the Catechism.	Indolent.
January . .	33	33	4	14	2	73	8	4	1	3	2	..	..	..	15	4
February . .	15	15	2	14	3	34	11	14	..	4	3	8	9	5	12	9
March . . .	7	6	4	13	5	69	6	6	2	8	2	12	11	3	12	9
April . . .	30	30	10	22	1	53	7	6	9	3	1	10	4	6	19	21
May . . .	22	22	2	34	3	44	1	1	39	5	2	7	8	2	22	36
June . . .	15	15	10	19	4	39	2	2	19	11	3	9	9	..	11	13
July . . .	3	3	5	9	5	22	2	9	..	10	1	..	..	1	21	4
August . .	38	38	36	25	3	80	11	1	..	6	..	12	9	1	36	7
September . .	20	22	22	24	10	67	9	2	..	3	1	10	14	..	7	3
Total . .	183	184	95	174	36	481	57	45	70	53	15	68	64	18	155	106

FEMALES' SCHOOL.

Date.											
1844.	Admitted.	Could Read.	Could not Read.	Were taught to Read.	Could Write.	Could not Write.	Were taught to Write.	Were taught to Knit.	Who knew not the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Ten Commandments.	Who have learned the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Ten Commandments.	Pairs of Stockings Knitted.
From February 1st to September 29th	89	61	28	21	35	53	19	60	19	37	65

Under 20 years of Age	34
Above 20 and under 30	38
„ 30 „ 40	13
„ 40 „ 50	4
Total . . .	89

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MALES' SCHOOL.

Ending	Number in Attendance Ranging		Average Number of Attendances.	Average Number Employed and Instructed each Attendance in					Work done.		Age and Capabilities on entering the School.				
	From.	To.		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Knitting.	Netting.	Pairs of Stockings.	Number of Nets made, each 9 feet.	Under 10, neither Read nor Write.	Under 20, neither Read nor Write.	Under 30, neither Read nor Write.	Under 40, neither Read nor Write.	40 and upwards, neither Read nor Write.
1844.															
31st October .	1	36	$17\frac{9}{11}$	$12\frac{5}{11}$	$12\frac{5}{11}$	$12\frac{5}{11}$	$8\frac{8}{11}$	$3\frac{6}{11}$	5	1	..	7	13	3	3
30th November	7	41	$21\frac{17}{44}$	$12\frac{7}{11}$	$12\frac{7}{11}$	$12\frac{7}{11}$	$10\frac{20}{44}$	$3\frac{9}{44}$	3	2	..	20	15	7	6
31st December	7	37	$23\frac{4}{7}$	$3\frac{4}{7}$	$3\frac{4}{7}$	$3\frac{4}{7}$	$1\frac{16}{21}$	$1\frac{1}{21}$	3	4	..	24	1	11	2
1845.															
31st January .	12	33	$20\frac{23}{33}$	$11\frac{1}{3}$	$11\frac{1}{3}$	$11\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{31}{33}$	$1\frac{25}{33}$	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$	..	22	13	2	5
28th February	3	23	$12\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{19}{20}$	..	3	1	..	20	6	..	1
31st March . .	2	60	$21\frac{33}{55}$	$12\frac{33}{55}$	$7\frac{8}{11}$	$4\frac{33}{55}$	$4\frac{24}{33}$	..	3	..	..	22	11	3	5

Ending	Age and Capabilities on entering the School.					Progress made.					General Behaviour.						
	Under 10, Read and Write.	Under 20, Read and Write.	Under 30, Read and Write.	Under 40, Read and Write.	40 and upwards, Read and Write.	Learned to Read.	Learned to Write.	Learned Arithmetic.	Learned Knitting.	Learned Netting.	Very good.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Who knew not the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Catechism.	Who have learned the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Catechism.	Who have learned the Catechism.
1844.																	
31st October .	..	15	17	8	7	14	9	10	18	2	58	10	3	1	60	23	13
30th November	..	19	24	6	2	33	..	8	23	10	74	23	4	..	93	39	16
31st December	..	11	18	7	2	9	..	3	5	1	72	2	2	..	45	32	3
1845.																	
31st January .	..	15	21	12	4	32	11	10	15	7	77	1	16	..	76	23	13
28th February	..	21	16	3	1	27	8	2	22	..	38	2	21	..	36	30	22
31st March . .	..	22	23	2	7	35	23	13	22	..	84	5	1	5	66	13	22

FEMALES' SCHOOL.

Ending	Number Attending.		Average Number of Attendance.	Average Number Employed and Instructed each Attendance in					Work done.						
									For Males.				For Females.		
	From.	To.		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Knitting.	Needlework.	Shirts.	Caps.	Stocks.	Braces.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Shifts.
1844.															
31st October .	5	20	$11\frac{27}{55}$	$8\frac{6}{7}$	$6\frac{6}{7}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{22}$	$6\frac{17}{110}$	..	..	..	..	20	..	22
30th November	8	14	$10\frac{3}{44}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	7	$3\frac{36}{110}$	3	$4\frac{1}{22}$	..	..	..	..	10	36	10
31st December	4	9	$6\frac{15}{44}$	$4\frac{11}{24}$	$4\frac{11}{24}$	$1\frac{36}{110}$	$2\frac{1}{6}$	$4\frac{1}{10}$	..	..	..	..	12	36	10
1845.															
31st January .	2	13	$7\frac{39}{66}$	7	$5\frac{9}{20}$	..	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{5}{22}$	11	44	44	72	..	..	..
28th February	3	12	$8\frac{5}{6}$	$5\frac{1}{17}$	$4\frac{11}{17}$	2	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{7}{17}$	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
31st March . .	9	13	$7\frac{7}{9}$	$4\frac{6}{25}$	$4\frac{9}{25}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{7}{17}$	$2\frac{7}{17}$	20	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Ending	Work done. General Work. Handkerchiefs,	Sheets.	Towels.	Stockings.	Age and Capabilities on entering the School. Under 10, neither Read nor Write.	Under 20, neither Read nor Write.	Under 30, neither Read nor Write.	Under 40, neither Read nor Write.	40 and upwards, neither Read nor Write.	Under 10, Read and Write.	Under 20, Read and Write.	Under 30, Read and Write.	Under 40, Read and Write.	40 and upwards, Read and Write.
1844.														
31st October .	36	16	36	3	..	3	4	1	2	..	5	7	5	3
30th November	..	..	..	3	..	4	6	1	3	..	3	3	1	1
31st December	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	3	1	1
1845.														
31st January .	..	..	..	3	..	7	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
28th February	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	2	5	1	1
31st March . .	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	1	..	..	5	..	1	..

Ending	Progress made. Learned to Read.	Learned to Write.	Learned Arithmetic.	Learned to Knit.	General Behaviour. Very good.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Who knew not the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Catechism.	Who have learned the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Catechism.	Who have learned the Catechism.
1844.											
31st October .	10	9	6	22	28	2	..	..	15	14	6
30th November	6	7	4	15	22	..	..	..	9	6	4
31st December	3	3	3	7	16	..	..	..	8	3	5
1845.											
31st January .	4	2	..	5	13	..	..	..	9	7	3
28th February	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	6	3	3
31st March . .	3	4	3	6	21	..	..	..	7	4	7

APPENDIX (B).

The Holy Bible.
The New Testament.
Common Prayer Book.
Scripture Help.
National School Books.
Homilies.
Archbishop Leighton on the Lord's Prayer.
Fletcher's Address.
Cottage Sermons.
Condemned Cells.
Ostervald's Abridgement of the Bible.
Heywood's Closet Prayer.
Bowen's Companion.
Davy's Conversation.
Great Importance.
Horne's Psalms.
Walton's Lives.
Lyttleton's St. Paul.
Travel's Lectures.
Repository.
Bingley's Travellers.
Always Happy.
Beauties of History.
Sherlock's Trial.
Lollards.
Queen Mary.
Venn's Duty.
Elijah the Tishhite.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels.
Richmond's Annals.
Lives of Reformers.
Orton on Eternity.
Come, and Welcome.
Doddridge's Evidences.
Burder's Sermons.
4 Vols. of Tracts.
Abbott's Young Christian.
Wardon on Types.
Two Apprentices.
Saturday Magazine.
Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, (selections from).
Penny Magazine.
Elisha.
Jay's Sermons.
The National Reader.
The Traveller.
The Patriarchs.
Captivity of the Jews.
Journeys of the Children of Israel.
The Britons and Saxons.

Keith's Evidence of Prophecy.
The Pocket Prayer Book.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Compassionate Address.
Pocket Sermons.
Janeway's Life.
Sunday-School Library.
Howe's Blessedness of the Righteous.
Charnock's Christ Crucified.
James Talbot.
Bunyan's Fear of God.
Jesus Showing Mercy.
Allen's Life.
Doddridge's Life.
Narrative Tracts.
Philip Henry's Life.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Cheap Repository Tracts.
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.
Alleine's Call to the Unconverted.
Baker's Life.
Newton's Life.
Houghton on the Lord's Prayer.
Erskine's Sermons.
Wood's Day of Adversity.
Public and Private Worship.
Scott's Force of Truth.
Light in Darkness.
Anecdotes on Providence.
The Teacher's Gift,
Pinnock's Guide to Knowledge.
Bible.
History of England.
Milton.
Pocket Magazine.
English Dictionary.
Mrs. H. More's Works.
Sermons.
National Library.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Tract Magazine.
Young Christian's Cyclopædia.
Spelling Books.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Judges of Israel.
Abbott's Christian.
The Kildare Library.
Church Catechism.
National Society's Central School Book.
A Word of Kindly Counsel to a person suffering from the effects of misconduct.
A Sermon by the Rev. W. S. Rowe, Chaplain of the gaol.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger-lane County Gaol.

RETURN, from the County Gaol at Horsemonger Lane, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	11	..	..	..	11	..	11

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	17	6	2	5	19	11	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	21	12	33
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	43	16	7	1	263	84	86	62	399	163	4	3	57	6	13	1	74	10	473	173	646
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year* .	..	..	..	..	194	56	23	6	217	62	..	..	24	7	..	..	24	7	241	69	310
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	1	..	6	..	22	5	29	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	30	5	35
Total	43	16	8	1	480	146	133	78	664	241	4	3	84	14	13	1	101	18	765	259	1024
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	196†	56	23	6	219	62	..	..	24	7	..	..	24	7	243	69	312
Remainder . .	43	16	8	1	284	90	110	72	445	179	4	3	60	7	13	1	77	11	522	190	712

* To Newgate.

† Two of these Prisoners were in custody at the commencement of the Year.

No. 1—*continued.*

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
How disposed of.																					
6. Of these were Convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	6	2	6	2	12	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	13	4	17
Sentenced to Transportation	21	7	..	..	24	2	..	..	45	9	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	51	9	60
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	10	6	3	..	182	49	28	..	223	55	1	2	39	6	6	..	46	8	269	63	332
Removed to Guildford Borough Sessions for Trial (result of Trials not known)	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	1	9
7. Acquitted at the Bar	11	2	1	..	38	17	19	3	69	22	1	1	9	..	..	..	10	1	79	23	102
8. No Bills found	..	..	3	..	15	15	1	..	19	15	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	22	16	38
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	1	1	2	..	42	61	45	62	..	..	..	..	7	1	7	1	52	63	115
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	1	..	..	10	4	8	3	18	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	20	8	28
Total	43	16	8	1	284	90	110	72	445	179	4	3	60	7	13	1	77	11	522	190	712
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	4	16
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	24	719	292	1011

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	31	11	2	..	33	11	44
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	280	..	15	..	295	..	295
11. For want of Sureties	159	111	25	2	184	113	297
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	457	111	40	2	497	113	610
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	40	4	24	..	64	4	68

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger-lane County Gaol.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	118	12	130
1. On Mesne Process	7	1	8
2. In Execution	218	7	225
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	699	65	764
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	4	..	4
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rates	3	..	3
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	4	..	4
Total	935	73	1,008

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . Prisoners for Trial	19	11	2	1	21	12	33
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Summary Convictions . . .	31	11	2	..	33	11	44
For Re-examination	9	4	3	..	12	4	16
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . . . . Prisoners for Trial	399	163	74	10	473	173	646
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	217	62	24	7	241	69	310
Rendered in Court for Trial. .	29	5	1	..	30	5	35
Summary Convictions . . .	457	111	40	2	497	113	610
Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns . . Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
Summary Convictions . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	537	272	246	24	783	296	1,079
Total	1,715	641	392	44	2,107	685	2,792
DEBTORS.							130
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	118	12	..	..	118	12	
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	935	73	..	..	935	73	1,008
Total of Debtors and Criminals	2,768	726	392	44	3,160	770	3,930

No. 5.—*See* Note.* Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	18	8	2	..	20	8	28
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . .	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
3. Summary Convictions	30	15	..	..	30	15	45
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
5. Committed for Examination	11	3	1	..	12	3	15
Total	68	29	3	..	71	29	100
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	27	2	..	..	27	2	29
Total of Debtors and Criminals . .	95	31	3	..	98	31	129

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited terms of Imprisonment.		Transferred to other Governors.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . .	163	83	135	58	85	23	7	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	166
2. Ditto after Trial . .	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	223	55	5	3	242	64
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	220	34	137	23	55	18	24	4	15	27	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457	111

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation . . .	22	4	15	5	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	45	9
5. Ditto received from other Governors .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited terms of Imprisonment.		Transferred to other Governors.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . .	29	2	24	2	20	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	11
2. Ditto after Trial . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	8	..	..	47	8
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	16	..	19	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	2

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	474	177	651
2. Ditto after Trial	289	72	361
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	497	113	610
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation .	51	9	60
5. Ditto received from other Governors	4	..	4

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	24	..	24	..	24
14 Years and under 17	..	..	45	10	45	10	55
17 Years and under 21	170	40	..	..	170	40	210
21 Years and under 30	141	56	..	..	141	56	197
30 Years and upwards	117	72	..	..	117	72	189
Total	428	168	75	10	503	178	681

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols
Surrey.
Horsemonger-lane County Gaol.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	36	2	36	2	38
17 Years and under 21	111	19	..	..	111	19	130
21 Years and under 30	219	39	..	..	219	39	258
30 Years and upwards	127	53	..	..	127	53	180
Total	457	111	40	2	497	113	610

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	101	51	22	5	123	56	179
Can Read only	48	39	17	2	65	41	106
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	214	65	35	3	249	68	317
Can Read and Write well	65	13	1	..	66	13	79
Total	428	168	75	10	503	178	681

No 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	138	59	16	1	154	60	214
Can Read only	43	18	2	..	45	18	63
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	238	28	22	1	260	29	289
Can Read and Write well	38	6	..	..	38	6	44
Total	457	111	40	2	497	113	610

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	267	62	20	3	287	65	352
Infirmary Cases (Grave Cases)	36	24	..	..	36	24	60
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	11	9	5	..	16	9	25
Criminal Lunatics*	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

* See Table No. 22.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	188	62	59	3	247	65	312
Twice	45	14	13	1	58	15	73
Thrice	15	14	4	..	19	14	33
Four times or more	19	13	..	..	19	13	32
Total	267	103	76	4	343	107	450

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger-lane County Gaol.

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	354	15	22	..	376	15	391
Not Employed	1,361	626	370	44	1,731	670	2,401
Total	1,715	641	392	44	2,107	685	2,792

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	1	1	..	7	1	8

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	51	..	159	33	5	..	75	..	290	33	323
Stoppage of Diet	6	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57	..	170	33	5	..	75	..	307	33	340

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	139	39	178
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	91	29	120
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	129	13	142
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	98	7	105

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	..	..

I.
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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	874	10	4
,, Male and Female Clothing	117	9	9
,, Bedding	61	11	0
,, Straw		..	
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	33	2	5
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	17	2	9
,, Fuel	136	3	8
,, Soap	45	10	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	87	8	2
,, Water	25	0	0
,, Printing Calendars	61	10	0
,, Stationery and Printing	29	2	7
,, Books	45	1	11½
,, Furniture	111	9	10
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	2,080	5	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	10	1	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	136	0	4¾
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	8	13	2
,, Sundries not mentioned	77	9	8¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	3,957	11	8½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	2,133	4	11
Grand Total	6,090	16	7½
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum:—			
Males	4	12	1
Females	4	0	2
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum		..	
Criminals' Bedding, cost when new	1	2	10
Debtors' ditto	1	15	0
Male Clothing, entire Dress	0	8	1
Female ditto ditto	0	10	9½

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
D. S.	65	Debtor	April 30, 1842	Indifferent	Jan. 13, 1844	1 year, 9 months, 17 days.	Diseased lungs.
J. R.	50	Ditto	Feb. 3, 1844.	Ditto	March 29, 1844	8 weeks	Disease of the chest.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so, previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
C. B.	28	Three calendar months, for want of sureties.	Oct. 19, 1843.	Good	Supposed to be insane on admission.	..	Dec. 15, 1843	Surrey County Lunatic Asylum.
G. E.	28	Acquitted of arson, on the ground of insanity.	June 3, 1844.	Indifferent	Ditto	..	Sep. 13, 1844	Ditto
A. A.	26	Acquitted of attempting to drown her two bastard children on the ground of insanity.	Aug. 31, 1844.	Good	Ditto	..	Oct. 19, 1844.	Ditto

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	*(See Note) Soup.	†(See Note) Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	..	..	..	..	..	
Women	..	..	..	..	..	
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.						
Men	140	16	..	3	15	
Women	112					
Boys	140					

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per quart.
The Soup is made from liquor in which the Meat was boiled, and is thickened with 1 oz. of chopped Beef and 2 oz. of Peas or Barley to each Prisoner, with Vegetables, and is seasoned with Pepper and Salt.

† State the Amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.
4 oz. per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age. M.	Age. F.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
John Keene	Governor	44	..	January 6, 1834	660	0	0	The Governor is allowed coals, candles, and bread, and receives fees for copies of causes, &c., from persons requiring the same.
Samuel Benson (Resigned Jan. 2, 1844.)	Chaplain	45	..	May 25, 1840	250	0	0	
William Sloman Rowe	Chaplain	48	..	January 2, 1844				
Charles Meymott	Surgeon	32	..	March, 1843	150	0	0	
Richard Onslow	Secretary to the visiting justices.	..		..	20	0	0	The matron, female turnkeys and chief turnkey are also allowed coals, candles, and bread.
William Moore	Governor's clerk and storekeeper.	40	..	February, 1842	80	0	0	
William Baker Stiles	Chief turnkey and chapel clerk.	51	..	July 22, 1840	105	5	0	The Governor's clerk, turnkeys, and other subordinate officers, are also allowed bread, the cost for which is included in the charge for Prison Diet, and is of the annual value to each officer of about 3*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*
Jane Dodd	Matron	..	52	Michaelmas Session, 1833.	70	0	0	
James Bartington	Schoolmaster and turnkey.	31	..	January, 1843	67	11	0	
Charles Maynard	Turnkey	37	..	March, 1837	67	11	0	
Charles Stephen Fryer	Ditto	32	..	January, 1838	59	12	0	
George Hallett	Ditto	37	..	September, 1839	54	6	0	
John Crookshanks	Ditto	49	..	January, 1840	49	0	0	
Alexander Bateman	Ditto	34	..	July, 1840	50	6	0	
William Taylor	Ditto	38	..	October, 1840	49	0	0	
Thomas John Page (Discharged Sept. 21.)	Ditto	31	..	May, 1841	48	0	0	
Thomas Jessup	Ditto	35	..	June, 1844	*12	12	0	
George Stevens	Cleaner and messenger	31	..	November, 1835	49	0	0	
Robert Barclay Campbell	Infirmary turnkey	33	..	August, 1843	47	14	0	
John Driver	Night watchman	56	..	April, 1835	39	14	0	
George Quodling	Ditto	48	..	September, 1843	39	14	0	
Mary Morris	Turnkey	..	56	September, 1837	42	16	0	
Elizabeth Crookshanks	Infirmary ditto	..	49	January, 1840	38	8	0	
Sarah Rowbottom	Schoolmistress and turnkey.	..	28	January, 1844	†29	16	0	
	Total	18	4	Total	2,080	5	0	

* 14 weeks at 18*s.* per week.

† 25 weeks at 15*s.* per week; 13 weeks at 17*s.* per week.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	8	0	9
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	4	13	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	11	4	9
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	9	11	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	1	14	6
Other Receipts	..		
Total	35	4	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

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	£.	s.	d
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,957	11	8½
Total Receipts of ditto	35	4	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,922	7	2½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,133	4	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	6,055	12	1½

Note.—The cost of each Prisoner per Day cannot be correctly stated, as many of the Prisoners maintain themselves.

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For particulars of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Fourth and subsequent Reports.

Some alterations in the construction have been made since our last Report. The windows of all the passages have been fully glazed, and adapted so as to admit of ventilation. The tread-wheel in the females' yard, No. 8, has been walled-in, and appropriated as an extra tread-wheel for male prisoners. A small intermediate yard is thus formed between that yard and the males' yard No. 7, access to it being obtained through a door made in the wall of the latter. One end of the shaft of the wheel thus enclosed projects into the 8th yard, and there is sufficient open space around it to admit of the interchange of communication between the male and female prisoners. The matron stated that various articles had occasionally been thrust into the aperture by the latter. Alterations.

A covered passage, running along the length of the wall from the tread-wheel to the ward, supported by pillars, and open on the outer side, has been made in each of five of the males' yards for the protection of the prisoners from the weather when off the wheel. These sheds were erected by the prisoners from materials which happened to be in the prison.

Near the lodge and the males' infirmary some new buildings have been raised, comprising bath and reception-rooms, with water-closets, for the male prisoners; as also store-rooms for their clothes, and the stores of new clothing, and a coal-shed. Contiguous to the females' infirmary an itch-room for female prisoners, and a sleeping-room for female turnkeys, have likewise been constructed. In the females' prison a space between the staircases of the classes 9 and 10 has been partitioned off, and fitted up as a school-room.

As regards discipline, and the means of enforcing it, some changes have taken place. The employment of females and boys under 14 at tread-wheel labour has been discontinued since the end of 1843; the class of female prisoners and boys formerly so employed being now associated in the work-rooms with other prisoners. For female prisoners the employment of knitting stockings has been lately introduced. Two additional male turnkeys, and an efficient schoolmaster and schoolmistress have been appointed, the two latter at the instance of the chaplain.

In all other respects the prison building and discipline remain the same as at the date of our last Report.

We found the ground floor of the majority of the wards, particularly on the males' side, in a very damp and objectionable state; the books, indeed, in some of the cells were, from this cause, quite mildewed. Some of the privies, too, owing both to defective drainage and the want of sufficient cleanliness, were in a filthy condition; the effluvia from them being intolerable. This was particularly the case with the privies in yards 4 and 6. They are, besides, without covers. The galleries and cells are, as formerly, wholly without the means of warmth; and it is but too evident, as we shall show, that the effects of the cold, dampness, and defective ventilation of the cells, have conspired to produce illness. The only places in which fires can be lighted are the day-rooms of the females' prison.

We have, in our former Reports, frequently alluded to the damp state of the prison.

In December, 1842, the medical officer reported that the prison was "damp in some parts." In November, 1843, he twice reported "the damp state of the prison, from the bad condition of the pavement and the drainage." In that month he records in his journal the following illustrative cases:— Damp cells.

"Ann H., who has diarrhœa, a complaint which she had before to a troublesome degree, complains of the great coldness in her feet from the cold damp pavement in the yard."

"Reported two male prisoners that were seized with cold shivering, and pain across the stomach, while passing through class-yard No. 7, on their way to chapel; and were obliged to be taken out of chapel in consequence; and one of them was confined in the infirmary 22 days with fever, and the other also had fever."

In December, 1843, he again reports "the damp state of the prison," and represents the stench from the privies as "intolerable, and tending to deteriorate the atmosphere." He likewise twice adverts to a further deterioration of the atmosphere from the burning of putrid animal and vegetable matter in the ground just outside the prison. The prisoners sleeping in class 4, as also the night officer, are stated to have complained of its offensiveness. On

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the 26th of the same month his journal shows the occurrence of 16 cases of low fever since his last Report, and he represents "the want of a room to hang the clothes of fever patients in." Twelve of these were treated as "severe cases." One of these prisoners, William B., after being discharged from the infirmary as "cured of fever," on the 15th December, "had a relapse of fever, after sleeping in his damp cell in class 3, five days," and was again transferred to the infirmary.

During the succeeding winter the same local causes engendered several cases of low fever of a typhus kind amongst the prisoners occupying the cells on the basement floor, so that they were obliged to be removed from them, and the passages and cells whitewashed and fumigated. The surgeon's journal contains these entries:—

Illness from damp cells.

"10th December, 1844.—Made a monthly general inspection of all the prisoners, and found them generally in good health, with the exception of a few with coughs, and five with low fever."

"21st December, 1844.—The fever still continues prevalent."

The cases of sickness, comprising those above-mentioned, fluctuated at these periods between 20 and 30, as shown by the surgeon's register; but the more serious cases only were removed to the infirmary. One of the fever cases terminated fatally in the same month. In March and April following the prevalent diseases were low fever, diarrhœa, cough, chilblains, and ulcers. In the former month the applications to the surgeon were, in all, 797. In his last annual Report the surgeon enumerates, as the diseases most prevalent in the prison (irrespective of itch and venereal disorders), diarrhœa and dysentery, rheumatism, coughs, colds, and low fever; adding that "these generally arise in the prison, and are most numerous when the variations of temperature are excessive."

The whole of the cells on the basement story we found more or less damp. Those more particularly so were the cells of the 1st, 3rd, 8th, and 9th classes. It was in more than one of the cells of the 3rd class that we found the books mildewed.* The day-room of the 1st class was likewise very chill and damp. The seats in the day-rooms are of iron, and not covered, as we submit they should be, with wood. In the lower cells of the females' prison a straw mat is placed between the iron bedsteads and the mattrass, or between the latter and the floor, if the cell be occupied by two or three prisoners, as mostly is the case. The greatest number of female prisoners in 1844 was 72, and the average number 55; so that, the whole number of cells being only 35, the necessity of sleeping on the floor of the damp cells must have been constant. The window in cell No. 20 of the 5th class was patched, in lieu of being mended.

We found the prison generally in a cleanly state; but, in some of the cells, the salt supplied to the prisoners was scattered about loose, there being no wooden cups to keep it in, but merely pieces of dirty paper or canvas.

Legal classification.

The legal classification of prisoners is far from rigidly observed in this prison. On the males' side, all classes mix indiscriminately in the school, the work-room, the infirmary, the itch-room, the reception-room, and at labour in the grounds. On the females' side, they mix in the school, the day-rooms, the infirmary, the itch and reception-rooms, and in the wash-house; and, there being four classes of prisoners, whilst there are but three yards, two classes of misdemeanants are necessarily placed together.

At the time of inspection the males' work-room contained 17 felons, 19 misdemeanants, and 5 vagrants; the itch-room, 3 felons, 2 misdemeanants, 1 vagrant, and 4 refractory paupers; the infirmary, a male prisoner (a patient) of the 4th class, and a cleaner (not a patient) of the 3rd; while of the prisoners working in the grounds, 4 were felons, and 2 vagrants. The three prisoners in the junk-shed were all of one class, but they had no officer with them. The classes in the males' school comprised 72 felons, 30 misdemeanants, 9 vagrants, and 1 soldier; those in the females' school, 22 felons, 11 misdemeanants, and 1 vagrant.

Several of the windows in the males' prison, which have no hopper-blinds, command a view of the laundry-yard, in which the female prisoners are constantly employed. There are five of such windows in the 3rd class, 4 in the 7th, and one in the 1st. It is contrary to the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, R. 6, that male and female prisoners should have the opportunity of seeing each other. The females have no other way of getting to the chapel than by passing through the galleries of the males' classes Nos. 6 and 7. This also is calculated to lead to an infringement of the rule in question.

The chapel itself, being much too small for the whole number of prisoners generally in confinement, does not admit of a rigid adherence to the legal classification, although the sexes are separated; the females being seated above, and the males below.

Prisoners in custody.

We found in custody 279 prisoners, viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted of Felony	102	28	130
,, Misdemeanors . .	14	2	16
Summary Convictions.			
Misdemeanants	73	10	83
Vagrants	30	14	44
Soldiers	6	..	6
Total . . .	225	54	279

* Since this inspection was made, the whole of the cells on the ground floor have been boarded, and consequently much improved.

There were, besides, four infants under two years old. Boys six or seven years of age are sometimes sent to this prison with their mothers; and it being deemed improper to retain them in the females' prison, they are transferred to the males' side We need scarcely remark upon the demoralizing consequences to these poor children of being in the prison; for, although their committal is induced by charitable motives, it familiarises them with scenes to which they ought to remain strangers. The matter is one deserving serious attention.

The following statements show the manner in which the above-mentioned prisoners were distributed and employed:—

Yards.

MALES.	Tread-wheel.	Work-room.			Junk Shed.	Cleaners.	Cook's Assistant.	Garden Labour.	Sick in Cell.	Infirmary.	Dark Cell.	Solitary Confinement.	Itch-room.	Total.
		Picking Oakum.	Mending Clothes.	Mending Shoes.	Picking Coir.									
Yard 1. Soldiers . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
,, 2. Misdemeanants, (by sentence).	10	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
,, 3. Vagrants . .	21	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	30
,, 4. Felons . . .	26	7	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	3	3	102
,, 5. Ditto . . .	41	7	1	1	3	2	1	1	..		..			
,, 6. Misdemeanants, (summary convictions)	27	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	73
,, 7.*Ditto . . .	20	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total . .	149	38	1	2	3	7	1	6	1	1	1	5	10	225

FEMALES.	Sewing.	Washing.	Mangling.	Cleaning.	Nursing their Infants.	Itch-room.	Total.
Yard 8. Felons . .	20	3	1	2	2	..	28
Yard 9. Misdemeanants	9	..	..	1	2	..	12
Yard 10. Vagrants . .	11	1	..	1	..	1	14
Total . . .	40	4	1	4	4	1	54

* Including extra wheel-yard.

Recommittals.

The proportion of recommittals was nearly one-third of the male and one-half of the female prisoners. The proportion of prisoners under 17 years of age was 49 males, (or more than one-fifth of the male prisoners,) and six females. The former comprised boys of the undermentioned ages:—

12 years . . .	4
13 ,, . . .	6
14 ,, . . .	18
15 ,, . . .	9
16 ,, . . .	12
Total . . .	49

Boys.

Who were thus disposed of:—

	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	Total.
On the tread-wheels. . . .	..	2	14	8	8	32
In the work-room	4	2	2	..	2	10
In the itch-room.	..	1	2	1	..	4
In solitary confinement . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2
In dark cell	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	4	6	18	9	12	49

It is seen from the foregoing table, that two boys, aged respectively 13 years, were employed at tread-wheel labour. This is at direct variance with the rule, adopted as one of the rules of the prison, (No. 63,) that "No boy, under 14 years of age, shall be, under any circumstances, placed on the tread-wheel." It was painful to see, both in the tread-wheel yards and the work-room, boys (nine of whom were workhouse boys,) of the tender years of many of those stated, associated with veteran adult criminals, and exposed to the moral contamination inseparable from such contact, whatever may be the degree of the supervision exercised. It was observed to us that, young as they were, some of the boys were desperately depraved, and, so far from needing lessons in corruption, were themselves quite capable of giving them;

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but this, we submit, only shows the more imperatively the necessity which existed for their being placed apart from the adults, since their association with them could only tend to confirm the depravity actually developed. Whilst we were in the prison, the governor brought before us a little boy from the work-room, aged 12, whom he had just ordered to be locked up for using bad language to the turnkey. He had been sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment for breaking the workhouse windows, and been in the prison seven days, on every one of which he had, through some misconduct or other, subjected himself to punishment. This, too, was the third or fourth time of his being at Brixton. He was lamentably ignorant, scarcely knowing his letters; but he repeated, with tolerable accuracy, the Lord's Prayer. We would ask, what chance existed of the reformation of this child so long as he continued to be thus associated with other prisoners?

Association.

Owing to the general state of numbers, the evil practice still obtains in this prison of placing three or four prisoners in the same cell together at night, and they are associated in a similar manner at meal times, and during the greater part of the day on Sundays. Full one-third of the cells were so appropriated at the time of inspection, and it rarely, if ever happens, that the proportion is less. The whole number of cells is 161, whereas the lowest number of prisoners in custody at any one time is always much greater, and the highest number is sometimes more than double.* The subjoined statement best exemplifies this:—

—	Year ending at Michaelmas,		Half-Year to Lady-Day, 1845.
	1843	1844	
Greatest number in custody at any one time.	356	327	341
Least ditto ditto	216	225	230
Average daily number . . .	280	277	278

By means of the association mentioned, as likewise of the indiscriminate association of the prisoners in the work-room, the school, the infirmary, the itch-room, the reception-room, and the grounds, it must be obvious that a stream of moral pollution is constantly kept up throughout the prison, in counteracting which the silent system of discipline must and does prove altogether valueless. That this is no mere assumption, but is, on the contrary, the only conclusion of which the premises admit, is abundantly proved by actual cases of demoralization which have occurred.

We subjoin some illustrations of a striking nature from the governor's, matron's, and chaplain's journals respectively, viz.:—

Governor's Journal.

Effects of association.

"25th February, 1843. Thomas H., an extremely turbulent and bad character, who is now here for the tenth time, cut another prisoner's head open, this afternoon, with a tin pan.

"10th December, 1843. S. F. and R. N. were reported by the female turnkey for repeated disorderly behaviour, and on being ordered into confinement, four others declared that they would also be punished, and on being placed in their cells, commenced whooping and yelling in the most outrageous manner, and having been several times cautioned without effect, I handcuffed the hands of D. and C. behind them.

"5th February, 1844. This morning, one of the most disgraceful outrages occurred in the chapel I have ever witnessed. During the course of reading,† I was interrupted by one of the women making a noise, and on looking towards the gallery, Mary Anne B. cried out, 'Well, it's me, what are you looking at?' On my ordering her to be taken from chapel, she rushed back among the women to strike one of them, which several endeavoured to prevent, and a scene of confusion ensued which defies description. After peace had been restored, another girl, named Mary H., who had before been guilty of a similar offence, viz., 8th January last, was observed to have her shoe in her hand, apparently with the intention of throwing it at me. She, however, put it on again, and soon afterwards broke out in the same manner as the other. These two girls had received no provocation that I could learn, but had slept together last night, and I have no doubt agreed together to create an uproar from mere wickedness. It is impossible for me to pollute the paper by describing the language made use of in the chapel on this occasion, although I am strongly tempted to do so, from an idea that many persons in authority are ignorant of the extent to which 'this infamy of the tongue' is sometimes indulged. Suffice it to say, that every abusive and obscene epithet which the most filthy vocabulary can supply, was made use of by these women, yelling and screaming and swearing and fighting in this wanton and outrageous brawl. I beg to report them to the visiting magistrates. Confined them for three days each, and handcuffed their hands behind their backs. Relieved them from the handcuffs at 8 o'clock.

"These two girls were afterwards sentenced by the magistrates to 14 and 10 days' close confinement respectively, 'for repeated disorderly conduct.'

"5th June, 1844. Catherine L. and Elizabeth G., two very riotous girls, were excessively noisy in the itch-room, swearing and abusing all the officers, and screaming as loud as they possibly could. They broke their pots and continued thumping the doors, and dancing so much, that I was obliged to remove them to the dark cells, and handcuff their hands behind their backs.

* Upon a very recent visit to this prison, we found in custody no less than 380 prisoners, viz., 298 males and 80 females; 50 or 60 of these prisoners were excluded from the chapel for want of room.

† The governor is in the habit of assembling the prisoners in the chapel once a week, and reading to them a lecture on the necessity of observing the prison rules.

"6th June, 1844. Released L. and G. from the handcuffs.

"16th October, 1844. This morning, before the service began, Catherine K., Margaret W., Eliza T., and Sarah A., commenced an uproar of the most outrageous character, under the pretence of not having fires. They continued bawling and abusing the officers for a considerable time, swearing and using the most disgraceful language, regardless of my admonitions or those of the chaplain, who entered chapel during the time, until I was obliged to have them removed by the male turnkeys. Confined them for three days each. After being placed in the dark cells, A. and T. continued singing and bawling during the greater part of the forenoon.

"7th November, 1844. Confined M. B. for three days, and S. W. for two days, (both male prisoners,) for bartering. John B. for six hours for stealing a handkerchief.

"15th November, 1844. Confined C. B. for two days for striking another male prisoner, and having tobacco in his possession.

"19th February, 1845. Confined Elizabeth L. and Clara E. for two days for fighting.

"27th March, 1845. Confined E. A., J. S., and G. S., (male prisoners,) for talking about thieving in their cell.

"11th April, 1845. Confined W. A., P. L., and E. S., for two days for using indecent language in their cell.

"14th April, 1845. Confined J. C., R. B., M. R., and C. M., (four little boys,) for nine hours each, for very disorderly conduct in their cell.

"28th April, 1845. Confined A. L. (a male prisoner) for two days for annoying another prisoner."

Matron's Journal.

"7th February, 1844.—Saw all the women. D., the same No. 12, spoke to me to-day, begging my protection. She states she has heard H. calling to others before daylight, asking their assistance to give No. 12 a thrashing, to which they agreed. It is to take place before they leave the prison, and, if possible, in chapel or the day-room. I must remark that I am very apprehensive some outbreak will take place with these young women. It is now more dangerous to be amongst them than formerly, in consequence of the scissors which are in use. I hope the magistrates will take this into their consideration.

"10th February, 1844.—Found the handle of a spoon ground to a sharp edge, in the passage of the eighth class; a very dangerous weapon among these evil-disposed young women.

"29th October, 1844.—All in the dark cells extremely noisy, and singing obscene songs.

"23rd March, 1845 (Sunday).—This morning, at 9 o'clock, the turnkey reported to me that it was the intention of the young women in the eighth class to have a spree in the chapel. In consequence of this report, I had them released from their cells a few minutes earlier than usual, and formed them in a rank, when I addressed them on the impropriety of such an outrage, and cautioned them of the punishment which would follow. I am very much pleased to say they were reported by the turnkeys, after service, for good behaviour.

"17th April, 1845.—E. E. reported for singing indecent songs in the yard, immediately under the wheel of the seventh class yard" (one of the yards occupied by male prisoners).

Chaplain's Journal.

"6th October, 1843.—Mary W., who has been so much excited and delirious, is much more composed. She told me that the cause of her illness was being locked up with half a dozen depraved characters, and their language and conversation were beastly, and gave her a dreadful shock.

"4th May, 1844.—Amongst those in dark cells were three for playing at some game on Sunday evening, all three having been in one cell. If there were a separate cell for each, this might be prevented."

"16th October, 1844.—Some of the females were making a great disturbance this morning, when I entered the chapel, and four were obliged to be removed before order was restored.

"12th November, 1844.—Some of the females were behaving with great levity and irreverence in the chapel this morning, and there was not a sufficient number of officers to look after them. The governor was ill, his substitute was not present, and the matron never attends Divine service on the week-day.

"2nd January, 1845.—One female complained that she was completely disgusted with the filthy conversation of her fellow-prisoners.

"8th January, 1845.—One of the prisoners in the dark cells always behaves well by himself, but is put with two other boys in a cell, and then gets into trouble.

"6th February, 1845.—A girl in a dark cell, named Mary C., said she had behaved ill on purpose that she might be put into the dark, that she might be kept back to-morrow morning, and go out with another female, because that other had some money, and had promised to buy her (Mary C.) some victuals.

"23rd April, 1845.—One man complained of the system of three sleeping in a cell, that no one could properly think of his soul, as the others would be speaking of other things."

The itch-room is a small, close, ill-ventilated place, so obviously unfit for the purpose that the recovery of the patients placed in it must be in consequence much retarded. Its dimensions are 17 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 9 feet high. There is a window at the back, and another over the door, which of course cannot be open at the same time without exposing the inmates of the room to draughts, which would prove injurious to them. In very cold weather they cannot be open at all; whilst, in the heat of summer, sufficient air cannot be obtained through one alone: the atmosphere of the room is, therefore, at all times vitiated. The chaplain remarks in his journal:—"Ten men in the itch-room; the air in it was close and offensive,

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the day being very warm." The room contains an open recess, intended for a fire-place, and in this a night-tub is placed, which is emptied once a-day. The beds are on the floor, and so close together that contact by the prisoners is unavoidable. At the time of inspection, this room was tenanted by 10 prisoners. The close atmosphere, impregnated as it was with sulphur, was beyond conception bad, which may be readily imagined when the size of the room and the number of prisoners are compared.*

The prisoners in the itch-room are visited by the surgeon only every other day. If prisoners with the itch be regarded (as we submit they should be) in the light of sick prisoners, this practice of the surgeon involves a deviation from the rules prescribed for his observance, No. 146 enjoining that "he shall see daily, and oftener if necessary, such of the prisoners as are sick or complain of illness." One of the prisoners in the itch-room stated to us that he was cured, and complained of being kept there a day longer than he ought to have been, in consequence of the period which elapsed between the surgeon's visits. On our mentioning this to the surgeon, he denied that the man was cured, although he would be fit for release on the following day. That, however, a prisoner might be unduly kept in the itch-room, from the cause mentioned, is by no means an improbable contingency. We submit that a prisoner whilst in the prison ought not to be transferred to the room containing those who bring the infection in, but be placed in a cell by himself until he is cured.

Cells.

As our inspection partly took place during the dinner hour, we had the opportunity of seeing many of the prisoners in their cells. Those in which there were three or four prisoners were close and offensive in the extreme, the inmates not liking to have the window open, as the day was cold. Three well-spoken men, in cell No. 4 of the first class, complained bitterly of being shut up in so small a space, saying they could neither breathe nor sleep in comfort, since they must endure either cold or foul air. When more than one prisoner occupies a cell, the beds are spread upon the floor, there not being room for bedsteads. The small cells are 8 feet by 6 feet; and in these, three adults or four boys are placed. The cells somewhat larger are occupied by four adults. In various cells we found juvenile prisoners and adults together; for instance, in a small cell in the third class were a boy of 15 and two adults; in another, two lads of 14 and 16 and an adult; in one of the fourth class, two boys of 15 and an adult; in another, a boy of 14 and two adults; and, in a large cell of the fourth class, a boy of 15 and three adults. But not even sick prisoners can be assured of a cell to themselves, since the chaplain's journal records:—

"8th June, 1844.—I omitted to mention, in my journal yesterday, the case of a prisoner named William B., sick in his cell, No. 10, Class 2, whom I went to visit. I saw some bedding lying on the floor of the cell, and asked what it was for, and heard that three other men slept in the same small cell."

Irrespective of the objection to the lower range of cells, on the score of their humidity, the smallness, defective ventilation, and want of means of warmth in the cells generally, render them quite unsuitable for the confinement of prisoners by day, even if not tenanted by more than one prisoner. Their unfitness, therefore, for occupancy as day and night cells, by prisoners subjected to terms of solitary confinement, varying from seven days to a month, whether by sentence of the Courts or by order of the visiting justices, for offences committed within the prison, is abundantly manifest. Nor is this unfitness less conspicuous as regards the cells in use as dark cells, though qualified by the circumstance that the maximum of continuous confinement therein is three days. We find, however, on the 11th November, 1844, an instance of a male prisoner having been confined in a dark cell for a period tantamount to five consecutive days; inasmuch, as having been released from it at 10 o'clock in the morning, after three days' confinement, he was replaced in it for two days, at three o'clock the same afternoon. In the year ending at Michaelmas last the number of prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement in this prison was 68, and in the year preceding, 67; while in both years several were so sentenced by the visiting justices for prison offences.

The dark cell in which we found a prisoner locked up for some prison offence—the cell containing a prisoner sick in bed—the several cells in which were prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, and the whole of those occupied by three or four prisoners, exhaled more or less, without exception, a foul and noxious atmosphere, such as, in many cases, we found it difficult, even momentarily, to endure.

The prisoners in solitary confinement are allowed an hour's exercise daily, not, however, in the open air, as is enjoined by the rules (No. 187), but in the galleries, and also to go to chapel. Until very lately, prisoners in solitary confinement for prison offences were not allowed to go to chapel at all, and their exclusion was a source of regret to the chaplain, as appears by frequent allusions in his journal to the subject. In February last the visiting justices, for the first time, ordered that such prisoners should "be allowed to attend chapel in the same way as those in solitary confinement, by order of Court." The prisoners in dark or solitary cells are not let out to the water-closets during the day, but use their cell-pots; a practice which adds to the impurity of the always foul atmosphere they breathe.

As corroborative of our own remarks respecting the ventilation and temperature of the cells used for solitary confinement, and as dark cells, we beg to refer to the subjoined extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

Dark cells.

"19th December, 1843.—The dark cells smell very offensive for want of a greater supply of fresh air.

* At the time of the recent visit before referred to, there were nine prisoners with the itch in this room, and three in one of the cells.

" 13th January, 1844.—The dark cells, as usual, very offensive. A solitary prisoner, named F., (2nd class, 5th cell,) complained of being poorly, and attributed his illness to the damp state of his cell. The water was running on the walls and the door, and he said he felt the dew on his face at night.

" 23rd January, 1844.—One female in her cell is, I fear, dangerously ill. My deliberate opinion is that the dark cells are injurious to the health of prisoners.

" 13th February, 1844.—The prisoners in the dark and solitary cells seemed to suffer much from the cold.

" 9th March, 1844.—A dark cell, in which a male prisoner was confined, was most offensive: I could scarcely stand within two yards of the door.

" 12th March, 1844.—Several of the dark cells were so offensive, that I could hardly stand within two yards of the door.

" 25th April, 1844.—One of the dark cells this morning was more offensive than usual. I stood four or five feet from the door outside and the stench there was almost insupportable.

" 14th June, 1844.—I visited a female, in a dark cell, named D., whose cell was so offensive, that I could not stand within two yards of it. The turnkey said the cells were always so, after they had been shut up a day. It felt to me more offensive than a pig-stye.

" 15th June, 1844.—The females' dark cell mentioned above was still more offensive to-day, although I stood three yards off, behind the door.

" 5th August, 1844.—One of the dark cells was in a most offensive state.

" 7th August, 1844.—One of the dark cells was in so offensive a state, that I could hardly stand within three yards of it.

" 29th August, 1844.—While speaking to a prisoner to-day in a dark cell (Class 7, Cell 2), I inhaled some of the air of the cell, which was exceedingly offensive and painful, and yet I was a yard from the door.

" 9th September, 1844.—The dark cell, No. 2, Class 7, was in the most offensive state I ever knew: no pig-stye I ever saw was nearly so bad. The stench was almost insupportable.

" 17th September, 1844.—A gust of foul air from one of the dark cells came into my throat this morning, although I was some yards from the door, and the effects continued for hours.

" 3rd December, 1844.—The stench of two of the dark cells was almost insupportable.

" 12th December, 1844.—The solitary prisoners were suffering exceedingly from the cold; but the prisoners in the dark cells were much worse, for they had no cloaks.

" 31st January, 1845.—Two females locked up in dark cells complained of being very cold, the frost being intense. They had, however, cloaks, and a pillow to sit on. They are suffering a complication of punishments:—1. Imprisonment by sentence of Court for felony; 2. Three days in the dark, on bread and water, for prison offences; 3. They were only released about an hour from the dark, when they were sentenced to 14 days' close confinement by the visiting justices, for singing and making a noise when they were locked up in the dark; and 4. They are now in dark cells, on bread and water, during the period of the visiting magistrates' sentence, for talking to each other through the windows of their cells. I sent the schoolmistress to read to them, but the matron refused her admission. They have not been allowed to come to chapel on Sunday or week-day for nearly a fortnight.

" 1st February, 1845.—There were 7 prisoners in dark cells, 5 males and 2 females. The males had no cloaks, or great coats, or straw, or anything to keep them warm. They complained bitterly of the cold. They all said they were punished for talking, except one, who had his supper stopped, and then spat on the turnkey.

" 6th February, 1845.—Eight prisoners in dark cells. One man had no cloak, and was crying for the cold. He had turned down his stockings over his feet to afford a little more warmth to them. His name was William T.

" 8th February, 1845.—There were 6 prisoners in dark cells, 5 men and 1 little girl. The men said they were locked up for talking, but not bad language. They complained of being desperately cold all over. They had no cloaks, or anything at all in their cells. One declared that he was innocent. The girl said there was something in the corner of her cell that frighted her: she was crying.

" 10th February, 1845.—There were 5 prisoners in dark cells: 3 of them were boys; 1 of them nine years of age, the other two, fourteen. They were put into the same cell, and being found playing with the pillows, were locked up in the dark. Another, George R., was locked up for stealing bread from another prisoner. Another was locked up for crying water-cresses in the gallery. They complained bitterly of the cold, and had no cloaks.

" 12th February, 1845.—Two female solitary prisoners complained bitterly of the cold. The little girl was crying. The other with the baby is allowed to go to the fire at meal-times, but has never been in chapel.

" 14th February, 1845.—There were only two prisoners in dark cells, one male the other female, this morning, who were, for the first time I have seen, as regards males, supplied with cloaks.

" 15th February, 1845.—There were six prisoners in dark cells, five males and one female. The female had a cloak; but none of the males had one.

" 18th February, 1845.—Two boys in the dark cells. One had a cloak; the other not.

" 19th February, 1845.—Three in dark cells. All had cloaks.

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" 28th February, 1845.—There were three male prisoners in dark cells. No cloaks.

" 6th March, 1845.—Visited three male prisoners in dark cells. They had no cloaks. The weather was more severe than it has been this winter. The thermometer in class 4, cell 10, was not quite 32 degrees. They complained of cold.

" 13th March, 1845.—One male in a dark cell. Had no cloak. An exceedingly cold morning.

" 16th March, 1845.—The coughing in chapel greatly interrupted the service to-day.

" 20th March, 1845.—There were three males in dark cells. No cloaks. One of these cells, No. 2, class 6, in which a boy, named John D., was confined, was so very offensive, that the bad air nearly turned me sick, although two yards from the door. It was unfit for any human being.

" 24th March, 1845.—6th class, 2nd cell (dark), very offensive.

" 2nd April, 1845.—The dark cells are very offensive, especially Nos. 2 and 6, class 3."

Thermometers have been placed in six of the cells, and a register of the temperature kept since March last. Between the 6th and 22nd of that month the temperature in the galleries ranged from 29 degrees to 41 degrees. There is no thermometer in the infirmary.

That the magistrates themselves are aware of the defective state of the cells used for solitary confinement, the following extract from their minutes, dated 24th June, 1844, is evidence:—

Solitary cells.

" We also report that we have had a special meeting to consider the order of Court as to the best means as to providing cells for solitary confinement; and we find that, although one of the yards on the male side might be appropriated to that purpose, all the yards on the females' side are fully occupied, and none of them could be so appropriated. Inasmuch, then, as it is not possible to adapt any of the existing cells to the purposes of solitary confinement (having regard to the proposed system of warming and ventilating them) without considerable expense; and there being none on the females' side which can be so used, and as the abolition of imprisonment for debt may take place, in which case a large space in the county gaol would be unoccupied, which might be appropriated to solitary confinement, we have deemed it most advisable not to recommend any steps to be taken at present in this matter."

We did not find, at the time, on the inspection of the Horsemonger-lane Gaol, that the plan suggested in the latter part of the above extract had been acted upon, and we should be very sorry if it were; for, apart from the question that the cells at the county gaol are but little more adapted for solitary confinement than those at the Brixton House of Correction itself, the ward at the former no longer used for debtors is, as we have shown in our Report on that prison, much needed for other purposes; so that to transfer thither from Brixton the prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement would be to shift the admitted evil from one locality to another, without remedying it.

Discipline.

The silent system of discipline continues to be enforced in this prison in the same manner as heretofore. An officer is assigned to each tread-wheel yard, except Nos. 1 and 2, which, having a door of communication between them, are superintended by the same officer, so that the superintendence of these is imperfect. An officer is also stationed in the male prisoners' workroom, and one attends the prisoners working in the grounds. A female officer is with the female prisoners in each of their three day-rooms or yards. In the tread-wheel yards we observed, though no actual communion amongst the prisoners, yet many signs of laxity of discipline. The prisoners lolled upon the wheel, turned and looked about them, spitting incessantly as an excuse for doing so. The pavement of the yard exhibited, from this cause, a very filthy appearance. Many of the prisoners, too, had cast aside their shoes and stockings (it not being made, as we think it should be, compulsory on them to wear them), and were on the wheel, or walking about with naked feet. In one of the day-rooms in which the females were at work, two of the prisoners, seated near the door, were conversing together, using gesticulations, and nudging and pushing each other in sport. An officer was in the room with the prisoners when we visited it a minute before. When the prisoners are in their cells in the day time, officers perambulate the galleries in list shoes to detect and check conversation. From the hour of locking up until 10 at night two warders are stationed inside the males' prison; from the latter hour till 4 A.M. there is but one; and from 4 till the hour of unlocking there are again two. A watchman perambulates outside throughout the night. On the females' side there is but one officer on duty from the hour of locking up until 9 o'clock; after which there is no supervision whatever, so that the prisoners can converse unchecked.

Punishments.

In the year ending at Michaelmas last, the number of punishments inflicted for prison offences was in an inverse ratio to the number of prisoners in confinement as compared with the previous year, the punishments being more and the prisoners less, viz.:—

——	Prisoners.	Punishments.
Year to Michaelmas, 1844 . . .	3,584	5,068
Year to Michaelmas, 1843 . . .	3,930	4,762

This increase is probably partly to be accounted for by the addition which has been made to the number of officers. Talking continues to constitute the prevailing prison offence. The 25th rule of the "Instructions to Turnkeys" enjoins that "absolute silence is to be strictly and completely kept; and every breach of this rule, however trifling, is to be reported, and the prisoners are not to be permitted to make signs, or communicate with each other in any manner."

Of what efficacy, we ask, is or can be such a rule as applied to those prisoners who are shut up together three or four in a cell, except with reference to conversation loudly carried on? Audible conversation amongst them may, to a certain extent, be restrained by it, but that is all; it is powerless as against the conversation they may carry on in whispers, and consequently to prevent the spread of the moral contamination which may and does thence ensue. Surely it is exacting too much of human nature to expect that three or four prisoners, confined together in the narrow compass of 8 feet by 6, should abstain from holding communication with each other! Such close contact renders the temptation to converse wholly irresistible; but it is obviously ten times greater for juvenile than for adult prisoners, from the garrulity natural to their age. How repugnant, therefore, to humanity and reason is a system which places a child in a situation where he has no option, so to speak, but to do that which constitutes a prison offence, and then to punish him by putting him in a dark cell for his involuntary fault.

We are averse to the application of the punishment of confinement in dark cells to children at all, believing it to be calculated to do injury to their minds as well as bodies. In this opinion we are strengthened by the substance of the subjoined extracts from the Chaplain's Journal:—

"26th May, 1843.—John C., a boy in solitary confinement, begged to-day for some oakum to pick, as he cannot read. It seems very hard for those who cannot read to be alone.

"27th October, 1843.—One child (a female) in solitary confinement, who cannot read, had collected all the books together to play with.

"24th April, 1844.—Found a boy, apparently about 10 or 11 years of age, in a dark cell. He was crying and screaming bitterly before the door was opened. I asked him why he cried so? He said it was so dark. He was evidently frightened. His offence, he said, was talking.

"14th June, 1844.—In dark cell, No. 2, class 5, I found a boy, named Edward S., aged nine, who said he had been put in for not picking oakum enough. In another dark cell I found a boy, aged 14, who said he had been put in for the same fault. He cried bitterly.

"13th November, 1844.—Found two boys in the dark, who said they were thus punished for talking in their sleep."

This might be very possible; for, if heard talking, the turnkey might not know, or care to know whether they were asleep or not, contenting himself with reporting them as talking.

Since our last Report there has been no diminution in the amount of the tread-wheel labour required to be performed in this prison. The number of working hours is from 7 to 9¾; and, of feet of ascent, from 8624 to 12,012 per prisoner. The proportion of prisoners on is three-fifths to two-fifths off. The rate of labour is not recorded with precision. The whole of the wheels will hold 111 prisoners. Their velocity is regulated by the miller, or the fly. In winter, the tread-wheel prisoners are supplied with cloaks to preserve them from cold in the intervals of rest. We did not observe any of them with books at such times. The man whom we found sick in his cell stated that he was labouring under a pain in his chest, from being on the wheel. One of the prisoners at work in the grounds had been released from tread-wheel labour because his health had given way, from loss of weight. He was stated to have been a butcher, accustomed to a generous diet, so that his constitution would not bear the change. Tread-wheel.

The prisoners are unlocked at 6 o'clock in summer and at daylight in winter. Those for the work-room are then told off, and go to wash. The prisoners for the wheel go at once to work and wash as they come off, singly or three together. Breakfast is served at 8. From half-past 8 to 9 is chapel time. Between breakfast and chapel, the work-room prisoners have a quarter of an hour's exercise. From 9 to 1, all the prisoners resume work. From 1 to 2 is the dinner-hour, in the course of which the work-room prisoners get another quarter of an hour's exercise. Labour is resumed from 2 till a quarter before 6 in summer, or till dark in winter, when supper is served and the prisoners are at once locked up. Each prisoner attending at school is allowed an hour for the purpose, and goes in the order of the school class to which he belongs. All the prisoners take their meals in their cells, in the same order in which they occupy them at night. A summary of what precedes shows the division of time to be— Daily routine.

Meals and exercise	1½ hours.
Chapel	0½
School	1
Labour	8¾
	11¼

We think that the time allowed for exercise to the work-room prisoners is insufficient, and ought to be extended to an hour. The time the prisoners have the option of passing in bed appears to us, also, much too long; the obvious remedy is an evening school, the same as we have suggested in the case of other prisons; and it is the more needed here, from the circumstance stated of the cells being converted into what may not be unaptly termed "dormitories on a small scale," from the numbers in them. On Sundays the whole of the prisoners are confined to their cells during the day, except when attending Divine Service or school, in accordance with the 64th of the prison rules.

The chief employments for the male prisoners have been already enumerated. They are further employed in cleaning, whitewashing, and repairs about the prison. During our inspection, several male prisoners were mounted on the top of the mill-house, making some alterations. Their being there was objectionable, since they had a complete view from thence over the whole of the females' prison, and could see and be seen by the female prisoners. The white- Employments.

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Cleaners.

washing in the females' prison is still done by male prisoners who, on such occasions, can readily see the females in the yards through the lower windows. The cook's assistant brings the food and coals to the door of the females' prison, and though he does not enter, it is unavoidable that he and the female prisoners sometimes see each other. All these arrangements militate, therefore, against the clause of the Act 4 Geo. IV. c, 64, sec. 10, R. 10, enjoining that male and female prisoners shall be prevented from seeing each other.

One cleaner is appointed for each class; the prisoners selected being those who have been longest in confinement, and who have behaved well, lost weight, &c. The chief employments provided for the female prisoners are shirt-making for the prison, and for warehouses at contract prices, knitting stockings for prison use, washing and mending the prison bedding and clothing, and cleaning. Those prisoners who can do nothing else pick oakum. The matron's journal records an instance of one woman having washed no less than 60 blankets in a single day.

Yearly committals.

The number of prisoners committed to this house of correction in the year ending at Michaelmas last, was less by 335 that in the year preceding, as shown by the subjoined summary of particulars :—

	Number Committed.	Proportion of			
		Summary Convictions.	Females.	Prisoners under 17 Years.	Recommittals.
Year to Michaelmas, 1843	3658	3301	788	857	1163
,, 1844	3323	2943	702	898	1177

Boys.

The following statements show the number of boys committed to this prison from Michaelmas, 1842, to Lady-day, 1845, with other particulars respecting them :—

Period.	Number Committed.
Year to Michaelmas, 1843	1000
,, 1844	1055
Half-year to Lady-day, 1845	445

Ages.	Year to Michaelmas,		Half-year to Lady-day, 1845.
	1843	1844	
From 8 and under 10 years	26	8	5
From 10 ,, 12 ,,	48	42	23
From 12 ,, 14 ,,	142	141	76
From 14 ,, 17 ,,	560	627	254
17 years	224	237	87
Total	1000	1055	445
Offences.			
Convicted of felony	62	70	26
,, misdemeanors	6	9	1
Summarily committed for vagrancy	67	38	12
,, for malicious trespass	39	17	..
,, under Metropolitan Police Acts	317	267	135
,, for assaults	..	1	..
,, as reputed thieves	144	116	91
,, for other offences, as possessing property supposed to be stolen, &c.	365	537	180
Total	1000	1055	445

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Sentences.	1843			1844			Half-year to Lady-day, 1845.		
	Convicted by Courts.	Summarily Committed.	Total.	Convicted by Courts.	Summarily Convicted.	Total.	Convicted by Courts.	Summarily Convicted.	Total.
Under 3 days	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 days and under 7	..	84	84	..	45	45	..	9	9
7 ,, 14	1	330	331	3	411	414	1	112	113
14 ,, 1 month	17	229	246	21	249	270	6	108	114
1 month and under 2	2	176	178	3	195	198	3	142	145
2 ,, 3	3	63	66	2	64	66	..	35	35
3 ,, 6	30	29	59	37	12	49	10	12	22
6 ,, 12	15	...	15	11	..	11	6	..	6
12 months and upwards	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1
Total	68	932	1000	79	976	1055	27	418	445

Re-commitments.	1843	1844	Half-year to Lady-day, 1845.
Once	166	184	83
Twice	98	99	47
Three times	68	90	74
Not before	668	682	241
Total	1000	1055	445
Degrees of Instruction.			
Neither read nor write	387	432	208
Read only	271	168	62
Read and write	339	454	175
Read and write well	3	1	..
Total	1000	1055	445

The chaplain considers that the criminality of three-fourths of the juvenile prisoners committed to this prison is the result of parental neglect—an opinion which we consider as of general application. We subjoin some extracts from his journal, in reference to this subject:—

"19th January, 1844.—Saw a little girl in private, aged 11 years. Had no place to go to when she left prison.

"25th February, 1844.—One poor boy cried very much, because he was to be discharged tomorrow, and had no place to go to this cold weather.

"28th February, 1845.—Spoke to a youth named William C., and gave him advice. He said he had been apprenticed to the boot-closing business, but was obliged to leave it off from an affection of the head. He often applied afterwards for relief, but could only get some on condition of breaking stones, which he was not able to do. He had been 15 days without lodging and two days without food when he committed the crime. He had astonishing talents for learning. He committed to memory the 119th Psalm in two weeks, in the little leisure he had in the prison school."

Whipping.

Cases of whipping, by order of the Courts or committing magistrates, are frequent in this prison. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1843, there were 38, in the following year 39, and in the half year to Lady-day last 17. The list for the latter period comprises a child of 8, one of 10, three boys of 12, two of 13, one of 14, three lads of 15, a lad of 16, four lads of 17, and a lad of 18 years of age. With two exceptions, the number of lashes given in all these cases was 30. One of the exceptions was a boy of 10, who received two dozen lashes; the other a boy of 12, who, having received 15, fainted, and was declared by the surgeon unable to bear more. The punishment is inflicted by the lodge turnkey, with a cat of the ordinary dimensions. When used for boys of tender years, three of the strings are taken up. The number of lashes is not specified in the sentence, but discretionary with the governor and surgeon. The usual number is 30, and the maximum 36. We submit that for boys of tender years, that is those at least under 14, the birch should uniformly be substituted for the cat, as being at once more humane and efficacious. We consider it most unjustifiable that 30 lashes with a cat, even though three strings were taken up, should be inflicted upon a child only eight years of age, as shown by the foregoing statement to have been the case. Several cases of whipping for prison offences have also occurred within the periods stated.

Surgeon.

Mr. Gardner, the former surgeon of this prison, retired upon a pension in May, 1844, and has been succeeded by Mr. Wintour Harris, a private practitioner in the neighbourhood. This gentleman attends the prison daily. All newly-admitted prisoners are examined by him after being bathed, and before being passed into their wards, or put to hard labour. He daily visits prisoners who are sick, (except, as before stated, itch cases,) or in solitary confinement; and he adheres in other respects to the rules. We do not, however, consider that his books are kept with the requisite regularity or fulness, and we have alluded elsewhere to some actual cases of omission.

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Health.

At the time of inspection of the Brixton House of Correction we found that the question of the plan of uniformity to be observed in recording cases of sickness, referred to in our Report on the gaol at Horsemonger-lane, as being then under consideration, had been decided. The plan resolved on is the same as that practised at the prison at Pentonville; viz., that every case, however slight, is to be reported, the distinctive headings being "Grave Cases" and "Slight Cases." We refer to the Appendix (B.) for the form of return.

The health of the prison, at the time of inspection, was good upon the whole; or rather, we should say, there was an absence of the serious cases which had occurred during the previous winter. There were altogether 20 prisoners on the sick list, including the prisoner in the infirmary and the one in his cell. The following is an abstract of the surgeon's report to the magistrates for the month:—

	Prisoners.	
Left on the book	10	
Grave cases	2	
Slight cases	71	
	—	83
Discharged . . .		63
Remaining . . .		20

Extra diet.

Exclusive of the two prisoners above referred to, there were six male prisoners receiving extra diet, all for debility. From the subjoined list, embodying particulars, it will be seen that one of the men had been receiving extra diet during 82, another during 79 days, and a third during 55 days, so that it is obvious their strength must have been much reduced.

Initials of Name.	Class.	Age.	Cause of Extra Diet.	How long on Extra Diet.	Nature of Extra Diet.	How Employed at present.
J. H. . .	4	36	Debility .	82 days .	1½ lb. extra per week . .	In garden.
J. H. . .	5	21	Ditto . .	79 ditto .	⅓rd lb. ditto ditto .	At the wheel.
J. R. . .	2	24	Ditto . .	55 ditto .	1 lb. ditto ditto .	Cleaner.
J. B. . .	4	21	Ditto . .	36 ditto .	⅓rd lb. ditto ditto .	Ditto.
J. F. . .	5	62	Ditto . .	31 ditto .	1 lb. ditto ditto .	Oakum.
J. M. . .	5	24	Ditto . .	27 ditto .	⅓rd lb. ditto ditto .	Cleaner.

Four of the women employed in washing were receiving extra diet, as a matter of course. In the year to Michaelmas last there were 250 prisoners on extra diet.

Yearly casualties.

The cases of sickness in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844, exceeded those of the previous year, though the prison population was less in the former than the latter. The mortality, however, was not so great. The following is an abstract of the Returns:—

	Year to Michaelmas	
	1843	1844
Slight cases	462	524
Infirmary cases	65	87
Greatest number of sick at any one time	50	39
Deaths	7	2
Prison population . .	3,930	3,584

From this it would appear that the general state of the prison health was less satisfactory in 1844 than in 1843.

The greatest number of infirmary cases at any one time, and the average daily number were—

	Greatest.	Average.
Year to Michaelmas, 1843 . . .	9	2
Year to Michaelmas, 1844 . . .	7	2
Half-year to Lady-day, 1845 . .	7	2

Recurring to the serious cases of illness alluded to in the first part of this Report, we find that, in August, 1844, diarrhœa and dysentery prevailed to a considerable extent; that on the 9th December four cases, on the 23rd December five cases, and on the 20th January, 1845, three or four cases, of low fever were reported. The pre-disposing cause has been already explained.*

Weight of prisoners.

A weight-book has been lately kept in this prison. From it we find that of 43 male prisoners weighed on the 3rd January, 1845, who had been more than three months in the prison, 22 were heavier than when they came in; that of 44 weighed on the 3rd March last, who had been in the prison more than three months, 24 had lost each from 1 lb. to 22 lbs., 15 had gained each from 1 lb. to 25 lbs., and 5 remained the same; and that of 36 weighed on the

* During the present winter a great many fever cases have occurred in the prison, several of them, however, not originating there, but being introduced.

4th April last, who likewise had been in the prison more than three months, 23 had lost each from 1 lb. to 23 lbs., 12 had gained from 1 lb. to 24 lbs., and 1 remained the same. These mixed results afford but little room for any very definite conclusion either one way or the other. As regards the prisoners who had gained weight, it is to be considered that a great number of the prisoners committed to this prison, particularly those of the vagrant class, enter in a low emaciated state, and that the change from a precarious subsistence to a regular though limited dietary, must have a beneficial effect upon their health, notwithstanding the labour and the discipline to which they are subjected,—with the reservation always that the period of their confinement is not of very long duration. We take it for granted that no prisoner employed at tread-wheel labour in this or any other prison, during six consecutive months, would be found to have gained weight; whilst, in the majority of cases, the prisoners would be found to have lost weight after four. The records of the weight of prisoners must, therefore, to be of value, extend over a longer period than three months. On the other hand it is seen, from the cases here instanced of prisoners who had lost weight, that the loss was sometimes great. The loss of weight is, in most cases, a much more important matter than the gain; for, assuming that two men weighed at one time the same, and that one afterwards lost and the other gained 25 lbs., the probability is that the health of the former would be deteriorated in a degree far exceeding that in which the health of the latter would be improved. Viewed alone, the loss or the gain of weight, unless excessive, is perhaps a fallacious test of health; but viewed in conjunction with other influences upon health the case is different. With some cases of exception, we were very far from thinking the general appearance of the prisoners at tread-wheel labour in this prison, at the time of inspection, healthy.

A weighing-machine has been ordered for the female prisoners, as likewise a shower-bath for them, and another for the male prisoners. The male prisoners' bath-room is now sufficiently commodious to admit of their bathing frequently; not so, however, that of the females, who do not, in fact, bathe at all during their imprisonment, but merely wash their persons once a-week, six at a time. The state of the bath and reception rooms in the females' prison is altogether very objectionable and defective. Baths.

The scale of dietary suggested by the Secretary of State has not been adopted in this prison; but the dietary in force exhibits an improvement upon the past dietary. For particulars respecting it we refer to Table No. 23 in the Appendix.* It comprises four classes, viz.— Dietary.

1. For all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement, for three calendar months, or under.
2. For all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement, above three calendar months.
3. For all prisoners not sentenced to hard labour or solitary confinement.
4. For prisoners in close confinement for prison offences.

Two male prisoners, each in a different yard, complained to us of the quality of the food. We mentioned this to the governor; and he stated that the same men had preferred a similar complaint to the visiting justices, who had gone round shortly before. They had instituted an inquiry, and pronounced the complaint groundless. Their minutes contain the following entry on the subject:—

"One male prisoner complained of the quality of the meat, the soup, the potatoes, and the gruel; and, in the adjoining yard, a second male prisoner complained of the meat and the gruel, and that the meat was distributed either all fat or all lean. He said he had no complaint to make of the gruel and the potatoes. The visitors consequently examined the stores, and found the provisions all very good, and the gruel about to be distributed was excellent."

Happening to be present at the distribution of the prisoners' supper, we found that several of the baskets contained bread which was quite hot; in fact, just drawn from the oven. The excuse alleged by the baker was, that he had had a short baking the time before. The governor concurred with us in thinking this a very unsatisfactory reason, and reprimanded the baker for his conduct. We did not hear the prisoners complain of being served with hot bread, nor would they be likely to do so; but, obviously, nothing could be more unhealthy than their eating it; and there is reason to believe that the case was by no means an isolated one. No bread should be served out to prisoners that is not at least a day old. Hot bread.

The Rev. George Allan, continues to officiate as chaplain. His routine of duty is as follows. At half past 8 each morning he reads prayers in the chapel to the prisoners, with a portion of Scripture, and gives, twice a-week, a practical exposition of the passages of Scripture. After chapel, he delivers an exhortation to all the prisoners that are to be discharged next day, and another to those admitted the day previous. He then goes round the prison, and visits the sick, the prisoners in solitary confinement, and those in dark cells for prison offences. Two or three times a-week he visits the schools, and examines the prisoners. He gives directions respecting the distribution of books and tracts, selected by himself, and appoints the visits that are to be paid to the sick and solitary prisoners by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. He sees in private all prisoners who wish for his advice or assistance, in any way temporal or spiritual, and at any time of the day; and often corresponds with their friends or others on their behalf, and is always accessible to them at his own house. On Sundays he performs two full services, delivers a sermon, visits the schools, and attends to any urgent case of sickness. He administers the sacrament four times a-year, at the periods prescribed by the rules. The greatest number of prisoners who have taken the sacrament at any one time was four, on the 6th October, 1844. In July two female prisoners applied to the chaplain to be admitted to the Chaplain.

* Since the 18th November last, one ounce of cocoa has been allowed to each prisoner for breakfast in lieu of a pint and a half of gruel.

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communion; a circumstance which he believed to be unprecedented in the prison. The duties of the chaplain, from the zealous and efficient manner in which he discharges them, are most arduous. He states that he is frequently quite exhausted by his daily labours; so long is the list of visits which he has to pay, and which involve incessant speaking.

His journal, we regret to say, contains frequent entries, showing that on his visiting the females' prison, to see prisoners in solitary confinement there, he had been unable to do so, from there being no female officer to accompany him; though he had waited some time. This betokens, on the part of the female officers, a degree of negligence or inattention wholly inexcusable.*

Chapel.

The chapel is much too small for the accommodation of the average number of prisoners in confinement, and from 40 to 70 prisoners are sometimes excluded for want of room. The chaplain commenced keeping a character book, but found it impossible, from want of time and the large number of prisoners, to continue doing so, having no assistance. He has occasionally received letters from discharged prisoners, indicating, on their part, a decided reformation; while others, respectably dressed, have called on him, expressing themselves sensible of the benefit of the instruction they had received. One such case occurred in April last; when a young man who had been sent to the "Refuge for the Destitute," in September, 1843, and whose conduct whilst there had been good, called to thank the chaplain for procuring his admission. He was about to go out to Canada.

Reformation.

Much good continues to be done by the Surrey Society for the relief of prisoners discharged from this house of correction, as well as from the other prisons in the county; but its means are much too limited to compass, on a scale commensurate with the necessity, the praiseworthy objects for which the Society has been instituted. The extensive means of moral contamination which prevail in this prison present so fearful a barrier to the success of the chaplain's labours that any cases of actual reformation must be viewed with twofold satisfaction. The chaplain, too, decidedly considers that the commitments for very short terms, particularly where the prisoner has been committed before, destroy all chance of moral amendment being effected. He thinks the silent system of discipline, by irritating the mind, unfits it for instruction; and finds that prisoners, when alone, are much more susceptible to good impressions.

School.

The school is well attended, and the admission to it is said to be appreciated by the prisoners generally as a favour. Cases of misconduct are visited by expulsion—a practice which tends to keep up that impression. The day-room of class 6 is used as the males' school-room; but it is much too small for the purpose, and we found it extremely close and offensive. The number of prisoners who were in it was much greater than there was conveniently room for; and they were seated so close together that communication amongst them must have been easy. The greatest number in a class is stated to be about 50; but, on Sundays, two classes are instructed together; and then upwards of 70 prisoners are assembled in a room large enough only for less than half the number. The unhealthiness and demoralization consequent on this crowded association must be obvious.† We think that there is abundant reason for the appointment of an assistant schoolmaster. There are four classes in the males', and two in the females' school; an hour being allowed for each. The schoolmaster represents, in a recent Report to the chaplain, that he finds an hour insufficient for teaching the prisoners, who are wholly ignorant, observing, "I class as many as I can, but it is impossible to hear from 30 to 40 read in the time." This is quite true. At the time of inspection there were 112 male, and 34 female prisoners attending the schools; being one-half and three-fifths of the whole number in custody respectively. Of the males, 18 were under 16 years of age, and, of the females, 2. 151 males had been admitted to the school in the course of the month; the greater part of whom could read but very little, or not at all.

The schoolmaster states that the attendance of the prisoners is very regular, when they can come. If one be absent, he inquires the cause, and generally finds that he is either sick or under punishment. The prisoners employed as cleaners, or in other menial offices, enjoy but little opportunity of attending the school. This, we think, a great hardship; such employments ought not to be the means of excluding the prisoners from instruction. The present schoolmaster and schoolmistress have been recently appointed. The chaplain speaks well of them, particularly the latter; since whose appointment the number of female prisoners attending school is stated to have increased four to one. She attends three hours a-day, or four, if necessary.‡ The schoolmistress observes, in a recent Report to the chaplain, that "the hymns and Scriptures are of the female prisoners' own selection, and that their choice is very appropriate to their condition, and, she trusts, their feelings also;" also, that "the majority of those who had left the prison and attended the school, since her appointment (in number 53), had voluntarily come forward to express their gratitude for the instruction they had received."

We should be the better satisfied with the school, if writing were taught in it, which is not the case, the instruction being confined to reading. The Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64 (sec. 10, Rule 10), positively enjoins that writing, as well as reading, shall be taught in prisons; and we submit that the necessary provision should be made accordingly.

The prisoners in solitary confinement who cannot read are visited and instructed by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress respectively, as often as they can find time to do so; whilst those who can read are supplied with books. The prisoners attending school who can read, and are steady, are supplied with books from the prison library, upon making application. A list of the prison books will be found in the Appendix (A).

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* Latterly we find that no similar instances of negligence have occurred.

† Since this inspection was made the males' school-room has been enlarged, and is now much more convenient.

‡ By a recent arrangement, the schoolmistress now attends six hours daily, and her salary has been raised in consequence.

The chaplain's journal records an instance of an old man nearly 60, who had been in the prison a month, and did not know a letter when he came, having read to the chaplain very distinctly words of five or six letters; and in the report of the magistrates in December, 1844, the case is mentioned of a male prisoner, confined for three months, who, on his admission was unable to decipher a word of three letters, but before his discharge could read a chapter in the Testament. Inefficient as prison discipline is generally rendered by short terms of imprisonment, these examples serve to show the inexpediency of making them a disqualification for prisoners to attend school, and prove the correctness of the remarks contained, on this head, in our Reports upon other prisons.

School.

The subjoined abstract shows the progress of the prisoners who were in the school.

Degree of Instruction on admission.	Males.	Females.
Ignorant	32	8
Read imperfectly	34	13
Read well	2	13
Read and Write imperfectly	38	..
Read and Write well	6	..
	112	34

Degree of Instruction at the time of inspection.	Males.	Females.
Read well	52	14
Read imperfectly	34	6
Read superiorly	2	..
Improving	19	14
No improvement	3	..
Weak or dull intellect	2	..
	112	34

The behaviour of the prisoners at school was—

	Males.	Females.
Good	93	26
Tolerable	5	8
Indifferent	14	..
	112	34

Degrees of Instruction.

The following were the degrees of instruction possessed by prisoners committed during the two years from Michaelmas, 1842, to Michaelmas, 1844 :—

	Years to Michaelmas	
	1843	1844
Neither Read nor Write	1332	1089
Read only	526	464
Read and Write imperfectly	1370	1341
Read and Write well	73	49
	3301	2943

Rules.

The rules in force at this prison are the same as those at the county gaol, intituled, "Rules and Regulations for the government of the Common Gaol and the Houses of Correction in the County of Surrey."

Prison dress.

Since November, 1844, the prisoners have been clothed in a new prison dress. The males are provided with a jacket, waistcoat, pair of pantaloons, stock or neckerchief, shirt, pair of stockings, pair of shoes, pocket handkerchief, cap, and a belt if the prisoner has been in the habit of wearing one; and the females with a dress or jacket, petticoat, pair of stockings, shift, neckerchief, pocket handkerchief, cap, pair of shoes and stays. Previously to this time the prisoners were not provided with stockings.

Assistance on discharge.

Prisoners who need them on their discharge are supplied with shoes and stockings, provided they have been in the prison for a period not less than two months. This limitation excludes a large class of prisoners, and consequently many who come in without shoes and stockings are discharged in the same state.

Passes.

Passes are given to discharged prisoners, and in winter pecuniary relief, not exceeding one shilling.

Bedding.

The whole of the prison bedding is washed once a year; such bedding only as is thought specially to require it being washed oftener. The bedding is frequently but not uniformly aired in the interval of its use by two different prisoners. We think this decidedly insufficient; and it may, perhaps, also account, in some measure, for the itch cases which we fear are engendered in the prison.

Visitors.

Visitors to prisoners who have been three months in confinement, are admitted once a month. The place appropriated to the purpose is the archway at the prison entrance. An officer is

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present, but the prisoner and the visitor are not separated by any kind of railing or other division. The female prisoners must frequently be seen, on their way to and from the gateway, by the males. In former Reports, we adverted to the fact of the female prisoners being exposed to the view of the matron's visitors, owing to the situation of the matron's house. No change has taken place in this respect.

There have been no attempts at escape from this prison since our last Report.

Means of escape.

The governor gives notice to the magistrates of all cases of handcuffing, these being very properly considered irons.

Handcuffing.

He likewise continues to write to the friends of all juvenile prisoners, acquainting them with the period of their discharge.

Notice to parents, &c.

The governor's journal furnishes the following striking instance of the infraction of the rule prohibiting the admission of tobacco and other articles into the prison:—

Tobacco, spirits, &c.

"3rd February, 1844. At three o'clock the barber, on going to E. L.'s cell to shave him, found a small bottle of gin, another having contained beer, a piece of cheese, some tobacco, and a copy of one of the last Sunday newspapers, which had passed through the post-office on Thursday last; also a letter from one of his friends dated this morning."

Conclusions.

On the 4th March following, the same prisoner was again found with tobacco and spirits in his possession, and sentenced to 21 days' close confinement for the offence. The turnkey of the yard, having been on the first occasion suspended, was now discharged.

Our objections to this prison and to the discipline enforced therein have been already so strongly expressed in our former Reports that it is now unnecessary to repeat them, especially as the facts recorded in the present Report are quite sufficient to show the physical evils and moral contaminations to which imprisonment in this house of correction gives rise.

Statistics.

For general statistical details respecting this prison we refer to the Tables in the Appendix annexed hereto.

APPENDIX.

(A.)—A List of Books in Circulation at Brixton House of Correction, April 28, 1845.

*The Bible and Companion, and Questions thereon.
*The New Testament, and Questions thereon.
The Common Prayer.
Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest.
——— Call to the Unconverted.
——— Dying Thoughts.
Abbott's Corner Stone.
——— Fire Side.
Pike's Religion and Eternal Life.
——— Early Piety.
Burder's Early Piety.
——— Cottage Sermons.
The Advantages of Early Piety.
Jesus Showing Mercy.
Corbyn's Awakening Call to the Unconverted.
Alleine's Alarm to the Unconverted.
A Guide for Young Disciples.
Bishop Hall's Devotional Works.
The Christian Armed.
The Penitent's Prayer.
The Great Importance of a Religious Life.
Richmond's Annals of the Poor.
Anecdotes of Christian Graces.
——— of Tracts.
——— of the Young.
Parables Explained.
Bolton's Four Last Things.
Manners and Customs of the Jews.
An Address to the Jews.
Ditto, in Hebrew.
Consideration for Young Men.
The Days of Queen Mary.
Visitor, for 1836–7–8, and 1842–3.
Missionary Records of India.
——— of West Africa.
——— of North America.
——— of China.
——— of the West Indies.
——— of Northern Countries.
The Family Book.
The Results of Machinery.
The Boy's Week-day Book.
The Girl's Week-day Book.
The Faithful Servant.
The Young Servant.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Comfort for the Afflicted.
Keith on Prophecy.
Malan's Narrative for the Young.
The Prisoner's Companion.
The Prisoner's Manual.
The Soldier's Manual.
The Youth's Manual.
The Cottager's Companion.
The Traveller.
Campbell's Travels in South Africa.
——— Journey to Lattakoo.
Selections for a Lending Library.
Walton's Lives.
Sturm's Reflections.
Garden Meditation.
Old Humphrey's Observations.
——— Addresses.
The Tract Magazine for 1834–5–6.
The Britons and Saxons; or, a History of England.
The Middle Ages of England.
The Life and Travels of Mungo Park.
The Journeys of the Children of Israel.
Wilson's Plain Introduction to the Lord's Supper.
The Life of God in the Soul of Man.
Biographical Sketches.
Exercises, Tales, and Conversations.
Narratives of Shipwrecks.
The Condemned Cell.
The Village.
Short Stories, vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
——— from Switzerland.
The Workhouse Boy.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.
Cecil's Visit to the House of Mourning.
Fletcher's Addresses.
Bunyan's Heavenly Footman.

Davys on Saving Banks.
The Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester.
The Loss of the Kent East Indiaman.
Hints to Girls on Dress.
A Conversation with a Father with his Children.
Advice to a Young Christian.
*Watts's Hymns.
*Cottage Hymns.
*Church Catechism.
*First Daily Lessons.
*Second Daily Lessons.
*Collects and Parables.

N. B.—Those marked thus * are used in the school.

Also a great number of Religious Tracts disbuted weekly.

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(B.)

SURREY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT } Summary of the Health of the Prisoners during the* ending the day of 184 .

	SLIGHT CASES.		GRAVE CASES.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Remaining from last*				
Fresh cases during the present*				
Total				
Number of cases on admission				
Total on sick list at date				
Number of deaths during the present*				

EXTRA DIET.	Males.	Females.
Remaining from last*		
Fresh cases during the present*		
Total		
Remaining at date		

MOST PREVALENT DISORDERS DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD.	Males.	Females.
Slight.		
Grave.		

Dated . Signed .

* "Month," or "Quarter," as the case may be.

MEM.—Every case, however slight, is to be reported; and, as a general rule, all acute affections, fevers, disease of any vital organ, and cases in which the general health is likely materially to suffer, or in which life or any part of the frame is considered to be in danger, are to be considered as *grave cases;* and every other kind of indisposition, in which the assistance of the medical man is required, may be called *a slight case.*

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RETURN from the County House of Correction at Brixton, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	98	27	13	3	111	30	141

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	53	31	36	..	89	31	120
1. By Courts Martial	30	..	..	..	30	..	30
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
4. Under the Revenue Laws	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	200	255	28	25	228	280	508
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	20	2	17	1	37	3	40
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts . . .	366	114	218	16	584	130	714
10. For Assaults	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	147	10	86	..	233	10	243
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	768	176	411	28	1179	204	1383
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1554	558	761	70	2315	628	2943
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	98	27	13	3	111	30	141
	Summary Convictions . . .	53	31	36	..	89	31	120
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions . . .	1554	558	761	70	2315	628	2943
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns . .	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	246	65	60	9	306	74	380
	Summary Convictions . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1951	681	870	82	2821	763	3584
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Debtors and Criminals . . .		1951	681	870	82	2821	763	3584

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No. 5. See NOTE.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	105	26	14	3	119	29	148
3. Summary Convictions	93	30	36	..	129	30	159
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	198	56	50	3	248	59	307
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	198	56	50	3	248	59	307

* NOTE.—Table No. 5, contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	4	..	9	8	22	1	12	3	98	26	76	24	21	3	4	..	246	65
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	697	245	332	189	351	92	118	26	53	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	1554	558

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F·	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	20	2	2	2	1	..	27	2	9	2	..	1	..	..	60	9
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	351	22	202	30	154	14	46	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	761	70

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	306	74	388
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2315	628	2943
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	50	2	50	2	52
12 Years and under 14	..	..	125	6	125	6	131
14 Years and under 17	..	..	586	62	586	62	648
17 Years and under 21	650	179	..	..	650	179	829
21 Years and under 30	550	221	..	..	550	221	771
30 Years and upwards	354	158	..	..	354	158	512
Total	1554	558	761	70	2315	628	2943

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	502	226	325	36	827	262	1089
Can Read only	189	141	122	12	311	153	464
Can Read or Write, or both Imperfectly	820	186	313	22	1133	208	1341
Can Read and Write well	43	5	1	..	44	5	49
Total	1554	558	761	70	2315	628	2943

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	294	101	122	7	416	108	524
Infirmary Cases	64	6	17	..	81	6	87
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	25	3	11	..	36	3	39
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	221	102	148	17	369	119	488
Twice	95	37	83	7	178	44	222
Thrice	59	30	52	4	111	34	145
Four Times or more	109	127	82	4	191	131	322
Total	484	296	365	32	849	328	1177

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No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	1,921	668	847	80	2,768	748	3,516
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed Wholly	21	9	20	2	41	11	52
Not Employed Partly	9	4	3	..	12	4	16
Total	1,951	681	870	82	2,821	763	3,584

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates Wholly	16	9	20	2	36	11	47
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates Partly	5	4	3	..	8	4	12
By Courts Martial Wholly	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
By Courts Martial Partly	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	30	13	23	2	53	15	68

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately Whipped	10	..	29	..	39	..	39
Total	10	..	29	..	39	..	39

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	6
Whipping	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Dark Cells	514	46	..	..	535	16	..	..	1,049	62	1,111
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	1,683	57	..	..	2,197	11	..	..	3,880	68	3,948
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,199	106	..	..	2,733	30	..	..	4,932	136	5,068

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	255	72	327
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	222	55	277
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	in classes.	
Handkerchiefs	1	2	Infirmary Beds		
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets		
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	as required.	
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets		
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases		
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels		

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,516	19	1
,, Male and Female Clothing	193	4	0
,, Bedding	72	2	5
,, Straw	9	12	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	35	2	1
,, Medicines	30	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	10	9	10
,, Fuel	144	15	7
,, Soap	22	3	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	43	7	11
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	43	8	11
,, Books			
,, Furniture	41	2	7
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	6	0	4
,, Officers' Salaries	2,654	1	7
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	22	10	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
, Sundries not mentioned	315	7	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	5,160	6	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	948	10	0
Grand Total	6,108	16	10
*See Note.**—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum.—*Vide* printed Tables annexed.			
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	0	19	1

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
S. C.	20	2 years	March 28, 1842	Good	Nov. 6, 1843.	588 days	Consumption.
J. J.	21	1 year	March 29, 1844	Good	Aug. 15, 1844	140 days	Dysentery.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietaries.

CLASS 1.—For all Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour, or to Solitary Confinement, for Three Calendar Months or under.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	*Daily.*—8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of gruel, made of 3 oz. of best round Scotch oatmeal, and seasoned with salt.	⅓ lb. of bread, and 1½ pint of oatmeal gruel, made as for the males.
Dinner	*Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.*—8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of soup, made with half the pot liquor of the boiling of beef, 1 oz. of beef, 2 oz. of peas, or barley and vegetables, seasoned with pepper and salt.	⅓ lb. of bread, and 1½ pint of soup, made as for the males.
Supper	*Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.*—8 oz. of bread, and 1½ pint of gruel.	⅓ lb. of bread, and 1½ pint of gruel.
Dinner	*Monday.*—8 oz. of bread, and 1½ pint of gruel.	⅓ lb. of bread, and 1½ pint of gruel.
Supper	*Monday.*—8 oz. of bread, and ¾ lb. of potatoes.	⅓ lb. of bread, and ¾ lb. of potatoes.
Dinner	*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—8 oz. of bread, ⅓ lb. of cooked beef without bone, and ¾ lb. of potatoes.	⅓ lb. of bread, ⅓ lb. of cooked beef, ¾ lb. of potatoes.
Supper	*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—8 oz. of bread, and 1½ pint of soup, made of the remainder of the pot-liquor, 2 oz. of peas, or barley and vegetables, and seasoned with pepper and salt.	⅓ lb. of bread, and 1½ pint of soup, made as for the males.

Cost per Annum.
Males . . £5. 11*s.* 7*d.* | Females . . £4. 8*s.* 10*d.*

CLASS 2.—For all Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour, or to Solitary Confinement, above Three Calendar Months.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	*Daily.*—8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of gruel	⅓ lb. of bread, and 1⅓ pint of gruel.
Dinner	*Sunday.*—8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of soup, made as above, ⅓ lb. of cooked beef.	⅓ lb. of bread, 1½ pint of soup, and ⅓ lb. of cooked beef.
Supper	*Sunday.*—8 oz. of bread, and 1½ pint of gruel	⅓ lb. of bread, and 1⅓ pint of gruel.
	Wednesday, Friday.—The same as Sunday, with the exception of the beef for dinner.	
Dinner	*Monday.*—8 oz. of bread, 1½ pint of gruel	⅓ lb. of bread, and 1½ pint of gruel.
Supper	*Monday.*—8 oz. of bread. ¾ lb. of potatoes	⅓ lb. of bread, and ¾ lb. of potatoes.
Dinner	*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—8 oz. of bread, ⅓ lb. of cooked beef, ¾ lb. of potatoes.	⅓ lb. of bread, ⅓ lb. of cooked beef, ¾ lb. of potatoes.
Supper	*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—8 ozs. of bread, and 1½ pint of soup.	⅓ lb. of bread, 1½ pint of soup.

Cost per Annum.
Males . . £5. 18*s.* 1*d.* | Females . . £4. 15*s.* 4*d.*

CLASS 3.—For all Prisoners not sentenced to Hard Labour or Solitary Confinement, including Destitute Debtors, Prisoners for Re-examination before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	*Daily.*—10 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, made as above.	8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner	*Sunday.*—10 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.—10 oz. of bread, and ⅓ lb. of cooked beef, without bone.	8 oz. of bread, and ⅓ lb. of cooked beef, without bone.
	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.—10 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of soup, made as in No. 1.	8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of soup.
Supper	*Daily.*—1 pint of gruel	1 pint of gruel.

Cost per Annum.
Males . . £4. 12*s.* 1*d.* | Females . . £4. 1*s.* 3*d.*

CLASS 4.—Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences for Terms not exceeding Three Days.

1 lb. of bread per diem.

Cost per Annum . . £2. 4*s.* 5*d.*

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences under the Provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	*Daily.*—8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of gruel.
Dinner	*Daily.*—8 oz. of bread	6 oz. of bread.
Supper	*Daily.*—8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of gruel	6 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of gruel.

Cost per Annum.
Males . . . £3. 18*s.* | Females . . £3. 1*s.* 9*d.*

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No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	111	7½ inches.	46	3/5ths.	8,624	8,624	Not recorded.	To grinding corn and turning a fly regulator; can also be applied to pumping water, if necessary.
February	8¼					10,164	10,164		
March	9¼					11,396	11,396		
April	9¾					12,012	12,012		
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October	9¼					11,396	11,396		
November	8¼					10,164	10,164		
December	7					8,624	8,624		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Lieut. John Sibly, R.N.	Governor	47	February, 1832	400	0	0	15	0	0	415	0	0	Governor is allowed 15*l.* for travelling expenses; he has also lodging, coals, candles, and garden.
Rev. George Allan	Chaplain	47	Lady-day, 1837	250	0	0				250	0	0	
Mr. William Gardner	Surgeon	63	Midsummer, 1819	120	0	0				120	0	0	Mr. Gardner resigned May, 1844. Surgeon has 30*l.* per annum for supplying medicines. Charged in Table 19.
Mr. Wintour Harris	Ditto	37	May, 1844										
Richard Onslow, Esq.	Secretary to visitors.	..	Lady-day, 1843	30	0	0				30	0	0	
Mrs. Jannat Freeman	Matron	47	Lady-day, 1837	110	0	0	7	19	0	117	19	0	3*s.* per week as schoolmistress. Matron has also residence, coals, candles, and vegetables.
James Bertolle	Principal Turnkey	46	March, 1842	83	0	0				83	0	0	
John Allen	Lodge Turnkey.	30	January, 1843.	53	0	0	4	10	0	57	10	0	2*s.* 6*d.* each for whipping boys; has also lodgings, coals, and light.
Elizabeth Marks	Women's Turnkey.	52	February, 1837	53	0	0				53	0	0	
Mary Gooding	Ditto	52	August, 1838	53	0	0				53	0	0	
Elizabeth Breeze, *alias* Bentley.	Ditto	33	January, 1840	53	0	0				53	0	0	
Sarah Taylor	Ditto	33	April, 1840	53	0	0				53	0	0	
Mary Mitchell	Ditto	43	June, 1841	53	0	0				53	0	0	
Charles Martin	Men's Turnkey.	46	July, 1823	79	10	0				79	10	0	
John Langdon	Ditto	..	April, 1832	79	10	0				79	10	0	
Thomas Sharples	Ditto	51	August, 1832	79	10	0				79	10	0	
T. R. Bowker	Ditto	53	January, 1835	79	10	0				79	10	0	
James Marks	Ditto	50	June, 1835	79	10	0				79	10	0	
Bartley Ellis	Ditto	42	June, 1835	79	10	0				79	10	0	Schoolmaster.
James Barker	Ditto	58	February, 1837	72	17	6				72	17	6	
Richard Taylor	Ditto	41	May, 1839	66	5	0				66	5	0	
James James	Ditto	39	January, 1840	27	0	0				27	0	0	Discharged for misconduct.
Thomas Mansell	Ditto	31	January, 1840	64	10	0				64	10	0	
William Hunt	Ditto	40	January, 1840	64	10	0				64	10	0	
Henry Bentley	Ditto	32	November, 1841	58	15	0				58	15	0	
John M'Kie	Ditto	32	March, 1842	56	7	6				56	7	6	
John Lentchford	Ditto	32	January, 1843	53	0	0				53	0	0	
William Warden	Baker	38	November, 1842	63	12	0				63	12	0	
William Cox	Cook	46	May, 1823	63	12	0				63	12	0	
James Manning	Miller	56	October, 1821	63	12	0				63	12	0	
Charles Manning	Assistant to miller.	15	August, 1841	18	11	0				18	11	0	
Caleb Lentchford	Men's Turnkey.	25	December, 1843	43	0	0				43	0	0	
James E. Clark	Ditto	28	March, 1844	29	8	7				29	8	7	
										2,560	9	7	
All the above officers (except Chaplain, Surgeon, and Secretary) are allowed 1½ lbs. of bread each per diem, which, at the estimated price, amounts to										93	12	0	
							Total			2,654	1	7	

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No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	252	0	10
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	38	11	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	0	18	11
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	8	5	0
Other Receipts	..		
Total	299	16	3

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	5,160	6	10
Total Receipts of ditto	299	16	3
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,860	10	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	948	10	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	5,809	0	7

NOTE.—This Sum divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives nearly {excluding new Building, 11½*d.* / including new Building, 13¾*d.*} as the cost of each prisoner per day.

GUILDFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Guildford County House of Correction.

FOR particulars of the locality, construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Reports.

No alterations in the construction have taken place since our last Report; but an addition has been made in the erection of a wooden shed in the yard of class 1, as a work-room for the male prisoners employed in picking oakum, that branch of labour having been introduced in May, 1844. An additional officer has been appointed for this room.

Alterations.

As regards discipline, the following changes have been effected, viz.:—Females, and boys under 14 years of age, are no longer employed at tread-wheel labour; the hours of labour have been equalized all the year round by the introduction of lamp-light when needed; the female prisoners are confined to their cells during the day, and employed at knitting stockings or needle-work.

At the time of this inspection the prison contained 117 prisoners, viz.:—

Prisoners in custody.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted of felony	52	11	63
Convicted of misdemeanors	13	2	15
Convicted under the Game Laws	3	..	3
Convicted under the Vagrant Act	14	1	15
Convicted under the Malicious Trespass Act	9	..	9
Convicted under the Revenue Laws	3	..	3
Destroying their clothes in a workhouse	5	..	5
Absconding from a workhouse	1	..	1
Breaking windows in a workhouse	1	..	1
Unlawful possession	1	..	1
Dog stealing	1	..	1
Total	103	14	117

The manner in which they were distributed, their sentences, &c., are shown in the following Tables:—

CLASS OR WARD No. 1.—Male Prisoners convicted as Rogues and Vagabonds, and other Summary Convictions.

No.	Initials of Names.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times in Prison before.	In what Prison before confined, as stated by the Prisoner, or known.
1	J. H.	25	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
2	T. M. P.	26	,, ,,	,, ,,	5 times.	Guildford, twice; Brixton, twice; Horsemonger Lane, once.
3	G. B.	18	,, ,,	,, ,,	5 times.	Brixton, once; Coldbath Fields, once; Tothill Fields, once; Horsemonger Lane, twice.
4	H. F.	17	,, ,,	2 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.	Brixton.
5	G. E.	31	Deserting his wife and children.	3 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
6	G. F. N.	18	Rogue and vagabond	,, ,,	Thrice.	,,
7	R. W.	15	,, ,,	2 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.	,,
8	J. K.	20	,, ,,	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.	,,
9	J. C.	18	,, ,,	,, ,,	Twice.	Brixton, once; Horsemonger Lane, once.
10	W. L.	15	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
11	J. W.	19	,, ,,	,, ,,	Thrice.	Guildford, once; Brixton, once; Horsemonger Lane, once.
12	W. C.	17	,, ,,	14 days' hard labour	..	. . .
13	J. S.	18	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
14	J. C.	18	Destroying his clothes in a workhouse.	1 calendar month's hard labour.	Once.	Coldbath Fields.
15	H. G.	17	,, ,,	,, ,,	Once.	,,
16	D. C.	17	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
17	J. J.	14	,, ,,	,, ,,	Once.	Tothill Fields.
18	W. B.	16	,, ,,	,, ,,	Thrice.	Guildford, once; Bath, once; Tothill Fields, once.
19	R. P.	13	Damaging a fence	2 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 40*s.*	Once.	Guildford.
20	W. M.	18	Unlawful possession of a handkerchief.	2 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.	Brixton.
21	W. F.	39	Breaking windows belonging to a relieving officer of a Union.	2 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 30*s.*	..	. . .
22	J. M.	22	,, ,,	,, ,,	Once.	Bath.
23	J. C.	19	Breaking windows in a workhouse.	2 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 13*s.* 6*d.*	..	. . .
24	C. G.	21	Stealing a dog	2 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*	..	. . .
25	F. O.	13	Absconding from a workhouse.	2 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .

CLASS OR WARD No. 2.—Male Prisoners convicted by Jury of Misdemeanor, and Summary Convictions.

26	T. H.	33	Misdemeanour (to commit an unnatural offence.	15 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
27	J. C.	23	Misdemeanour	1 year's hard labour	Once.	Brixton.
28	D. G.	29	,, ,,	,, ,,	Twice.	Tothill Fields, once; Clerkenwell, once.
29	J. W.	37	,, ,,	,, ,,	Once.	Guildford.
30	W. C.	24	,, ,,	,, ,,	Once.	Brixton.
31	W. M.	23	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
32	T. W.	17	Misdemeanour on two indictments.	36 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
33	E. S.	26	Misdemeanour	1 year's hard labour.	..	. . .
34	W. L.	20	,, ,,	,, ,,	Twice.	Guildford, once; Brixton, once.
35	G. W.	21	,, ,,	,, ,,	Thrice.	Maidstone, once; Tothill Fields, once, Clerkenwell, once.
36	T. B.	46	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
37	J. E.	38	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
38	T. A.	30	,, ,,	8 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
39	C. T.	24	Night Poaching	3 calendar months' hard labour, and find sureties, or further kept to hard labour 6 calendar months	Once.	Guildford.
40	J. R.	25	,, ,,	,, ,,	Once.	,,

CLASS or WARD No. 2.—Male Prisoners convicted, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times in Prison before	In what Prison before confined, as stated by the Prisoner, or known.
41	J. P.	23	Stealing parts of two trees then growing.	2 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*	..	Guildford, four times; Kingston, once; Horsemonger Lane, once.
42	J. S.	26			6 times.	
43	J. T.	28	Unlawfully damaging 12 trees.	1 calendar month's hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*	..	. . .
44	G. K.	53				
45	J. H.	30	Game Laws	2 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 50*s.*	Once.	Brixton.
46	E. J.	23	Revenue Laws. . . .	3 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 30*l.*	..	. . .
47	J. E.	38	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
48	W. R.	28	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
49	H. W.	42	Breaking 14 panes of glass	1 calendar month's hard labour, or pay 28*s.*	4 times.	Guildford, twice; Brixton, once; Horsemonger Lane, once.
50	H. P.	20	Stealing parts of two trees then growing.	2 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*	Once.	Horsemonger Lane.

CLASS or WARD No. 3.—Male Prisoners convicted of Felony.

51	J. S.	27	Felony	1 year's hard labour . .	Once.	Guildford.
52	J. G.	21	,,	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Twice.	Brixton.
53	W. C.	14	,,	1 year's hard labour.	..	. .
54	J. F.	29	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
55	J. D.	30	,,	6 calendar months' hard labour.	Twice.	,,
56	J. D.	22	,,	,, ,,	Once.	,,
57	J. W.	63	,,	1 year's hard labour . .	Once.	,,
58	J. J.	30	,,	3 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. .
59	J. B.	17	,,	4 calendar months' hard labour, and solitary confinement.	..	. . .
60	J. B.	21	,,	1 year's hard labour.	..	. . .
61	M. R.	19	,,	9 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.	Horsemonger Lane.
62	J. R.	28	,,	1 year's hard labour . .	Twice.	Guildford, once; Brixton, once.
63	H. W.	22	,,	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Twice.	Brixton.
64	J. G. P.	27	,,	1 year's hard labour.	..	. . .

CLASS or WARD No. 4.—Male Prisoners convicted of Felony.

65	J. D.	28	Felony	1 year's hard labour . .	..	. . .
66	J. K.	19	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
67	W. H.	22	,,	18 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
68	J. C.	23	,,	1 year's hard labour . .	..	. . .
69	S. P.	22	,,	9 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.	Brixton.
70	R. Y.	37	,,	1 year's hard labour . .	10 times.	Guildford six times; Kingston thrice; Horsemonger Lane once.
71	G. C. alias L.	24	,,	6 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
72	J. W.	17	,,	1 year's hard labour . .	Once.	Coldbath Fields.
73	B. H.	27	,,	4 calendar months' hard labour, and solitary confinement.	Once.	Guildford.
74	J. W.	18	,,	9 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
75	H. P.	25	,,	1 year's hard labour . .	..	. . .
76	J. S.	15	,,	2 years' hard labour . .	Once.	Brixton.
77	S. O.	13	,,	1 year's hard labour . .	Once.	Newgate.
78	W. A.	27	,,	,, ,,	Twice.	Horsemonger Lane once; Coldbath Fields once.
79	T. R. S.	20	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
80	J. B.	18	,,	,, ,,	Once.	Brixton.
81	C. H.	20	,,	,, ,,	Once.	,,

Class or Ward No. 5.—Male Prisoners convicted of Felony.

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times in Prison before.	In what Prison before confined, as stated by the Prisoner, or known.
82	W. C.	22	Felony	2 years' hard labour	Once.	Kingston.
83	G. P.	23	,,	,, ,,	Once.	Horsemonger Lane.
84	J. R.	26	,,	1 year's hard labour	Once.	Coldbath Fields.
85	J. R.	30	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
86	T. W.	21	,,	,, ,,	Once.	Brixton.
87	J. T.	27	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
88	W. M.	22	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
89	D. M.	38	,,	,, ,,	Once.	Brixton.
90	T. W.	18	,,	,, ,,	Once.	Guildford.
91	J. K.	24	,,	6 calendar months' hard labour.	Twice.	Kingston once; Brixton once.
92	G. C.	18	,,	1 year's hard labour	Thrice.	Tothill Fields twice; Coldbath Fields once.
93	J. W.	18	,,	,, ,,	Once.	Horsemonger Lane.
94	W. E.	35	,,	,, ,,	Once.	Appleby.
95	G. M.	21	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
96	J. R.	20	,,	,, ,,	Once.	Horsemonger Lane.
97	G. P.	19	,,	6 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
98	W. H.*	63	,,	2 calendar months' hard labour and solitary confinement.	..	. .

Infirmary.—Male Prisoners.

99	T. W. W. (Sick.)	31	Felony	1 year's hard labour	..	. . .
100	W. B. (Sick)	18	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
101	J. C. (Sick)	19	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
102	N. A. (Nurse)	25	,,	,, ,,	Once.	Newgate.
103	H. M. (Sick)	28	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.	Brixton.

Class or Ward No. 6.—Female Prisoners convicted of Felony.

1	S. D.	26	Felony	3 years' hard labour	..	This prisoner was removed from the Brixton House of Correction on the 4th of October last, to this Prison, for the benefit of her health, by her Majesty's command.
2	I. L.	21	,,	4 calendar months' hard labour.	..	
3	A. M.	19	,,	6 calendar months' hard labour.	..	
4	A. F. C.	34	,,	1 year's hard labour	..	. . .
5	J. S.	18	,,	,, ,,	..	. . .
6	J. B.	17	,,	2 years' hard labour	..	. . .
7	M. A. B.†	19	,,	4 calendar months' hard labour and solitary confinement.	..	. . .

Class or Ward No. 7.—Female Prisoners convicted of Felony, Misdemeanor, and Vagrancy.

8	A. H.	24	Felony	1 year's hard labour	4 times.	Guildford thrice, Brixton once.
9	J. W.	20	Misdemeanor	,, ,,	17 times.	Brixton nine times; Coldbath Fields once; Tothill Fields once; Kingston twice; Maidstone once; Horsemonger Lane thrice.
10	M. B.	21	Vagrancy	21 days' hard labour	..	. . .

Infirmary.—Female Prisoners.

11	L. L. (Sick)	21	Felony	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Once.	Horsemonger Lane.
12	S. F. (Sick)	20	,,	1 year's hard labour	6 times.	Guildford once; Brixton thrice; Coldbath Fields twice.
13	E. G. (Nurse)	34	,,	6 calendar months' hard labour.	..	. . .
14	A. W. (Sick)	20	Misdemeanor	1 year's hard labour	..	. . .

* Undergoing solitary confinement pursuant to sentence.

† Undergoing solitary confinement pursuant to sentence.

From these statements it is seen—

That six only of the prisoners (these being males) were under 17 years of age.

That the number of recommittals was 61, or more than one-half; a fearful proof of the undeterring character of the discipline.

That both male and female prisoners officiated as infirmary nurses, contrary to the provisions of the Act 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56, (Sec. 6, R. 4,) enjoining that "no prisoner shall be employed in the service of any other prisoner."

That the legal classification was infringed in the case of the female prisoners in yard 7,—a felon, a misdemeanant, and a vagrant being there placed together.

That it was likewise infringed in each of the infirmaries.

Classification.

We have shown, in former Reports, that the size of this prison is insufficient for the number of prisoners usually confined in it, unless by the constant infringement of the legal classification, whatever may be the pains taken to preserve it. The shifting or intermixing of classes, according as there may be more or less vacant space in any particular one, is, in fact, a matter of continual occurrence; but what is of far greater importance, is, that three or four prisoners are as frequently placed together in the same cell. The whole number of cells in the seven wards or classes is 89; whereas, during the two years and a half to Lady-Day, 1845, the daily average number of prisoners has varied from 125 to 140; the greatest number at any one time, from 152 to 167, and the least from 94 to 119; so that at all times a large proportion of the prisoners must be associated at night, from the insufficient number of cells. We have so fully dilated upon this subject in our Report upon the House of Correction at Brixton, that it is unnecessary to repeat the same arguments here, but we beg earnestly to refer to them, as being of equal application to the circumstances of this prison.

Cells.

There are—

4 cells 12 feet by 8, and 8 feet high, each fitted with three iron bedsteads; and
25 cells 8 feet by 6 feet 4 inches, and 10 feet high.
58 cells 8 feet by 6 feet, and 8 feet high.
2 cells 6 feet 2 inches by 4 feet, and 8 feet high.

89; all fitted with one iron bedstead each.

At the time of inspection the large cells, and eight of the small ones, were occupied each by three prisoners; the extra beds in the latter being spread upon the floor. The practice formerly prevalent in this prison of placing three male prisoners in the same bed, has been discontinued for some time past; but two female prisoners still frequently occupy together the same bed. Nine of the 89 cells are fitted as dark cells, but are no longer used as such, in consequence of one of the visiting justices having expressed, as his opinion, that the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, did not authorise confinement in dark cells for prison offences. These cells are used indifferently as punishment, or ordinary sleeping cells. They are not in the least glazed, and their use, therefore, is very objectionable.* The cells in the females' prison have always been so fitted as to admit of two prisoners sleeping together.

Mess-rooms.

The male prisoners have no day-room. At meal times they assemble, all classes together, (the different classes being ranged in rows, the minor delinquents in the front,) in a common mess-room, under the supervision of the officers. The females have a common day-room, in which they take their meals in the same manner.

Separate System for female prisoners.

The actual plan of discipline in force as regards the female prisoners is of a very anomalous character, partaking at once of the Silent, the Association, and the Separate System. They are confined in their cells either singly, or two or three together, according to the state of numbers, during the whole eight hours and a half of the day, (that is, with the exception of the time when they are not at meals, exercise, or chapel,) and are there employed in knitting stockings or needlework; those who can read being supplied with books, but those who cannot, receiving no instruction. They are allowed to retain their bedding, a practice which we have already stated in various of our present Reports to be objectionable, as tending to induce debilitating effects and lazy habits. Whilst in the cells they are enjoined, the same as in the mess-room, strictly to preserve silence; but the only means of enforcing it is a single turnkey, who is charged with the twofold duty of perambulating the gallery and teaching knitting in the cells to the prisoners requiring to be instructed. It is said that she visits each cell at intervals of a quarter of an hour. At all events, whilst she is engaged in teaching in one cell, the prisoners in the rest, containing more than one, must be wholly without restraint as to mutual communion. At the time of inspection five of the females were thus confined separately in cells.

This plan of separation was the result of a belief that it would produce less contamination than the previous general association in the day-room, and doubtless this end is, to an extent, answered; since, obviously, any division of numbers, even though not attaining uniformly individual separation, is, in a moral sense, preferable to none at all, as insuring at least better order; assuming always that there exist no physical objections to it. But in this, as in the other prisons of the county, the great objection obtains that there are absolutely no cells in which the separation of prisoners by day can be, with propriety, carried out, because of the want of the proper safeguards enjoined by clause 4 of the Act 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 56, or which, consequently, admit of being certified by us as proper for the purpose, in accordance with the sequel of that clause. And the measure of the separation, even in the imperfect manner in which it is attempted in this prison, is, after all, practicable not the whole year round, but during merely a portion of it; for, in the winter months, the prisoners who were before dissociated, are, of necessity, reassociated in the day-room, because the cells are devoid of the

* Since the date of this inspection these cells have been glazed like the rest.

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requisite means of warmth. The partial good, therefore, which may have been, and we are willing to admit is, effected during one half of the year, is undone in the other half.

Satisfied that in instituting the change above stated, the visiting justices have been animated by motives the most commendable, and recognising, with satisfaction, that change as a manifestation of their conviction of the value of the Separate System of prison discipline, we regret to be unable to accord our sanction to the particular mode in which they have sought to reduce their views to practice. The governor thinks that on the whole the separation of the females, such as it is, has diminished the necessity for punishment; and in effect the number of punishments of females was one half less in 1844 than in 1843; though, on the other hand, the number of female prisoners was likewise 13 less. There is no prescribed quantity of knitting or needlework for them to do during the hours of their confinement in their cells, nor is any account taken of their daily labour. Hence, as those who can read, have books, they can work or read at their option, whilst the whole need do no more work than is just necessary to preserve appearances, taking care to be employed upon the occasions of the turnkey's visits. The governor and the matron concur in stating that the female prisoners are, for the most part, more disposed to work than read; which is by no means surprising, seeing that they are in no way taught the use and value of books. From the hour of locking up until nine o'clock, one of the turnkeys perambulates the galleries, but afterwards the female prisoners are left without any supervision whatever. The matron and one of the turnkeys sleep in the apartments of the former in the lodge, whilst the other turnkey sleeps in the infirmary; so that should the female prisoners require assistance in the night, they must take the chance of making themselves heard by the watchman who perambulates the males' prison.

Solitary cells.

This prison contains no cells specially adapted for solitary, any more than for separate confinement; that is, considered as day and night cells. This will be apparent on reference to the statement of the dimensions of the cells generally. Any of the cells are used indifferently for prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, though, as far as they suffice, the larger ones are selected in preference. Prisoners so sentenced, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed 14 days, are not allowed to leave their cells at all, except to attend chapel on Sundays, or upon the requisition of the medical officer on the ground of health. Those for longer terms are allowed exercise for an hour daily, after the second or third day. When in chapel, prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement sit with the prisoners of their class, for want of separate accommodation. They have no employment. Those who can read are supplied with books, but those who cannot, receive no instruction of any kind. They are visited by the governor and the surgeon daily, but by the chaplain only every other day. They have no means of communicating with the subordinate officers except by knocking at the doors or windows of their cells; but the governor states that they are visited at least six or seven times a-day by one officer or other. In 1843, there were 14 prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement in this prison; and in 1844, 11. It appears from the report of the visiting justices at the Easter quarter sessions, 1844, that the county surveyor had given it as his opinion that none of the existing cells admit of being artificially warmed or properly ventilated. At the time of inspection there were two prisoners in solitary confinement; one an old man of 63, the other a girl of 19. The atmosphere of their cells was most offensive. Both these prisoners were in a very desponding state; the countenance of the girl exhibited the most pitiable expression of silent woe we ever beheld; whilst about the old man there was an appearance of wildness which specially attracted both the governor's and our own attention; we were, accordingly, far from surprised to learn, before we

Attempt at suicide.

left the prison, that he had attempted suicide by strangling himself with his handkerchief; a turnkey whom, in consequence of the prisoner's strange demeanour, the governor had very properly deputed to keep a frequent watch upon him, having discovered him lying upon the floor, apparently in a state of strangulation. The surgeon being immediately summoned, caused, upon his arrival, the man to be transferred to the infirmary, by way of precaution, but could not then give a decided opinion as to his symptoms. At the time we saw these two solitary

Chaplain.

prisoners we were sensibly impressed with the appearance they presented of needing spiritual consolation, and were pained to find that neither had they been nor would they be visited that day by the chaplain. After the male prisoner had made the attempt upon his life, we suggested to the governor the propriety of the chaplain being sent for, which was done, and he promptly returned to the prison. Possibly, had he seen the prisoner daily, as by his rules he was bound to do, this distressing event might have been averted. We never saw two cases in which the necessity was more strikingly evinced of prisoners in solitary confinement being seen daily by the chaplain. The 128th Prison Rule enjoins this; and the 131st Rule further enjoins that the chaplain "shall pay particular attention to the state of mind of every prisoner; and if he observes that the mind of any prisoner is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the same, entering such report in his journal."

Discipline.

The silent system of discipline continues to be rigorously enforced in this prison. An additional officer having been appointed for the oakum-room, the whole number of male turnkeys is now eight, viz., a principal and seven subordinates. One is assigned to each of the five yards, and another acts as schoolmaster. There are but two female turnkeys. A watchman comes on duty after the prisoners are locked up, and patrols in the males' prison during the night.

Punishments.

The number of punishments for prison offences, which was greater in 1843 than in the previous year, has diminished since, although the prison population has gone on increasing. We subjoin a comparative statement:—

I.
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Period.	Punishments.	Prisoners.
Year to Michaelmas, 1842	882	581
" " 1843	1104	697
" " 1844	999	738
Half-year to Lady-day, 1845	391	333

The following statements show the precise nature of the offences and the punishments respectively:—

Offences and Punishments

Offences.	Year to Michaelmas, 1843		Year to Michaelmas, 1844		Michaelmas, 1844, to Lady-day, 1845.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Talking when in chapel	21	1	21	4	6	2
Talking at work or meals	368	11	253	4	95	1
Talking when in cells	80	3	115	3	68	..
Talking and disorderly in school	18	..	18	..	11	..
Refusing to work	339	34	263	3	71	..
Neglecting to pick oakum	..	..	44	..	43	..
Deficient in weight of oakum	..	..	..	..	6	..
Insolent to officers of the prison	34	4	28	4	14	1
Bad language	8	4	18	6	8	2
Laughing	44	6	51	6	4	..
Assaulting other prisoners	4	4	4	1	..	1
Quarrelling and fighting	..	2	26	..	8	2
Bartering with clothes and food	15	..	3	..	..	..
Stealing from other prisoners	2	..	5	..	4	1
Factitious wounds on legs	1	..	3	..	..	..
Secreting lime and soap	..	..	..	..	1	..
Taking two suppers	..	..	..	..	1	..
Secreting food, and complaining of not having the proper quantity	..	..	1	..	..	..
Marking names in the chapel, cells, and books	3	..	3	..	..	..
Sleeping together in one bed	3	..	2	..	..	..
Damaging prison property	7	..	2	..	2	..
Attempting to send letters	2	..	..	..	..	..
Neglecting to fold up beds	1	..	..	..	3	..
Disorderly conduct	79	6	102	6	26	18
Having tobacco in their possession	..	..	..	..	2	..
	1029	75	962	37	373	18
Total	1104		999		391	

Punishments.	Year to Michaelmas, 1843		Year to Michaelmas, 1844		Michaelmas, 1844, to Lady-day, 1845.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Confined in solitary cells, and dieted on bread and water	457	51	451	23	118	12
Stoppage of a portion of food	571	24	502	14	255	6
Whipped	1	..	..	..	..	..
Admonished	..	..	9	..	..	..
	1029	75	962	37	373	18
Total	1104		999		391	

Daily routine.

The ordinary daily routine of the prisoners is as follows:—

Males. The cells are unlocked at ten minutes before 6, and from 6 to 8 (a sufficient time being allowed for washing) the prisoners work upon the wheel, or in the oakum-room. At 8 they breakfast, resuming work from half-past 8 to half-past 12, at which time, on four days of the week, they go to chapel, the chapel time, on the other two days, being half an hour earlier on account of the surgeon's semi-weekly inspection. We think the time fixed for chapel altogether too late, and could discover no satisfactory reason why it should not be earlier. From 1 to 2 the prisoners dine and rest in the mess-room, those who can read being allowed their books. At 2 they resume work, terminating at half-past 5 or at 6, according as the prescribed quantity may be performed. Out of the latter interval, those prisoners who attend school are allowed an hour, not, however, daily, but three times a-week. At 6 the prisoners sup; and at half-past 6 are locked up for the night.

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A summary of the above division of time shows the following result :—

	Number of Hours.
At work	9¾ to 10
At meals	2
At chapel	0½
	12½

It is seen that no time is set apart for walking exercise. We are decidedly of opinion that a reasonable period should be allowed for this purpose.

Such prisoners as were formerly employed in working an iron roller in the yards are now set to pick oakum instead, and the roller has been entirely superseded. One degree of association has, however, only been thus exchanged for another.

Daily routine.

Females.—The cells are unlocked at 6, and the prisoners are allowed an hour to put them in order and to wash themselves, which they do in the yards. At 7, those not employed in the laundry or in other offices are sent back to their cells to work, where they remain till 8, and then go to breakfast in the day-room. At half-past 8 they resume work in their cells, remaining there till the chapel hour. At 1 they dine, and afterwards exercise till 2. We consider it would be more conducive to health were the time for exercise fixed at some other period of the day in lieu of following immediately after the food, in which opinion the surgeon expressed his concurrence. At 2, the prisoners return to their cells to work, and remain there till half-past 5, when they get another half-hour's exercise. At 6 they sup, and at half-past 6 are locked up for the night.

Recapitulating what precedes, the division of time is as under :—

	Number of Hours.
At work in cells	8½
Meals	1½
Washing, &c.	1
Exercise	1
Chapel	0½
Total	12½

On Sundays all the prisoners are confined to their cells, in the same manner as at Brixton, in accordance with the General Rule.

Tread-wheel.

The time of tread-wheel labour in this prison is now from 9½ to 10 hours the whole year round, and the prisoners are required uniformly to work up to the full maximum of 12,000 feet of ascent per prisoner, unless the surgeon orders otherwise in regard to particular prisoners. The prisoners work two-thirds on to one-third off, so that the aggregate of the intervals of rest is equal to one-third of the number of hours of labour. But even with this qualification, the continuous rendering the prescribed maximum the average rate must be considered an excessive amount of labour, and we are quite satisfied that few constitutions could bear up for any length of time against its effects, combined with the depressive influence inseparable from the silent system of discipline. The correctness of this view is confirmed by the fact, that since the employment of oakum-picking was introduced, the governor has been in the habit of giving, in turn, to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for periods exceeding three months, a respite of three days from the wheel, and placing them for such time in the oakum-shed. He states, that their health is improved in consequence of this relief, which is a tacit admission of the necessity of affording it. He observed, that the prisoners generally, though regarding the tread-wheel labour as the severest punishment, nevertheless prefer it in winter, for the sake of exercise and warmth, to picking oakum or attending school; whilst in summer, on the contrary, they would willingly exchange it for oakum picking, and are more anxious to attend school. All this again only tends to prove how unequal as a punishment tread-wheel labour is at different seasons, in addition to the other objections to it. No prisoner is put to tread-wheel labour until he is examined and pronounced fit by the surgeon. The tread-wheel sheds are closed all round, having a row of windows in front and a door at either end. If one of the doors be kept shut, so as to exclude a thorough draught, there is, we think, but little risk of the prisoners catching cold when coming heated off the wheel, and walking or sitting in the shed in the intervals of rest; whilst, on the other hand, they can be well sheltered in bleak weather, by closing the doors. They are at liberty to read during the periods of relief. At the time of this inspection, 66 of the male prisoners were at work upon the treadwheel, and 18 picking oakum. Of the rest, those not sick, or in solitary confinement, were variously employed about the prison, with the exception of one who was mending shoes.

Employments.

From the manner in which various of the prisoners are employed in domestic offices in and about the prison, a considerable relaxation is practically effected in their several sentences; imprisonment is thereby rendered milder to them; their vocations present the means of intercourse; and, as a consequence, discipline, classification, and morality, are alike impaired.

Facilities for communication.

Great and undue facilities exist in this prison for the prisoners of either sex seeing and communicating with each other, in contravention of Clause 10, Rule 6, of the Gaol Act. The wash-house and the bath-room, which is used indifferently for male and female prisoners, adjoin each other, and there is a door of communication between them, access to the former being through the latter. This door is not so thick as to preclude conversation, which may be going on in the one, from being heard in the other; and that conversation must take place, is apparent from the manner in which the prisoners are engaged. The contingency, besides, is not impos-

sible, of the door being occasionally, through negligence or accident, left open or a-jar. The drying ground is situated in the space between the bath-room and the cook-house, in which a male prisoner is constantly employed, and the door of which is always open. During our inspection, four female prisoners, superintended by the matron, were hanging up clothes in the drying ground at the same moment that a male prisoner, carrying coals, was passing within a few yards of them, to and from the bath-room and the lodge. They went to and from the wash-house, through the bath-room to which the male prisoner also had access. He turned frequently to watch the operations of the females, and lingered as much as possible on the way, the female prisoners likewise turning to regard him. The male cleaners, or others employed about the grounds, constantly pass by the open railing of the yards containing the female prisoners, and can at least see and be seen by them; whilst the only point whence supervision can be exercised, so as to detect actual communion, is from the window of the committee-room in the governor's house.

Infirmaries.

We have shown, in our former Reports, that the infirmary, though divided into separate departments for male and female prisoners, is all one building, and that the windows of the respective divisions are so placed as to render easy the interchange of communication between the sexes. The same state of things continues to exist.

Employments outside the Prison.

We likewise adverted to the practice of employing the prisoners in occupations outside the prison walls, as alike affording facilities for intercourse, for communication from without, and opportunities for escape, or at the least strong temptation to attempt it. No changes have taken place in this respect. These occupations outside the walls are—digging in the potato-field belonging to the prison, carrying out and burying the soil from the privies (a necessity which arises at least twice a-year, and occupies, each time, several days), unloading the carts which bring grain to the mill, or loading those which carry away the flour. There were two prisoners employed in the manner last described, during our inspection. A turnkey is always present on these occasions; and the governor states that the prisoners selected are those whose offences are light, and persons known in the town and its vicinity. The necessity for this precaution sufficiently shows the inexpediency of prisoners being employed outside the walls at all.

Extra Diet.

Extra diet is allowed to the prisoners employed in removing the prison soil, as infirmary nurses, and in the wash-house.

Escapes.

Two escapes have occurred since our last Report, in consequence of the employment of prisoners in offices about the prison; the parties were two male prisoners, one employed as cleaner and the other in painting the prison iron-work. For the latter purpose a ladder was required; and, as two ladders were used indifferently, the prisoners contrived to secrete both, and, tying them together, found an opportunity of escaping by means of them over the prison wall, and this without in the least disturbing the loose bricks with which the wall is surmounted. They were retaken, but not until after a considerable lapse of time. That the prisoners were enabled to secrete the ladders shows very reprehensible negligence on the part of the officers.

Want of reception cells, and of wards for untried prisoners.

We have still to regret, in this prison, the existence of the want no less of reception-cells than of wards for untried prisoners, who are consequently placed in the same wards and mess-rooms with convicted prisoners, the legal classification, with reference to offence, being however adhered to so far as the state of numbers will permit. At the time of inspection, no untried prisoners were in the prison, the quarter sessions having just terminated. Prisoners of all kinds, tried and untried, are, on their admission, and until seen by the surgeon, placed together in a lower room of the infirmary. Independent of the impropriety of any part of the infirmary being used for such a purpose, the room so appropriated is in itself objectionable, inasmuch as it has a low window opening into the yard to which the infirmary patients have access; and, as neither these nor the prisoners in the waiting-room are under any other supervision than that of occasional visits from the turnkeys, intercourse between them may and does take place.

Workhouse case.

We were pained to find, in the reception-room, an intelligent good-looking country boy, under 14 years of age, who had just been committed, under sentence, for two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for absconding from the Guildford Union with the workhouse clothes, being, in fact, those upon his back. It appeared that he was an orphan, and had been an inmate of the Union some years; but so invincible was his repugnance to being there, that this was no less than the eighth time he had absconded from it, though the first of his being sent to prison for doing so. He escaped twice by getting over the roof of the house, and upon the other occasions by forcing his way through the windows. We questioned him as to his motive for escaping, and he replied "he wanted to see his brother." The boy had nothing of confirmed depravity or vice in his appearance. There are no means of separating juvenile from adult prisoners in the Guildford House of Correction; and it was deplorable to think that this boy, hitherto guilty of no offence involving criminality, would, for the space of two months (a period more than sufficient for his complete demoralization), be brought into close contact with adult criminals of every class which the prison contained; since he would be placed in the oakum-room, where indiscriminate association prevails; while probably, also, he would be exposed to the further moral contamination of occupying the same cell at night, in common with two or three other prisoners. Should this boy, prove hereafter criminal, it will assuredly be no false inference to ascribe it to his imprisonment.

The committals to this prison have gone on increasing from year to year. In the year to Michaelmas, 1842, the number was 489; whereas, in the two following years, it was as under, viz.—

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Yearly committals.

—	Number Committed.	Proportion of			
		Females.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Re-committals.	Summary Convictions.
Year to Michaelmas, 1843 . . .	584	84	85	122	449
Year to Michaelmas, 1844 . . .	634	71	99	130	484

So that, between 1842 and 1844, the committals had increased 30 per cent., the re-committals being, on the average, upwards of one-fifth.

Full one-half of the prisoners sent to this prison are from London. The governor thinks that, in the case of some of the countrymen committed for trifling offences, the discipline of the prison proves salutary, as they frequently express repugnance not to return; but, with these exceptions, he is of opinion (and we entirely concur with him) that no real reformation is effected in the great body of the prisoners.

Reformation.

Surgeon.

The prison surgeon, attends daily. He sees all prisoners who are sick or in solitary confinement, and examines those admitted the day before, who are kept back from the wards until his arrival. They are bathed beforehand. He conforms in other respects to his rules.

Health

The prison has maintained its character for health since our last Report, the salubrity of its site, being avowedly, the great means of preservation. For some constitutions, however, the surgeon thinks that the air is perhaps too bracing. He states, that the prevalent disease, if any, is slight diarrhœa. In October 1844, as will be seen from the Returns, a female prisoner was removed to this prison from that at Brixton, for the benefit of her health. At the time of inspection, the health of the prison was but indifferently good, there being four male and three female prisoners sick in the infirmaries, and four male prisoners slightly indisposed in their cells; so that the proportion of sick to the prison population was nearly 9½ per cent. None of the cases, however, were of a very serious character.

Weight-book.

The governor keeps a weight book. No case of considerable loss of weight appears to have occurred since the introduction of the present dietary, which is the same as that in force in the Brixton House of Correction. The surgeon is guided by the general appearance of the prisoners in regard to weighing, and orders them to be weighed if he deems them weakly looking.

Extra diet.

The number of cases of extra diet in the year to Michaelmas 1844 was 19.

Warmth.

The prisoners must suffer much from cold in winter as the situation of the prison is very bleak, and the galleries and cells are wholly without means of artificial warmth. The prisoners are allowed an extra blanket at night during the severe weather.

Deaths.

A prisoner, an old man above 60, died a few days before our visit. He had been for some time employed at tread-wheel labour, though latterly in the oakum shed, but had been restored to the wheel, we were told, at his own request, and was working upon it the day before that when he was seized with the illness which terminated in his death. The surgeon stated that the deceased laboured under a slight heart affection, but that the permanent cause of his illness was pneumonia. There were no deaths in the year to Michaelmas 1844, but four occurred in the year preceding, viz.: one from bronchitis, one diseased lungs, (190 days in prison,) one fever, supervening upon paralysis, (151 days in prison,) one ulcerated bowels, (138 days in prison.) The second only of these deceased prisoners had been employed upon the wheel. We subjoin an abstract of the cases of illness for the two years to Michaelmas 1844:—

Yearly casualties.

—	Year to Michaelmas,	
	1843	1844
Slight indisposition	47	71
Infirmary cases	28	34
Greatest number of sick at any one time.	9	10

The following is a list of the cases of whipping which occurred in this prison in the years ending at Michaelmas, 1843 and 1844 respectively :—

Date.	Name.	Age.	Number of Lashes.	Offence.	By whose Order.
1842.					
Nov. 21 .	G. B. .	17	3 dozen .	Felony	Order of Court.
1843.					
April 21 .	T. B. .	18	3 dozen .	Ditto	Ditto.
June 3 .	J. T. .	21	4 dozen .	Refractory conduct and refusing to work.	Visiting magistrates.
July 3 .	J. B. .	12	2½ dozen	Felony	Order of Court, to be twice whipped.
Sept. 23 .	Ditto .	,,	Ditto. .	Ditto	Ditto.
1844.					
Jan. 1 .	C. O. .	26	4 dozen .	Ditto	Order of Court.
Jan. 20 .	H. H..	13	40 lashes	Ditto	Ditto.
May 23 .	J. P. .	13	3 dozen .	Ditto	Ditto.
June 1 .	G. H..	19	4 dozen .	Ditto	Ditto.
June 29 .	C. W.	15	3 dozen .	Ditto	Ditto.
August 2 .	T. E. .	16	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.

The punishment is inflicted by the schoolmaster in the presence of the governor and surgeon who regulate the number of lashes. The length of the handle of the cat used is 18 inches, and of the lash, which is knotted at the end, 24 inches. Three of the strings are taken up for very young boys. For these we would suggest, however, as in every respect preferable, the substitution of the birch. These prisoners are stated to have suffered much during the whipping except the man J. T., who behaved disorderly, and counted the first 11 lashes.

Chaplain.

The Rev. John Richards continues to officiate as chaplain of this prison. He reads prayers and portions of Scripture daily in the chapel to the prisoners, except on Mondays, when, as he has other duties in the town, the governor takes his place. We attended the chapel service on the morning of our inspection, and were struck with a practice which we then witnessed, as being, in our opinion, open to objection. The prisoners are required to kneel at particular parts of the service, but the pews and seats are so constructed that they can only do so by turning their backs to the chaplain and officers. The consequence is, that facilities, which ought not to exist, are afforded to them for holding communication together, without the fear of detection. We noticed several, with their heads close together, who, seemingly engaged in prayer, were beyond a doubt, in reality, very differently occupied. We think that the practice of kneeling ought to be discontinued so long as it cannot be observed otherwise than by the prisoners turning their backs. On Wednesdays and Fridays, the chaplain introduces exposition into the service. On Sundays, he performs two full services and delivers a sermon. He administers the sacrament at the periods prescribed by the rules. On Christmas-day 1844 it was received by 15 prisoners. The chaplain does not, however, record the names of communicants, as required by the 125th Rule. Neither does he observe the 126th Rule, requiring him, in addition to the performance of the stated religious services, to assemble the prisoners in classes; nor the 130th Rule, requiring him to see every prisoner on admission and discharge, except as regards admission. He reports favourably of the behaviour of the prisoners in chapel, the cases of exception being mostly on the part of females. He stated that he had discontinued, for about a year, the practice of seeing prisoners on discharge, because they took that opportunity to importune him for pecuniary relief. We do not think it competent to the chaplain to dispense thus systematically with the observance of a rule laid down for him. We have shown elsewhere, that he visits prisoners in solitary confinement only every other day, instead of daily, as prescribed by the 128th rule; we regret to report the same as to the sick. He does not profess to "pay especial attention to juvenile offenders," as is required by the same rule. He keeps a character book. The chaplain superintends generally the proceedings of the schoolmaster, (who, as stated, is one of the turnkeys,) but has no fixed periods for examining the prisoners in their school progress. He states this to be "as good as can be reasonably expected under the circumstances." Some excuse for the non-observance by the chaplain of various of his rules, is the fact that he still remains without any room in the prison for his use, so that he may see prisoners in private. This inconvenience ought at once to be remedied.

School instruction.

The chapel continues to be used as a school-room, there being no special room for the purpose. The school instruction afforded is confined to the male prisoners, and limited to an hour three times a week, taken from the time of labour, namely, from 3 to 4 o'clock, and two hours on Sundays, one in the fore and one in the afternoon. It does not comprise writing, though this is required by law. The instruction of the female prisoners is likewise required by law. Provision, therefore, for both objects should be made accordingly. We submit also that the school instruction should be extended to an hour each day, whether interfering with labour and prison offices or not. The school consists of three classes, in which the different grades of prisoners mix indiscriminately. At the time of this inspection there were but 37 male prisoners attending, being little more than one-third of the whole number in custody. This had been about the average during the previous three months, and was slightly above the average at former periods; this being—

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	Monthly Average.
In 1842 . . .	29
In 1843 . . .	20
In 1844 . . .	31

The chaplain stated that he had "no means of showing" the number of prisoners admitted annually into the school.

The degree of instruction possessed by prisoners committed under summary convictions during the two years ended Michaelmas, 1844, was as under:—

Degree of instruction of prisoners.

	Year to Michaelmas, 1843	Year to Michaelmas, 1844
Neither Read nor Write	162	151
Read only	104	127
Read or Write, or both imperfectly .	174	186
Read and Write well	9	20
Total . . .	449	484

Books. All books introduced for the use of the prisoners are first examined and approved by the chaplain. They are not confined exclusively to religious subjects, but embrace others of a moral and an instructive kind.

Rules. The rules in force at this prison are identical with those at Brixton, to which we have alluded. The governor states, in a recent report to the magistrates, that they are all practically observed with the exception of the following, viz.:—

Those not observed.

No. 39, requiring prisoners on admission to be placed in a reception cell.

No 42, requiring that each prisoner be furnished with a copy of such of the rules as relate to the conduct and treatment of prisoners.

No. 48, requiring the prisoners to be clothed in a complete prison dress, the extent to which it is practically observed (independently of furnishing those destitute with clothing), being merely to provide the males with canvas frocks on which their number is inscribed, and the females with gowns, caps, shoes, and stockings.

No. 60, requiring that thermometers be placed in different parts of the prison.*

No. 75, requiring that no untried prisoner shall be placed with a convicted one.

No. 140, requiring the appointment of a school-mistress.

Want of store-rooms. The want of proper store-rooms is much felt in this prison. There being no more convenient place, the bread for the prison use is kept upon the floor in the lodge inhabited by the porter at the entrance, and used as a day-room by the turnkeys. This is both a dirty and an unhealthy practice. The want referred to was mentioned to us as a reason why no regular prison clothing had been provided in accordance with the prison rules.

Assistance on discharge. Pecuniary assistance, varying from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, is given to discharged prisoners, at the governor's discretion, according to the distance which they have to go.

Conclusions. We found the prison in a cleanly state and in good order, and its general management continues to be creditable to Mr. Keene, the governor. But all the main evils enumerated in our Second Report, as prevailing in this prison, continue more or less to exist. The association of the prisoners on the tread-wheel, in the oakum-room, the mess-rooms, in chapel, at school, in the infirmaries, the laundry, in the cells at night (communication from one to the other of which, too, is easy), and in domestic offices about the prison, affords facilities for the spread of moral corruption, such as the Silent System of discipline, how rigorously soever enforced, is powerless to counteract. Nor, unfortunately, does the plan of construction of the prison admit of the adoption (with the proper safeguards) of the Separate System of discipline which is the only effectual means by which this demoralizing state of things can be remedied. The governor is satisfied, from long experience, that the Separate System is the only one capable of insuring the moral improvement of the prisoners.

Statistics. For general statistical details respecting this prison, we refer to the tables in the Appendix annexed hereto.

* Since this inspection, thermometers have been placed in different parts of the prison.

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Guildford, Surrey, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	55	12	55	12	67

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	4
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	5
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	5
HOW DISPOSED OF.											
6. Of these were Convicted—											
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors, after Conviction	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	5
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	25	3	6	2	31	5	36
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
3. Under the Game Laws	29	..	2	..	31	..	31
4. Under the Revenue Laws	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	88	13	21	..	109	13	122
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	50	1	18	1	68	2	70
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	10	4	5	1	15	5	20
10. For Assaults	8	2	2	1	10	3	13
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	46	4	23	..	69	4	73
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	103	17	15	2	118	19	137
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	352	41	86	5	438	46	484
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	55	12	..	..	55	12	67
Summary Convictions	25	3	6	2	31	5	36
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	352	41	86	5	438	46	484
Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	96	22	5	3	101	25	126
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i.e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
Total	552	79	97	10	649	89	738
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Debtors and Criminals	552	79	97	10	649	89	738

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No. 5. See NOTE.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	67	13	..	1	67	14	81
3. Summary Convictions	36	2	10	..	46	2	48
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	103	15	10	1	113	16	129
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	103	15	10	1	113	16	129

* NOTE.—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	13	5	35	11	40	5	..	1	1	..	95	22
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	33	1	98	17	90	11	65	10	66	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352	41

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	9	1	22	2	25	1	13	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	5

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	1	5
2. Ditto after Trial	100	25	125
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	438	46	484
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	1
5. Ditto received from other Governors	1	..	1

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
21 Years and under 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Years and upwards	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	17	..	17	..	17
14 Years and under 17	..	..	64	5	64	5	69
17 Years and under 21	135	20	..	..	135	20	155
21 Years and under 30	131	10	..	..	131	10	141
30 Years and upwards	86	11	..	..	86	11	97
Total	352	41	86	5	438	46	484

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read only	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	115	9	26	1	141	10	151
Can Read only	83	16	26	2	109	18	127
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	137	13	34	2	171	15	186
Can Read and Write well	17	3	..	..	17	3	20
Total	352	41	86	5	438	46	484

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	60	5	6	..	66	5	71
Infirmary Cases	28	5	1	..	29	5	34
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	52	11	10	..	62	11	73
Twice	26	..	3	..	29	..	29
Thrice	10	2	1	1	11	3	14
Four times or more	11	3	..	..	11	3	14
Total	99	16	14	1	113	17	130

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	517	..	73	..	590	..	590
Employment, not being Hard Labour	6	78	23	10	29	88	117
Not Employed	29	1	1	..	30	1	31
Total	552	79	97	10	649	89	738

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	4	4	2	1	6	5	11
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	4	2	1	6	5	11

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	4	..	4	..	8	..	8
Total	4	..	4	..	8	..	8

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	334	22	..	..	117	1	..	..	451	23	474
Stoppage of Diet	321	12	..	..	181	2	..	..	502	14	516
Other Punishments	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	661	34	..	..	301	3	..	..	962	37	999

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No. 17.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	136	18	154
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	$110\frac{194}{366}$	$15\frac{120}{366}$	$125\frac{314}{366}$
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—There is no regular Prison dress. Clothing is supplied to Prisoners who are destitute, a Canvas Jacket is worn by each Male convicted Prisoner with his number painted thereon, and the Females are supplied with a Prison Gown, with their numbers also marked thereon. Bedding, each Male Prisoner has a separate Bed, two Blankets and a Rug. The Females frequently sleep two in one Bed.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	742	13	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	40	16	3
,, Bedding	47	10	6
,, Straw	2	14	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	10	12*	3
,, Medicines	20	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	7	10	6
,, Fuel	102	17	0
,, Soap	21	4	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	55	14	11
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	3	19	3
,, Books	8	0	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	11	10	1
,, Officers' Salaries	1158	16	6
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	5	13	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	97	3	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2336	15	5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	168	17	11
Grand Total	2505	13	4
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum:—			
Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour above 3 Months — Males	6	7	10
Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour above 3 Months — Females	5	6	2
Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour for 3 Months and under — Males	5	19	2
Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour for 3 Months and under — Females	4	17	6
Prisoners not sentenced to Hard Labour, or before Trial — Males	4	18	7
Prisoners not sentenced to Hard Labour, or before Trial — Females	4	7	9
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	0	14	$0\frac{1}{4}$

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.†	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	16	3	9	16⅓	One-third of a lb. of cooked Beef for dinner on Sunday to prisoners confined upwards of three months.
Women	112	16	3	9	16⅓	
Boys	168	16	3	9	16⅓	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.						
Men‡	140	16	..	3	15	
Women‡	112	16	..	3	15	
Boys‡	140	16	..	3	15	
Not Employed.						
Men	140	16	..	3	15	
Women	112	16	..	3	15	
Boys	140	16	..	3	15	

* Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per quart.—The Soup for dinner is made with half of the liquor in which the Beef is previously boiled; to which is added 1 oz. of Beef and 2 ozs. of Scotch Barley to each 1½ pint, with Vegetables from the garden, and seasoned with Salt and Pepper. The Soup for supper the same, excepting the 1 oz. of Beef.

† State the Amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per quart.—The Gruel is made with 4 ozs. of round Scotch Oatmeal per quart.

‡ Who are not sentenced to Hard Labour.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December	From 9½ to 10 hours, regulated so as not to exceed 12,000 feet of ascent for each prisoner daily.	68	7½ inches	48	One-third.	18,000	12,000 If not reduced by order of the surgeon.	By a tell-tale.	To grinding corn and pumping water, and when not supplied with corn to working a fly-wheel.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries, per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William Keene	Governor	42	Easter Session, 1834.	205 0 0	18 5 0	223 5 0	An allowance for attending Sessions per annum . . 15 0 0 1½ lb. of bread daily, annual value . . 3 5 0 18 5 0 Residence, fuel, candles, and garden.
John Richards	Chaplain	54	Michaelmas Session, 1822.	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	
John H. Taylor	Surgeon	59	March, 1829	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	Allowed 20*l.* per annum for medicine, charged in Table No. 19.
James Maykin Daykin	Secretary to the Visiting Magistrates.	75	Easter Session, 1822.	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Elizabeth Keene	Matron	71	Epiphany Session, 1824.	50 0 0	3 5 0	53 5 0	1½ lb. of bread daily, annual value 3*l.* 5*s.* Residence, fuel, candles, and vegetables from the garden.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries, per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
James Dallen	Miller	68	May, 1822	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
George Keene	Principal Turnkey	32	January, 1841	52 0 0	3 5 0	55 5 0	1½ lb. of bread daily, annual value 3*l.* 5*s.*
William Currington	Turnkey and Schoolmaster.	43	July, 1838	52 0 0	3 5 0	55 5 0	,,
William Tate	Turnkey	42	October, 1838	46 16 0	3 5 0	50 1 0	,,
James Killick	,,	34	January 1, 1840	46 16 0	3 5 0	50 1 0	,,
Richard Richards	,,	29	April, 1840	46 16 0	3 5 0	50 1 0	,,
Edward Potter (dead)	,,	30	February, 1841	46 16 0	3 5 0	50 1 0	,,
George Palmer	,,	30	June, 1844				
Joseph Silvester	,,	26	November, 1841	46 16 0	3 5 0	50 1 0	,,
George Freakes	Turnkey (oakum shed)	29	June, 1844	15 4 0	1 3 6	17 7 6	1½ lb. of bread daily for 18 weeks, value 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
George Tate	Porter	29	May, 1838	46 16 0	3 5 0	50 1 0	1½ lb. of bread daily, annual value 3*l.* 5*s.*
Charles Willard	Watchman	34	December 2, 1843	46 16 0	3 5 0	50 1 0	,,
Susan Lambert	Turnkey	53	September, 1834	39 0 0	8 5 0	47 5 0	1½ lb. of bread daily, annual value 3*l.* 5*s.*; and 5*l.* per annum in lieu of washing being done by prisoners.
Charlotte Keene	,,	30	August, 1836	39 0 0	8 5 0	47 5 0	,,
Total Number of Officers . 18			Total	1,090 8 0	68 8 6	1,158 16 6	

- 18 weeks at 18*s.*

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	76 2 3½
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0 19 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	38 9 5½
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	8 0 3
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0 17 6
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	32 12 0
Other Receipts	4 0 0
Total	161 1 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,336 15 5
Total Receipts of ditto	161 1 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,175 14 5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	168 17 11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	2,344 12 4

Note.—This Sum divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives $12\frac{3}{16}d.$ as the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Kingston-upon-Thames County House of Correction.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES—County House of Correction.

For particulars of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our second and subsequent Reports.

In all material respects, the prison remains the same as at the date of our last Report.

Alterations.

The only alterations in point of construction, have been the glazing of the windows of the night wards, or dormitories, and the substitution of external blinds of the kind called "lubber lights," for the shutters before in use. Since March, 1844, the employment of knitting stockings has been introduced, both for male and female convicted prisoners. The other

Employments.

employments are, for males—picking oakum, making door-mats, vent-pegs and skewers, whitewashing, cooking, cleaning, and doing repairs about the prison; and for females, picking oakum, needle-work, cleaning, and washing. The governor thinks that the employment of

knitting stockings has been the means of producing some improvement in the behaviour of the prisoners. He states that the Untried frequently ask for work.

The prisoners continue to associate in the work-rooms by day, and in the dormitories by night. In the former, the Silent System is rigidly enforced by the presence of an officer; but in the latter, there exists no kind of supervision, except from occasional visits of the officers up to 10 o'clock; consequently, the good which may be effected in checking intercourse during the day is undone at night. Considering the strong temptation to talk to which the prisoners in the dormitories are exposed, the magistrates are stated to evince much repugnance to sanction punishments for breaches of silence there, unless they be attended with noise and disturbance. Nevertheless, the punishments inflicted for breaches of silence in the dormitories alone, constituted 35 per cent. of the whole number of punishments in the year to Michaelmas last. The governor admits that the Silent System can only be effectually kept up by incessant vigilance, harassing supervision, and continual punishment; and considers that no question can exist of the superiority of the Separate System over that and every other plan of prison discipline.

Discipline.

The prison rules are the same as those in force in the other prisons of the county, and printed copies of such of them as relate to the conduct and treatment of prisoners are hung up in the males' and females' day-rooms. The rules which, though adopted, have not been practically carried into effect, are the following,—

Rules.

No. 140, requiring the appointment of a schoolmaster and mistress.

No. 48, requiring the prisoners to be provided with a prison dress (except only that destitute, and female prisoners are so provided).

No. 60, requiring that thermometers be placed in different parts of the prison, and a record of the temperature kept.

We found in custody 28 prisoners, viz.:—

Prisoners in custody.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Class—Summary Convictions	17	10	27
3rd Class—Prisoners remanded for further examination	1	..	1
Total	18	10	28

The following statement shows the manner in which they were distributed and employed; the nature of their offences and the cases of recommittal.

Males.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Class or Ward.	How Employed in the Prison.	Offence with which Charged, or for which Convicted.	Whether in Gaol before, and in what Prison.
		1st Class.			
T. P. .	19	Work room .	Picking oakum	Doing wilful damage . .	Twice before, Aylesbury and Reading New Gaol.
J. W. .	16	,,	,,	,, ,,	Once before, Reading New Gaol.
J. J. .	16	,,	Cleaning wards	,, ,,	Once before, Westminster Bridewell.
W. Y.	21	,,	Making skewers	Absconding with apparel from Union poor-house.	Once before, Guildford.
J. G. .	22	Sleeping ward	Lime-washing ward . . .	Assaulting police constable .	Once before, Kingston.
F. C. .	35	Oakum store .	Packing and weighing oakum	Assault	Never before in gaol.
W. H.	21	Chapel yard .	Repairing yard pavement .	Assaulting police constable .	,, ,,
W. H.	32	Work room .	Repairing door-mats . . .	Furiously driving and doing damage.	,, ,,
R. B. .	34	,,	Picking oakum	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. M.	14	,,	,,	Playing unlawful games in public streets.	Once before, Brixton.
J. H. .	26	,,	,,	Stealing a dog	Never before in gaol.
J. R. .	16	,,	,,	Playing unlawful games in public streets.	,, ,,
D. M.	42	Foul cell . .	Unemployed (with itch). .	Unlawfully possessing . .	,, ,,
G. D. .	26	,,	,, ,,	Wantonly throwing stones .	,, ,,
W. J. .	60	Work room .	Picking oakum	Unlawfully possessing . .	,, ,,
T. L. .	24	,,	,,	Assault	Once before, Kingston.
P. B. .	17	,,	,,	Assaulting police constable .	Never before in gaol.
		3rd Class.			
F. C. .	48	Yard . . .	Reading and exercising . .	Remanded on charge of embezzlement.	,, ,,

FEMALES.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Class or Ward.	How Employed in the Prison.	Offence with which Charged, or for which Convicted.	Whether in Gaol before, and in what Prison.
M. W.	25	1*st Class.* Work room .	Cleaning and needle-work .	Unlawfully refusing to maintain herself and thereby becoming chargeable to the parish.	Twice before, Brixton.
M. G.	74	,,	Picking wool	Unlawfully possessing . .	Once before, Brixton.
M. T. .	49	,,	Repairing rugs and blankets.	Assault	Never before in gaol.
M. W.	28	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
E. B. .	47	,,	Picking wool	Drunkenness, &c. . . .	Several times before, Brixton and County Gaol.
S. C. .	47	,,	,,	Unlawfully possessing . .	Once before, Brixton.
C. D. .	34	,,	,,	Drunkenness, &c. . . .	Once before, Exeter.
C. C. .	20	,,	Knitting hose	Assault	Several times, Brixton and Kingston, and County Gaol.
M. D..	50	,,	Picking wool.	Assaulting police constable .	Never before in gaol.
C. C. .	60	,,	,,	Drunkenness, &c. . . .	Several times, Brixton and County Gaol.

Prisoners in custody.

A summary of the above statement gives the following results:—

Prisoners under 17 years of age—4 males.

Recommittals—Seven males and seven females, being one-half of the whole number of prisoners.

EMPLOYMENTS.	Males.	Females.
Associated in the work-rooms	11	10
Packing oakum in the store	1	..
Cleaning	1	..
Lime-washing	1	..
Repairing yard pavement.	1	..
Itch cells (separate)	2	..
Exercising in the yard and reading (an untried prisoner)	1	..
Total	18	10

Daily routine.

The following was the daily routine of the prisoners at the period of inspection. The wards are unlocked at six and the prisoners go down to the yards to wash, and after taking ten minutes' exercise, work till 8, when they breakfast. With the exception of half an hour for chapel at 9, work is resumed from half past 8 till 12; dinner and exercise fill up the time till 1, from which hour till 5, work is again resumed, being succeeded by supper and exercise till 6, when the prisoners are locked up for the night. In winter, the prisoners are unlocked at, or soon after daylight, and locked up at dark. Hence, during one part of the year, the prisoners are associated in the dormitories never less than twelve hours out of the twenty-four, and during another part, a still longer period. We need not point out the demoralizing consequences with which this must be attended. Such prisoners as can read, who do their work well and expeditiously, are allowed the rest of the day to themselves for reading.

Class of prisoners usually committed.

The classes of prisoners usually in this prison are those committed under summary convictions, for assaults, or sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour; deserters; witnesses for the Crown; and (during the assizes) untried prisoners; these being lodged here for safe custody, to avoid the expense of removal to and fro.

Yearly committals.

The number of prisoners committed annually to this prison has gone on increasing since our last report. In the year to Michaelmas, 1842, the number was 564, whilst, in the two succeeding years it was 641 and 683 respectively, showing a positive increase between the last period and the first, of 21 per cent.

An abstract of the returns for the last two years gives the following particulars:—

—	Number Committed.	Proportion of			
		Females.	Prisoners under 17 Years.	Recommittals.	Summary Convictions.
Year to Michaelmas, 1843 .	641	189	70	245	580
Year to Michaelmas, 1844 .	683	181	84	260	614

Hence, the average proportion of recommittals was considerably above one-third, and of prisoners under 17 years of age not quite one-eighth.

Of the 614 summary convictions in 1844, no less than 291 were for terms under 14 days, and 163 for terms varying between 14 days and a month. The governor decidedly considers the very short commitments wholly inefficacious in producing any good results. In this opinion, regarding the matter in a general point of view, we fully and entirely concur; but on the other hand, we are very far indeed from thinking that a lengthened confinement in this prison, under the circumstances of moral contamination which prevail there, would be at all more likely to operate as a means of reformation.

Short commitments.

The number of punishments in this prison has increased commensurately with the increased number of prisoners, as shown by the following comparative statement:—

Punishments.

—	Number of Punishments.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement.
Year to Michaelmas, 1842 .	621	593
Ditto ditto 1843 .	691	683
Ditto ditto 1844 .	779	716

For the latter year, we subjoin a statement of the precise nature of the offences and the punishments respectively, viz:—

Description of Offences.	Dark Cells on Bread and Water.		Light Cells, with or without Work, and with or without full Rations.		Stoppage of Diet, viz., Half Dinners or Half Suppers, or both.		Removal from Class with or without Work, or Detention from 1 to 6 hours beyond the usual time of Discharge.		Handcuffs or Irons.		Total Males and Females.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Breaking silence in sleeping wards with and without bad language	45	4	34	..	149	26	11	5	..	..	239	35	274
Breach of general rules—by singing and whistling aloud, inattention to orders, playing tricks at meal and work-time, making signals of recognition in work-rooms and yards, and repeated acts of carelessness	4	1	23	..	94	2	8	1	..	..	129	4	133
Irreverent behaviour and other improper conduct at chapel by acts of carelessness and inattention	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	12	5	17
Riotous conduct, with bad language . .	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	4	7
Neglecting to fold and place bedding according to regulation	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Making and causing filth in wards, cells, and yards	..	..	4	..	25	1	7	..	..	..	36	1	37
Idleness and trifling over work, and playing tricks therewith	1	..	13	..	152	19	14	4	..	..	180	23	203
Insolence, with threatening language, and refusing to obey orders	12	6	12	7	16	5	2	3	..	..	42	21	63
Marking walls, doors, books, porringers, injuring bedding, &c.	5	..	5	..	11	4	5	..	..	..	26	4	30
Stealing bread, &c., and telling falsehoods	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Not up at unlocking, and wasting soap .	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Totals	73	12	91	7	468	66	47	13	..	2	679	100	779

Classification.

The observance of the legal classification of prisoners in the Kingston House of Correction, is essentially dependent upon the state of numbers, with reference to the local circumstances, and it becomes unavoidable if such classification be, as frequently it is, infringed. Indeed, if the number of prisoners in custody much exceed that we found, it is only by the greatest management and circumspection, that anything like proper classification can be preserved at all; and it often happens that parts of the females' prison are appropriated to male prisoners, the females being in such case placed somewhere else. In the day time the difficulty is no less great than at night, since there is but one day or work room for each sex for all classes of prisoners, so that to prevent indiscriminate intermingling—more especially the convicted and the untried—all sorts of devices are necessarily had recourse to, such as keeping one set of prisoners on one side of the yard, and another on the other; transferring others to the garden, and placing some in the night-wards, or even in the punishment cells. All this will be obvious when the dimensions of the prison, as described in our Second Report, are considered in conjunction with the fact, that so many as 68 prisoners (of whom 11 females) were in custody at one time in the year, to Michaelmas, 1844. The average number during the same period was 31.

The females are in no case attended by male officers, unless it be found necessary to place them in hand-cuffs or irons. Their rations of meat are, however, still served out to them in the kitchen (the matron being present) by a male prisoner who officiates as cook, and this involves a violation of Rule 6, clause 10 of the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, enjoining that male and female prisoners shall be prevented from seeing each other. The employment of the male prisoner in the capacity mentioned, is likewise an infringement of the law; since Rule 4 of clause 6 of the Act 2 and 3 Vic. 56, enacts that no prisoner shall be employed in the service of any other prisoner.

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It is with pain that we record the occurrence, last year, of two cases of gagging in this prison, the prisoners, too, on whom the punishment was inflicted, being females. In justice to the governor, whose intentions we believe to have been good, we recite the facts in his own words, the following being the entry on the subject in his journal:—

Case of gagging two females.

"Sunday, 21st July, 1844. Caroline J., who has been exceedingly troublesome the last few days, becoming now most offensive by horrible bad language, and shouting in defiance to all admonition, joined and aided by Caroline G., who was placed in the opposite ward, immediately after the morning service, it was found necessary, as the only means to suppress the disgraceful noise they were making, to put them in irons, and also a gag on each. This was done at 12 o'clock. They were kept with the gags till 1 o'clock, and in irons—C. J. till half-past 7 in the evening, and C. G. (being still saucy) till 9. They suffered much from this kind of punishment, which eventually had the desired effect, and secured order."

We are well aware that the governor of a prison is empowered by law to place prisoners in irons, in case of "urgent and absolute necessity," for any period not exceeding 24 hours, upon notifying the fact to a visiting justice; but we know of no authority which justifies him in inflicting on a prisoner, how refractory soever he or she may be, the punishment of gagging; neither is it competent to any magistrate to sanction such a punishment.

Surgeon.

Dr. Roots, the medical officer of this prison, either visits it himself daily or sends his assistant; but he himself seldom comes less than two or three times a-week, and he attends any serious cases. He makes a monthly inspection, conforming in other respects to his rules. He was precluded from meeting us at the time of inspection, but we saw his assistant, whose experience of the prison extended over the previous six months.

Health.

He stated that, during that period, the health of the prison had been good, and that he could not trace any cases of illness which had occurred to local causes, or circumstances within the control of the prison authorities. The cells are, however, without the means of artificial warmth, consequently the health of the prisoners must suffer in winter, let what may be alleged to the contrary. There had been only one case of extra diet, being that of a male prisoner suffering from boils.

Death.

One death, from consumption, has occurred since our last Report.

Bath.

All prisoners are bathed upon admission, and examined by the surgeon before being passed into the wards.

Itch cases.

A great many of the prisoners committed are found to be infected with itch, as is always the case in prisons where vagrants constitute the most numerous class. There are two cells for the reception of prisoners so infected, who are kept in them until cured. Both were occupied at the date of our visit. There is an oven for purifying their clothes.

Number on Sick List.

We found five male and two female prisoners on the sick list, inclusive of the itch cases. With one exception, (a case of chronic disorder,) the rest were not of a serious nature.

Yearly cases of sick.

An abstract of the casualties during the two years to Michaelmas, 1844, is subjoined:—

	Year to Michaelmas,	
	1843	1844
Slight cases of indisposition	74	73
Infirmary cases	20	15
Greatest number of cases of sickness at any one time	12	10
Deaths	1	..

Cleanliness.

The prison was in good repair, and in a state of cleanliness and good order highly creditable to the governor and his subordinates.

Dietary.

The dietary in force at this prison is that of class 3, prescribed for the Surrey prisons generally, according to the scale appended to the rules and regulations before referred to.

Chaplain.

The Rev. Dr. Stansbury continues to officiate as the chaplain of this prison. He reads prayer, with portions of Scripture, to the prisoners in the chapel, in the morning of each week-day, and on Wednesdays and Fridays delivers a lecture to them. On Sundays he performs two services, and delivers a sermon. He reports favourably of the behaviour of the prisoners in chapel, and in effect the punishments for misconduct in chapel are shown by the returns to be few. He occasionally administers the sacrament at the periods prescribed by the rules. On the 21st March last he records in his journal:—

Sacrament.

"Examined 22 prisoners with a view to the sacrament, on Easter Sunday. Ten male prisoners consent to take the sacrament; four refused it."

This is an infinitely larger proportion of communicants than we find at most other prisons. Dr. Stansbury has furnished us with a statement, which we subjoin, of the religious persuasions professed by prisoners committed in the year to Michaelmas last, viz.:—

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Religious persuasions of prisoners.

Religious Persuasion professed.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Church of England . .	232	67	44	14	276	81	357
Roman Catholics . . .	27	27	3	..	30	27	57
Dissenters	17	15	4	1	21	16	37
Lutherans	38	..	..	..	38	..	38
Jews	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Prisoners who frequent no place of worship . .	70	47	12	2	82	49	131
Totals . . .	384	156	64	17	448	173	621

School instruction.

We much regretted to find that no provision whatever had been yet made in this prison for affording elementary school instruction to the prisoners. There is neither a schoolmaster nor schoolmistress, although the law, as well as the prison rules which have been adopted, enjoin the appointment of both. The chaplain is sensibly impressed with the importance of this grave defect being remedied, and has brought the matter under the notice of the visiting justices, as appears by the following extract from his journal, under date of the 29th November, 1843:—

"The chaplain would respectfully draw the attention of the visiting justices to the fact that there is no school for prisoners in this house of correction, and that, consequently, he is not able to act up to the new rules as far as that matter is concerned."

This representation has, however, been thus far ineffectual. It is alleged that the magistrates consider the period during which the majority of the prisoners remain in the prison too short to enable them to reap profit from attending school, and that the expense, therefore, would not be justified by results. In their Report at the Easter Sessions, 1844, they state, in effect, as follows:—

"That having duly considered the question of the appointment of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and finding that the commitments to this prison are for very short periods, averaging 21 days, during which the prisoners receive religious instruction from the prisoners, they begged leave to postpone the appointment of such officers till sanctioned by the court of quarter sessions."

We differ entirely from the view that the school instruction should be made contingent upon the length of the period of imprisonment. But even assuming the objection to be to an extent a valid one, it does not apply to the whole of the prisoners committed to this prison; for, although the majority be confined for periods under a month, the returns for the year to Michaelmas, 1844, show that the sentences of 160, or upwards of one-fourth of the 614 prisoners committed in that year, varied from one month to six months. At all events, the Clause of the Act relating to the subject (4 Geo. IV. c. 64, sec. 10, Rule 10) makes no reservation of the kind, but enacts positively that "provision shall be made in all prisons for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes, in reading and writing." The chaplain remarked that he had noticed generally a desire on the part of the prisoners to learn if the means of instruction were available.

As best exemplifying the necessity which exists for a school in this prison, we submit a statement of the degrees of instruction of the prisoners committed in the two years ending at Michaelmas, 1844, from which it will be seen how large a proportion could neither read nor write, or could read only, viz.:—

	Year to Michaelmas,	
	1843	1844
Neither Read nor Write . . .	181	184
Read only	119	133
Read or Write, or both imperfectly.	265	280
Read and Write well	20	24
Total	585	621

Evening school.

We think that an evening school would be a great benefit, as superseding the necessity of shutting up the prisoners so long in the dormitories at night.

Character Book.

The chaplain keeps a character book; and conforms generally to his rules, with the exception of those enjoining his superintendence of school instruction, and which, of course, as there is no school, he cannot comply with.

Books.

A list of the books in prison use for such of the prisoners as can read, as selected by the chaplain, is contained in the Appendix, Return (A.) It will be seen that they are not restricted to purely religious subjects

Visitors.

The convicted prisoners are not permitted to receive visitors, or to hold written correspondence with their friends, oftener than once a quarter; all letters are first inspected by the governor or chaplain.

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Tobacco.
Assistance on discharge.
Conclusions.
Statistics.

The governor lately discovered in the garden some tobacco, attached to a stone, and destined for a prisoner, which had been thrown over the wall, upon the chance of it being found by one or other of the prisoners, who are sometimes permitted to walk there, the yards for that purpose being insufficient.

Some trifling pecuniary assistance is given, at the governor's discretion, to prisoners on their discharge, the same being regulated by their behaviour, and the distance they have to go. The maximum sum which the governor has given in any one case (that being a special one) was 5*s.*, and the minimum 2*d.*

The circumstances of this prison are such, whether as regards its defective construction, the demoralizing association which prevails within its walls, or the importance of the number of prisoners yearly committed to it, that we remain unchanged in the opinion we have formerly expressed, that it requires nothing less than to be entirely rebuilt, if indeed it be necessary to retain a prison at all in this part of the county.

For general statistical information we refer to the Tables in the Appendix annexed hereto.

APPENDIX.

(A.)—List of Books in use.

1. Four Discourses on the Four Last Things, viz., Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell.
2. Instructive Tales, by Mrs. Trimmer.
3. Companion for the Prison, being a Selection of Sermons.
4. Loss of the Kent, East Indiaman.
5. Consolatory Discourses.
6. Campaigns of Arthur, Duke of Wellington.
7. Manual of Instruction and Devotion for the use of Prisoners.
8. Life of Nelson.
9. Lives of Evangelists and Apostles.
10. Narratives of Shipwrecks.
11. Good and Bad Temper.
12. Agathos and other Sunday Stories.
13. Industry and Idleness.
14. Jenny Grove.
15. Penny Saved, Penny Got.
16. Margaret Trevor.
17. Pest of the Village.
18. Margaret Fletcher.
19. Widow's Son.
20. Susan Carter, the Orphan Girl.
21. Railroad Labourer.
22. Rocky Island.
23. Broken Arm, National School Story.
24. Swearer's End.
25. Useful Hints for Labourers. 1st Series.
26. Select Stories, Collection of Shipwrecks, Anecdotes, and Adventures.
27. Poor Man and Pauper.
28. Black Giles the Poacher.
29. Useful Hints for Labourers. 2nd Series.
30. History of Rasselas.
31. Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.
32. Few Words on the Sin of Lying.
33. Life of Duke of Marlborough.
34. Advice to Young Women going to Service.
35. Charlie Burton, a Tale.
36. Plain Words about Prayer.
37. Poor Joseph.
38. Days of Adversity.
39. Stories of Sunday School Scholars, in Verse.
40. Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning.
41. The Swearer's Prayer, &c.

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Kingston-upon-Thames, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
6. Of these were Convicted—																							
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	54	8	62

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	25	8	..	..	25	8	33
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
3. Under the Game Laws	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
4. Under the Revenue Laws	66	2	1	..	67	2	69
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	148	85	22	8	170	93	263
10. For Assaults	70	58	3	7	73	65	138
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	83	11	38	2	121	13	134
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	377	156	64	17	441	173	614
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	25	8	..	..	25	8	33
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	377	156	64	17	441	173	614
Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	51	8	3	..	54	8	62
Total	460	172	67	17	527	189	716
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	460	172	67	17	527	189	716

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No. 5. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	28	9	2	1	30	10	40
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	29	9	2	1	31	10	41
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	29	9	2	1	31	10	41

* NOTE.—Table No. 5 contains the number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.													
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
2. Ditto after Trial	Transferred to other Governors.						..	..	..	..	..	..	4*	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	148	102	103	38	101	12	18	3	5	1	2	..	377	156
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.													
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	33	8	15	7	9	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	64	17
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	6	..	6
2. Ditto after Trial	4	..	4
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	441	173	614
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

* To Horsemonger Lane.

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 Years and under 30	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
30 Years and upwards	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	7	..	..	..	7	..	7

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
12 Years and under 14	..	..	13	..	13	..	13
14 Years and under 17	..	..	42	17	42	17	59
17 Years and under 21	105	29	..	..	105	29	134
21 Years and under 30	138	49	..	..	138	49	187
30 Years and upwards	134	78	..	..	134	78	212
Total	377	156	64	17	441	173	614

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	..	..	..	7	..	7

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	97	51	25	7	122	58	180
Can Read only	64	48	15	6	79	54	133
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	194	55	24	4	218	59	277
Can Read and Write well	22	2	..	..	22	2	24
Total	377	156	64	17	441	173	614

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	45	20	6	2	51	22	73
Infirmary Cases	9	3	2	1	11	4	15
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	7	3	..	..	7	3	10
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	79	37	19	5	98	42	140
Twice	33	15	2	..	35	15	50
Thrice	15	7	..	2	15	9	24
Four Times or more	24	22	..	..	24	22	46
Total	151	81	21	7	172	88	260

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	394	160	64	17	458	177	635
Not Employed	66	12	3	..	69	12	81
Total	460	172	67	17	527	189	716

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	58	11	..	..	15	1	..	..	73	12	85
Solitary Cells	76	7	..	..	15	..	..	..	91	7	98
Stoppage of Diet (Rations)	216	37	..	..	252	29	..	..	468	66	534
Other Punishments	26	12	..	..	21	1	..	..	47	13	60
Total	376	69	..	..	303	31	..	..	679	100	779

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	57	11	68
The Daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	25	6	31
DEBTORS.			
The Greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps (per week)	..	1	Shifts (per week)	..	1
Day Caps (per week)	..	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts (per week)	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings (per week)	1	1	Towels (each class weekly)	3	2
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	2	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	175	17	9½
,, Male and Female Clothing	19	0	8
,, Bedding	3	9	11
,, Straw	0	7	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	4	0	0½
,, Medicines	10	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	29	15	4
,, Soap	10	11	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	15	1	10
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	8	17	2
,, Books			
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	0	10	6
,, Officers' Salaries	472	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisonsrs removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentence in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	76	19	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	826	11	1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	58	18	4
Grand Total	885	9	5
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum (3½*d.* per diem)	5	6	5½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	0	7½

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	† (See Note.) Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.									
Men	140	15	..	..	3	15	..	..	
Women	112	15	..	..	3	15	..	..	
Boys	140	15	..	..	3	15	..	..	
Not Employed.									
Men	Same as above.				..	..	..	..	
Women					..	..	..	..	
Boys					..	..	..	..	

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.—The Soup is made of the pot liquor in which the Meat is boiled; thickened with 2 ounces of Scotch Barley to each pint; also one ounce minced Meat, Onions, Salt, and Pepper added to the whole.

† State the amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.—Four ounces of Oatmeal to each Quart of Gruel.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
William Ritchie	Governor	48	Easter Session, 1834.	136 0 0	15 0 0	151 0 0	The allowance of 15*l.* per annum for travelling expences, &c., attending Sessions, Assizes, &c., house, fuel, candles, soap, and 1½ lb. of bread per diem, cost of which is included under the various heads in Table No. 19.
Rev. John F. Stansbury	Chaplain	41	September, 1842	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
William Roots	Surgeon	67	May, 1810	35 0 0	10 0 0	45 0 0	The allowance of 10*l.* per annum is for medicines.
William Stanton	Secretary to visitors	..	January Session, 1828.	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	
Elizabeth Elford	Matron	..	Easter Session, 1844.	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	Apartments, fuel, candles, soap, and 1½ lb. of bread per diem, the cost of which included under various heads in Table No. 19.
Thomas Cornell	First Turnkey	33	January, 1841	62 8 0	..	62 8 0	Lodging, fuel, candles, and 1½ lb. of bread per diem, cost included under the various heads in Table No. 19.
Thomas Fitch	Second Turnkey	23	March, 1844	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	Ditto ditto,
Charles Robinson	Third Turnkey	24	March, 1842	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	Ditto ditto.
Total Number of Officers 8				472 0 0	25 0 0	497 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	33 15 0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1 17 0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	9 2 6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	0 10 0
Total	45 4 6

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No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	826	11	1
Total Receipts of ditto	45	4	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	781	6	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	58	18	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	840	4	11

NOTE.—This sum divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives 1*s.* 5*d.* as the cost of each prisoner per day.

Croydon Town Gaol and Lock-up House.

CROYDON—TOWN GAOL AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Changes.

FOR particulars respecting this prison, we refer to our Fourth Report.

It remains, as regards construction, in precisely the same state as therein described; but is, we are gratified to say, no longer used for the confinement of any class of prisoners except those brought down from the Horsemonger-lane Gaol for trial at the assizes which are held at Croydon every alternate summer, and occasionally as a lock-up house for prisoners in the custody of the police.

Police cells.

In the summer of 1844 some police cells were built at a regular police station then for the first time established in the town. The Commissioners in whom the management of the gaol is vested under the provisions of the Act 4 Geo. IV., Sessions 1829, as empowered by that Act, hired the gaol on lease, of the private Company by whom it was built, paying to the Company the yearly rent of 50*l.* They then resolved upon the discontinuance of the gaol for the confinement of prisoners charged with criminal offences, except, as already stated, those brought down for trial at the assizes. The following extract is from their minutes on the subject:—

Criminal prisoners.

"Wednesday, 24th July, 1844.—Reported by Thomas Pilbeam, the keeper, that the cells at the police station at North End were fit for the reception of prisoners; that the inspector resided at the station, and received prisoners from other parishes therein, from whom a sum was heretofore payable on their receipt into the Town Gaol, while all prisoners from this parish the inspector continued to send to the Town Gaol.

"*Resolved*,—That the cells at the station at North End being now used for the reception of prisoners, no prisoner be received into the Town Gaol after Saturday next."

Yearly committals.

Accordingly, no such prisoners have been committed to this gaol since the 27th July, 1844. From August, 1839, to that date, the number committed was as follows:—

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
August, 1839, to August, 1840	350	97	447
,, 1840, ,, 1841	394	100	494
,, 1841, ,, 1842	361	79	440
,, 1842, ,, 1843	285	43	328
,, 1843, to July, 1844	267	28	295
Total	1,657	347	2,004

Particulars respecting these prisoners cannot be furnished, as the keeper's register records nothing beyond their names and the dates of their admission.

Police prisoners.

It frequently happens, more especially during the fair, which is held at Croydon twice a-year, that the police have a greater number of prisoners in custody than they have cells to accommodate; and on such occasions the Commissioners allow them the use of the Town Gaol for the excess. We understand that there are then as many as from 20 to 30 prisoners in custody at a time; whereas the number of police cells is but three, and these are of small dimensions.

Assize prisoners.

During the assizes, the gaol is entirely given up to the sheriff, the prisoners brought from the County Gaol remaining in the custody of the governor thereof, and not in that of the keeper of the Town Gaol. Such prisoners sometimes remain in the Town Gaol three or four days; but should they be many, the prison is very ill-adapted for their reception (regard being had to classification), even during that short period. Any females who may be amongst them are said to be attended by a female officer, whom the governor of Horsemonger-lane Gaol brings with him. So long as they are there, a fence is put up at the gateway of the yard to stop all thoroughfare from the street, and thus preclude access to the prison windows.

The only object of the gaol being now kept up at all is to retain the assizes in the town, as otherwise they would not continue to be held there.

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Croydon Town Gaol and Lock-up House.

The 57th clause of the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 96, "to amend the law of insolvency, bankruptcy, and execution," has practically abolished this gaol as a place of confinement for debtors, since the only class of debtors it was privileged to receive was those in execution from Courts of Request for sums not exceeding 5*l*. No debtors, therefore, have been committed to it since the 9th of August, 1844, the date when the above-mentioned Act came into operation, at which time there were none in custody, the last having been discharged a few days before, namely, on the 25th July.

The number of debtors committed between August, 1839, and July, 1844, was as under:—

Debtors

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From August, 1839, to August, 1840	28	..	28
,, 1840, ,, 1841	24	..	24
,, 1841, ,, 1842	48	1	49
,, 1842, ,, 1843	34	1	35
,, 1843, to July, 1844	34	..	34
Total	168	2	170

Yearly committals.

Considering that this prison was absolutely devoid of means of decent accommodation for debtors, there being but one small room appropriated to their use, unless indeed they associated with criminals, the beneficial change operated by the Act affords abundant cause for satisfaction. The room in question was rented of the Commissioners by the Court of Requests. As the windows of this room open into a yard, itself opening into the public street, the debtors confined therein were enabled to communicate freely with their friends and the passers by, and to receive from them whatever they might choose to give them. They were allowed 3*d*. per day each by the Court for their maintenance, but were principally supported by their friends; and three-fourths of the articles supplied were passed in through the window. In this manner spirits were frequently conveyed to the prisoners; nor was there anything to prevent this from taking place throughout the day.

Keeper.

The parish beadle still holds the office of keeper of the gaol, and resides in the keeper's house at the entrance. His yearly salary is 35 guineas for the joint offices. The gaol, at the time of inspection, was in a dirty, slovenly, and, in some parts, a damp state. One end of the large day-room had been temporarily partitioned off by the keeper as a store-room for his own use. The keeper stated that the gaol would be put into proper order in time for the reception of the assize prisoners; but we think also that, inasmuch as it is liable at any time to be used for police prisoners, it ought at least always to be kept in a more creditable state than that in which we found it.

Cleanliness.

SUSSEX.

Sussex.

Lewes County Gaol and House of Correction.

LEWES.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE total number of prisoners in confinement in this prison at the date of our last inspection, was 126, viz:—96 males, and 30 females.

The following is their description:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	4	1
For Trial at Assizes	6	1
For Trial at Sessions	25	5
Convicted Felons	23	14
Convicted Misdemeanants	9	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..
Under the Game Laws	2	..
Under Local Police Acts	4	..
Petty Larceny	1	..
For Malicious Trespass	1	..
For Assaults	5	..
For want of Sureties	..	1
Vagrants	13	3
Other Offences	1	1
Total	96	30
Grand Total . . .	126	

There has been a very considerable reduction in the number of prisoners confined in this prison, as will appear by the following tables.

The number of prisoners confined in the prison in the course of the year, ending Michaelmas,—

In 1842 was	1256
1843 was	1078
1844 was	967

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Sussex.
Lewes County Gaol and House of Correction.

The greatest number in confinement at any one time—

In 1842 was	190
1843 was	189
1844 was	148

The daily average number in confinement in the course of the year—

In 1842 was	142
1843 was	137
1844 was	114

No alterations have been made in the construction or discipline of the criminal part of this prison since our last Report. But at the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1845, the county prison at Lewes was, under the provisions of the 5 and 6 Vic. c. 96, s. 11, declared to be the common gaol of the eastern division of the county. Preparatory to this alteration, and in order to provide accommodation for the debtors, who will henceforward be confined in Lewes prison, the justices at the Epiphany sessions ordered that a debtors' ward should be constructed for four male, and for one or two female debtors. These buildings were erected, and reported fit for occupation at the following sessions; and on the 2nd of May, 1845, the governor received into his custody, four debtors, viz,—three males and one female, who, under the sheriff's warrant, were removed from Horsham gaol; and all debtors for the eastern division of the county, who are committed to prison, are now confined in the Lewes gaol. The number has been greater than was anticipated, and the accommodation provided for them has proved insufficient:—it has therefore been extended, and four additional sleeping rooms have been built at the end of the former building, and adjoining the criminal part of the prison. There are now nine sleeping-rooms for male debtors, in one of which, on an emergency, three might sleep. But the day-room is small for such a number, and the airing yard is very confined, and in our opinion, inadequate either for the health or convenience of the debtors; the area, however, within the boundary walls, is already too much crowded up with buildings, and too limited to admit of a larger airing yard.

Lewes prison having been declared a common gaol, and the duties and responsibility which devolve upon the governor having, in consequence, much increased, the justices have raised the governor's salary from 200*l.* to 300*l.* per annum. He was, however, informed that in the event of the prison being enlarged at any future time, he was not to expect a further increase of salary. He is, also, to act as surveyor of the necessary repairs of the prison, for which he is competent; the same plan is adopted in the western division of the county. Mr. Mance, the governor of Petworth Gaol and House of Correction, having for some time acted as surveyor of that prison.

The chaplain's salary has also been increased from 200*l.* to 250*l.* per annum. We have much satisfaction in reporting these additions to the salaries of Mr. Sanders, the governor, and of the Rev. Richard Burnet, the chaplain of this prison. They are two intelligent, able, and zealous public officers, devoting themselves to the important duties of their respective offices, co-operating in a most cordial manner in promoting whatever may advance the interests of the county, and the good of the prisoners committed to their care, and exhibiting an excellent example of all that constitutes a good governor, and a good chaplain of a prison.

The matron's salary has also been raised from 52*l.* to 60*l.* per annum.

The want of adequate accommodation in Lewes prison for the prisoners committed from the eastern division of the county has long been seriously felt, and repeatedly reported to the Courts of Quarter Sessions both by the governor and chaplain. It is not long since that, in order to relieve the overcrowded state of the Lewes prison, it was found necessary to transfer a number of prisoners, under contract, to Petworth House of Correction. With the same object, a very considerable expense was incurred in 1843 in fitting up Horsham Gaol to receive a portion of the convicted prisoners who must otherwise have been committed to the Lewes prison. Horsham Gaol has now been abolished. Petworth House of Correction having been declared the common gaol for the western division of the county, has to provide accommodation for debtors, and will scarcely be in a condition to receive convicted prisoners from the eastern division of the county. Lewes prison being now a common gaol, as well as a house of correction, has to provide accommodation for debtors as well as for criminal prisoners. The number of separate sleeping cells in Lewes prison is 138. In 1842, the number of prisoners in confinement at one time was as high as 190; and in 1843, as 189; so that the governor was repeatedly compelled to place three prisoners together in many of the cells, to the subversion of all discipline, and to the certain contamination of the prisoners so associated together. In 1844 the numbers were reduced, the greatest number at any one time being 148; still, however, rendering necessary the tripling of prisoners in some of the cells. During 1845, there has been a still further reduction in numbers; the greatest number at any one time having been 138, the exact number of the separate sleeping cells. But the number of female prisoners during this period has greatly exceeded the number of cells provided for their accommodation, which are only 18; whilst the female prisoners have been frequently 35, and for several nights 36. The result has been, that the discipline in that part of the prison has suffered. We may further state, that by a recent communication from the governor, we learn that the number of prisoners is increasing very rapidly. It is therefore manifest how utterly inadequate the existing prison at Lewes is as the gaol and house of correction for the eastern division of the county of Sussex. The excellent chaplain of this prison, who labours most zealously for the benefit, both spiritual and temporal, of the prisoners, in his Report for 1843, speaks favorably of the results of the combined discipline and instruction as contemplated by the rules of the prison; but only "so far as the fatal defects of the building have admitted of its being carried into operation;" and he adds, "I am unwilling any more to

dwell upon the great discouragement from the latter source, against which we have every year increasingly to struggle." In the following Report, that for 1844, he says, "Through the diminished number of committals, and the relief afforded by the new assize in the same portion of the year, the prisoners have not been thrown together in the trebled cell so much as heretofore. This great evil has, however, of necessity existed to a large extent, and no words of mine are now wanted to point out the fatal effects of such association."

The justices have not been insensible to this great want of proper accommodation in the Lewes prison; and the subject has, for the last two or three years, been repeatedly under consideration by them, and fully discussed at successive Courts of Quarter Sessions. Three different plans have been proposed by different sections of the magistracy.

The first, that a new prison should be built at Hastings under the District Prisons Act, (5th and 6th Vict., c. 53,) which would provide for the borough of Hastings and that part of the county which is called the Rape of Pevensey, and admit of those highly defective prisons, the Battle House of Correction and the Borough Gaol at Hastings, being abolished.

The second plan is, that a new gaol and house of correction for the whole eastern division of the county of Sussex should be erected on the most eligible site that could be selected. This plan would also admit of the House of Correction at Battle, and the Borough Gaol at Hastings, being abolished; and from the great facilities of communication which will be afforded by the lines of railway now in course of construction, the prisoners hitherto confined in these prisons might be committed to the new county prison.

The third plan is, that the site of the present prison should be extended, and the prison enlarged to the extent which may be necessary.

Two committees of justices were appointed at the Epiphany Sessions of 1845, to consider and report upon the expediency of the two latter plans, and upon the measures necessary to be taken thereupon. These committees made their reports at the Easter Quarter Sessions of 1845, when the consideration of the question was postponed for 12 months.

The consideration of the subject is to be resumed at the next Easter Quarter Sessions, when it will be again brought before the Court upon a return, (moved for at the last Quarter Sessions,) "of the expenses incurred during the last five years in altering the Lewes Gaol, including the addition of the new debtors' prison." We have no hesitation in stating, that in our opinion, the plan for the construction of an entirely new prison for the eastern division of the county of Sussex is the best, and which in the end will be most economical, as well as most conducive to the moral welfare of the county. The existing buildings are upon so complicated and defective a system of construction, that even if the already overcrowded site could be enlarged, and the requisite additional prison accommodation provided, the prison would always be a bad one, inadequate to give effect to any sound system of discipline and instruction, and most discouraging to the officers, who endeavour to do their duty both to the county and the prisoners. There can be no doubt that the extended facilities of communication by means of railways, will lead to an increased population, especially in the already enormous town of Brighton, which contributes at least half of all the prisoners committed to Lewes prison from the eastern division of the county. Such an increase of population will no doubt lead to an increase of offenders; and we are convinced, that proper prison accommodation can only be afforded by a new prison built in the most eligible position, upon the best principles of construction, and upon a plan capable of being added to, should the convict population increase so as to render such enlagement necessary. We trust the new prison will be upon the Separate System; and our views on this subject are supported by the following observation of the Chaplain in his last Annual Report:—he says, "Every passing year's experience deepens the conviction that the utmost degree of separation which can be effected among criminals is necessary, and will be found clear gain in the end, both as regards the reformation of the criminal, and the repression of crime."

The duties of the chaplain are the same as have been stated in former reports. We refer to his excellent report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1845, which is given in Appendix (A.)

The surgeon states, that the health of the prisoners has been remarkably good. There have been few cases on the sick list, and they have been of a mild nature, requiring no special observation.

The number and nature of offences within the prison, and their punishments will be seen by reference to Appendix (B.) annexed to this Report.

For the general statistical information relating to this prison, we refer to Appendix (C.) annexed to this Report.

APPENDIX (A).

Chaplain's Report.

To the Justices of the Peace assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions at Lewes, 13th October, 1845.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Since the date of my last report, the Lewes House of Correction having been constituted the gaol for the eastern division of the county, 10 debtors have been brought within the range of my spiritual ministrations. With this exception the subject matter of the present report will be the same as in those which I have now for seven years had the honour of submitting to the magistrates assembled at this session.

The course of crime in this district during the past 12 months, so far as the prison registers are an index, is presented in the tables of the Appendix; and its fluctuations, which are not great, may be exactly ascertained by comparison with the reports of previous years. The few following particulars may be thought worthy of special remark:—

1. The number of female prisoners has been upon the increase in East Sussex during the last and the preceding years, both in committals and in re-committals.

2. The total number of committals, however, is less by 60 than in the year foregoing; but the

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decrease is only found under the head of vagrancy: and those of last year, and especially of the last month, are fewer than in any month or year upon which I have had to report.— *Vide* Table 2.

3. The town of Brighton has contributed nearly half the prisoners of last year, and more than two-thirds of the female portion. The proportions from other parts of the division are much the same as usual.— *Vide* Table 3.

4. Viewing the calendars as condensed into Table 8, I perceive that the cases of sheep-stealing brought to trial are at length reduced to one,—a remarkable circumstance in this land of flocks; and that the courts have had no charge of horse-stealing to try for the two last years.

5. I find, also, but three cases of house-breaking, instead of 15; a circumstance the more satisfactory, as the increase of burglary (although not apparent from the calendars) was so alarming, through the remarkable career of a daring gang, now transported.

6. The serious crime of rape, which had been gradually decreasing, has this last year returned fourfold, and in its most aggravated form; together with other hateful offences, which have been marked also with the highest secondary punishment. Two other serious cases also remain for trial.

7. The number of servants charged with robbery or embezzlement of their masters' property is still great; and it is yet more painful to find an increase in the number of female domestics so transgressing.

8. The proportion of strangers is somewhat decreased in the calendars of this last year; it is not a fourth part; whereas it was nearer to a third in the year preceding.— *Vide* Table 7.

9. There is no diminution, I regret to perceive, in the number of juveniles under 16 years of age brought to trial on charges of felony and misdemeanor, but rather the reverse. [*Vide* Table 9.] The whole number, however, of prisoners committed under that age is reduced to 77 this year, from 101 in the last year.— *Vide* Table 5.

10. In my last report I ventured to observe that, judging from past experience, we had to fear no small increase of crime from the railway works now stretching across the southern portion of the county; but so far I rejoice to say that the fear has proved groundless. The committals from this source have been comparatively few and trivial; and if the winter be passed over in the same way, it will redound greatly to the credit of the large body of labourers there employed, and those who have the supervision of them, in this very important respect.

In presenting the Tables of the Appendix touching the state of education among the prisoners of the last year, I beg now to offer the following observations by way of explanation:—

1. These statements are framed with the more jealous care, in consequence of the frequent reference now made to prison returns wherever the subject of education is discussed.

2. They are not gathered from the surface by a single examination of each prisoner, which would, in some cases, be very fallacious; but they are a digest of observations made, in the great majority of cases, directly and indirectly, during the whole of each prisoner's confinement.

3. The description "read and write well" in prison educational returns must not be so understood as if only the very few criminals so classed were able to read and write with advantage. In the return from this prison at least the term is mainly characteristic of fair penmanship, fit for commercial purposes, a rare accomplishment in that grade of life from which the supply of criminals principally springs. In Table 10 there are but 21 such writers, 17 of whom were fallen from a superior class of life; but the next horizontal column of the table gives 205 more persons able to read well, although writing an indifferent and the usual hand.

4. The true general statement, then, which is meant to be conveyed upon this point, is that 226 prisoners out of 744, *i. e.*, 30 per cent. (embracing both of these classes), were found able to read and write, *i. e.*, to read with tolerable correctness in their Bible, for any other book would have given a much smaller number of good readers.

Of the remaining 70 per cent., although differing in degrees of inability, it may be said that they cannot read; for what some of them call reading, and even delight in (at least while in prison), is but a mechanical operation, most imperfectly performed, and scarcely ministering to knowledge, except under the correcting hand of an instructor.

5. It is thought, not without reason, that the amount of ability to read and write is no criterion of the real state of ignorance or knowledge among criminals. or, indeed, any other class. Accordingly, in the present report I have not only given the usual Table illustrative of the latter important object of inquiry, but added two others, which present the same subject in somewhat different lights, and which, I trust, may serve further to fix the meaning of the very indefinite terms "ignorant," "well informed," &c., as it regards religion.

6. Upon Table 2, respecting language, I am anxious to lay the greater stress, as the investigation has convinced me, more than ever, how large a measure of the public ministry of God's word, as well as of books and tracts written for the poor, is lost through their ignorance of the words and terms in which such instruction is (in some measure necessarily) conveyed. From this cause I have been myself compelled, in my ministrations among them, with great difficulty, and often with much disadvantage, to discard all technical terms, even those employed in the word of God, and to express by a paraphrase that which one word would so much more readily and effectually convey to persons acquainted with their mother tongue.

7. Notwithstanding what has been said of reading and writing as an insufficient test, yet all these several modes of investigation remarkably agree with it, *i. e.*, as defined in observations 3 and 4, in the general truth (a most melancholy one it is), that 70 per cent. of our criminals wander on in gross mental and moral darkness; "They are wise to do evil" (and they know it is evil), "but to do good they have no knowledge," either never having had the light of instruction, or having lost it; while the remaining 30 per cent. in which the gravest offenders are generally found, sin against various degrees of light and education, and are, in every sense, the most criminal portion of the whole.

8. It may be necessary to add, that the general fact stated in the last observation, although true of criminals in the mass, will not apply to individual cases. Many of those who could read and write were (as the same 10th Table shows) quite ignorant of religion; while some who could not read had a better knowledge of it. Cases, however, are still very rare in this prison of persons really intelligent in Holy Scripture, but unable to read, and, doubtless, they are rare in every other prison also; for such knowledge, under such circumstances, indicates habits of attention to the laws of God, which are the best security against transgressions of the laws of man.

9. Upon the whole, while there is more education abroad I do not find more in the prison. Most of the prisoners are adults grown out of days when the subject comparatively slept. A few years more will show how far the present growing efforts for the instruction of the poor are conducted upon principles such as shall ensure their moral improvement and spiritual good. The number of utterly

ignorant prisoners is, however, less than I have had the pain to report in previous years. The degree of knowledge communicated to them during a previous imprisonment (for such persons often return) will partly account for the improvement.

In the review of my scene of ministerial labour during the last 12 months I find little new to report, except it be the very unsatisfactory condition of the females' prison, arising from the constant excess of its inmates (very far at times) beyond the means of separate accommodation, and from the misconduct and evil example of some among them, who are abandoned to a most deplorable and unusual degree, as I have from time to time noticed in my journal.

Each passing year's experience deepens the conviction that the utmost degree of separation which can be effected among criminals is necessary, and will be found clear gain in the end, both as regards the reformation of the criminal and the repression of crime.

Of juvenile prisoners, whose sentences are generally short, I believe this to be especially true. Juvenile felony, as remarked before, is rather on the increase; and a glance at the Table of re-committals will show how inoperative the present system is in the deterring of criminal and vagrant youth. The officers, under whose eyes these young culprits work at the tread-wheel and in the manufactory, constantly complain, and the complaint is confirmed by the same prisoners in after life, that the common effect of such imprisonment is to harden the young heart, and prepare the way for future visits to the prison. Many, alas, will return after any mode of punishment, as experience proves; but many more than at present would, I am persuaded, be stopt in their career, if cut off during their imprisonment from the sight, as well as the communications, of so many evil men, and from the vicious emulation which it engenders. I am always thankful when the magistrates at the sessions pass, in the case of boys who are at all hopeful, the sentence of solitary confinement, relieved as it is by the use of books, by daily exercise, and by visits of instruction; and were it possible for similar sentences to be passed under summary jurisdiction, they might be shorter, and they would less frequently have to be repeated, and would not so often end in transportation.

While I thus make bold to write, in faithfulness and sorrow, I hope that I shall not be thought insensible to the great value of the present rule of silence. It prevents open (would that I could say secret) contamination, it preserves peace and order, and it makes the services of the chapel, the instructions of the school, and the privilege of books to be more sought and valued than they otherwise should,—advantages which, I rejoice again to say, are maintained by a very small amount of punishment, and which have amply repaid all the labour and expense of their attainment.

The prisoners of the year, with the sad exceptions before mentioned, have been, as heretofore, quiet and submissive, and attentive to whatever I have said or done for their good, either in appearance or reality. Of the debtors, some have attended both the Sunday and daily services of the chapel with gratifying diligence; and I have only to regret that all of them were not equally anxious for their own spiritual improvement.

The several means of grace and instruction, detailed in former reports, are still pursued by myself, the schoolmaster and mistress, and a portion of the officers; and not in vain, as some special instances show, over and above that general moral influence which is itself a great reward, and the quiet sowing of that good seed which may hereafter be found to the glory of God.

I have again to acknowledge with thankfulness the cordial co-operation of the officers, both superior and subordinate; and I now desire to enter on this new year of ministerial duty in the hope of seeing the long-deferred day when many impediments to usefulness inseparable from the present building shall no longer exist, and when the Lewes Prison shall be a more fruitful field of labour, and a greater advantage to society.

With much gratitude and respect,

I remain, &c.

October 1, 1845. Richard Burnet.

The following calculations are made for the year, beginning October 1st; excepting the synopsis of the calendars, which includes some committals previous to October, and omits those subsequent to the adjourned Midsummer Sessions.

Table 1.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Committals, 1843–4 . .	711	143	854
Ditto . . 1844–5 . .	645	149	794
	66 Decrease.	6 Increase.	60 Decrease.

*** Seventeen persons were in custody at Court; but, having been on bail before trial, and being acquitted at it, they did not enter the House of Correction. All these cases are, however, included in the Tables connected with the Calendars.

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TABLE 2,

Presents the Committals of each Month, under their several heads; also the Total Committals of the last Six Years.

Committals.	For Trial.	Soldiers and Deserters.	Revenue.	Poaching, &c.	Malicious damage, &c.	Misconduct in Work House.	Neglecting family.	Vagrancy.	Assaults, &c.	Bastardy.	Hastings Sessions.	Sundries.	Males.	Females.	Both.
October	29	2	..	9	6	..	4	27	11	..	3	..	77	14	91
November	17	1	..	9	4	6	1	16	5	..	..	2	55	6	61
December	26	2	1	18	3	..	2	17	5	2	..	..	64	12	76
January	24	1	..	9	5	4	1	15	15	..	1	3	64	14	78
February	29	1	..	8	5	2	2	16	3	1	..	1	50	18	68
March	23	1	..	4	6	2	1	21	6	..	..	2	52	14	66
April	24	1	..	1	17	3	1	26	12	..	2	..	69	18	87
May	25	2	..	2	1	1	2	10	10	1	..	3	45	12	57
June	26	..	..	2	1	1	2	18	7	..	..	2	48	11	59
July	20	..	1	1	2	4	1	9	3	2	..	6	41	8	49
August	29	..	..	..	3	..	2	17	10	2	..	4	50	17	67
September	13	2	..	1	3	1	1	6	5	1	..	2	30	5	35
1844–5	285	13	2	64	56	24	20	198	92	9	6	25	645	149	794
1843–4	295	20	8	60	67	22	15	252	83	..	..	32	711	143	854
1842–3	339	10	7	96	92	53	15	206	94	..	7	18	798	139	937
1841–2	399	9	6	86	82	100	33	316	69	..	13	35	973	175	1148
1840–1	417	29	6	76	120	25	19	242	54	..	8	20	898	118	1016
1839–40	367	31	9	74	80	45	29	262	60	..	6	30	833	160	993

TABLE 3.

The several quarters whence the commitments proceeded appear in the following *Table of Commitments*, 1844–5.

Lewes Rape, for Offences at		Pevensey Rape, for Offences at		Hastings Rape, for Offences at	
*Brighton	378	Frant	22	Battle	11
Lewes	41	Uckfield	16	Heathfield	9
†Falmer	13	E. Bourne	15	Warbleton	6
Cuckfield	11	E. Grinstead	13	From Hastings Sessions	6
Barcomb	9	Fletching	10	25 other places under 6 each	55
15 other places under 6 each	45	Hellingly	10	Hastings Rape	87
	497	Maresfield	10	Lewes ditto	497
		Rotherfield	7	Pevensey ditto	195
		Ringmer	7	Soldiers and deserters	13
		Waldron	7	For offences out of East Sussex	2
		Lindfield	6		794
		Buxted	6		
		20 other places under 6 each	66		
			195		

* There were some other commitments from Brighton, for offences not committed there. Soldiers from courts martial, are likewise not included here. The whole number sent from Brighton was 401 out of 811, including cases on bail and not committed.

† Principally navigators from the railway.

TABLE 4.

From the 794 committals we must now deduct 50 for the following re-committals within the year, viz., for—

12 cases of vagrancy repeated	12
4 ditto felony ditto	4
4 ditto assault ditto	4
1 ditto misconduct in workhouse ditto	1
1 ditto neglecting family ditto	1
15 ditto sundry offences alternated	15
1 ditto ditto four times	3
4 ditto ditto three times	8
1 ditto vagrancy ditto	2
	50

The number of committals, 794—these 50 repeated committals gives 744 as the precise number of individuals sent to prison during the year, viz., 609 males and 135 females.

The next table classifies those 744 individuals according to their age and sex, and the number of times committed to this prison during their lives. How often they may have been in other prisons it is not possible to ascertain.

TABLE 5.

Committals and Re-committals.	1st time.		2nd time.		3rd time.		4th time.		5th time.		6th and upwards.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.
Under 12 years	12	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	2	16
12 and under 16	36	9	7	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	49	12	61
16 and under 21	126	27	25	2	11	..	6	1	3	..	4	1	175	31	206
21 and under 30	120	26	30	8	12	1	9	..	3	..	2	4	176	39	215
30 and upwards	131	36	22	8	18	4	11	..	8	1	5	2	195	51	246
	425	99	84	22	45	5	28	1	16	1	11	7	609	135	744
	524		106		50		29		17		18		220 re-comtd.		

TABLE 6.

The Number of Cases brought before each Court of Sessions and Assize.

	Fel.	Mis.
Assize, Spring	21	6
Ditto, Summer	27	3
Sessions, Michaelmas	8	2
Ditto, Adjourned	31	5
Ditto, Epiphany	26	2
Ditto, Adjourned	47	2
Ditto, Easter	21	2
Ditto, Adjourned	26	2
Ditto, Midsummer	21	10
Ditto, Adjourned	37	6
	265	40
	40	
	305	
Traversed	7	
Total	298	

TABLE 7.

Trades, &c., of those in the Calendars.

	Dwellers in Sussex.	Strangers.	Foreigners.
MALES.			
Tradesmen	28	10	..
Labourers { Agricultural	67	..	..
Labourers { Railway, &c.	58	30	2
Clerks, Shopmen, &c.	2	2	..
Domestic Servants	1	3	..
Soldier	..	1	..
Sailor	..	1	..
Farmer	1	..	..
Hucksters and Hawkers	2	1	..
Dealers in fish	4	..	..
Stable-men	4	1	..
Porters and Errand-boys	2	1	..
Marine-stores dealer	1	..	..
Paupers	3	..	..
Tramps	1	2	..
Sweeps	4	..	..
Flymen	2	..	..
Others	1	1	1
	181	53	3
FEMALES.			
Domestic servants	13	2	..
Charwomen	1	1	..
Tramps	1	5	..
Prostitutes	10	3	..
Other Married Women	16	3	..
Other Single ditto	6	..	..
	228	67	3

Synopsis of the Calendars for the Year 1844–5.

TABLE 8.

CRIMES.	No. of Offenders		Number of Offences.	Transported for					Imprisoned for					No Bill, Acquitted, &c.	Ages.							
	M.	F.		Life.	15 Years.	14 Years.	10 Years.	7 Years.	2 Years to 1½.	12 Months to 9.	8 Months to 4.	3 Months to 1.	Under 1 Month.		Under 12 Months.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and
Shooting at	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Stealing from the person	..	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	
Assault, &c.	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	*6	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	
Assault on constables	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	
Attempted suicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Bestiality	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
Rape	5	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	1	..	
Bigamy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Sacrilege	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Arson	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Burglary	7	2	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	
House breaking	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Sheep stealing	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Forgery	3	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	
Uttering base coin	6	1	9	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	
Fraud	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Stealing, by servants	19	11	40	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	10	4	7	..	4	9	6	7	2	2	
Stealing corn, fowls, &c.	37	6	36	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	6	15	10	6	1	4	14	13	6	4	1	
Stealing, various	121	27	157	..	1	..	7	9	1	6	20	43	24	37	8	16	49	37	23	9	4	
Receiving stolen goods	5	4	18	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	3	1	2	2	
Sundries	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	
	237	61	311	4	1	2	17	12	7	15	42	77	38	83	9	27	82	86	52	27	13	
	298			36					179						3 P. C.	9 P. C.	27·5 P. C.	28·8 P. C.	17·5 P. C.	9 P. C.	4·5 P. C.	

* Eight of these were bound under recognizance.

TABLE 9.

Ages of Criminals from the Calendars of the last seven years.

Criminals.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 16 years of Age	11·	8·43	7·98	6·58	11·32	11·8	12·
From 16 to 30	60·65	57·80	62·55	57·81	57·75	53·6	56·3
From 30 upwards	28·35	33·77	29·47	35·16	30·93	34·6	31·7

The age of crime is here matifestly from 16 years to 30, when the spirits are high, the passions strong, the judgment weak, and there is little experience. As I observed in my last report, but 37 per cent of the whole population (children under 10 not being reckoned) lie between these limits; while of criminal youth there is an average of 58 per cent.

TABLE 10.

Educational State of the 744 *Prisoners.*

The figures at the head of each perpendicular column, as in previous Reports, signify as follows:—
(3) Betokens some intelligence in Christian *doctrine* and history.
(2) Only an imperfect acquaintance with the leading *facts* of our Saviour's history.
(1) The bare knowledge of His name and death.
(0) Utter ignorance, even of the Saviour's *name*.

	3		2		1		0		Total.			P. C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.	
Read and write well	12	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	17	4	21	30·5
Read, but write badly	12	3	94	24	63	9	..	..	169	36	205	
Imperfect	1	1	35	15	173	36	12	5	221	57	278	69·5
Neither	..	..	2	3	153	26	47	9	202	38	240	
Total	25	7	134	43	391	71	59	14	609	135	744	
	32		177		462		73					
	28. P. C.				72. P. C.							

TABLE 11.

This table gives the results of the following enquiry into the knowledge of language possessed by 700 of the same persons—all that were so examined.

The opening petition of the Lord's Prayer, "*Hallowed* be thy name," and the Tenth commandment, "Thou shalt not *covet*," were the tests employed in the first instance; and where these were understood, the enquiry proceeded further.

	Male.	Female.	Both.	Percent.
Quite ignorant of the meaning of these words . .	425	85	510	73
Able to explain them	126	36	162	..
Having a general knowledge of Scripture terms*	15	9	24	..
Further acquainted with other languages . .	4	..	4	..
Total	570	130	700	..

* Such as "Justified," "Sanctified," "Covenant," "Sacifice," "Faith," "Synagogue," "Publicans," "Disciples," "Dispensation," &c.

TABLE 12.

The results of an inquiry into the knowledge of the same persons as to the meaning of the Christian Festivals, are the subject of the following table.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Utterly ignorant of the meaning of any of the festivals	277	45	322
Able to explain Christmas-day only	159	43	202
Able to explain also Easter Sunday	113	37	150
Able to explain also Whit Sunday	17	4	21
Acquainted with the meaning of Advent, and all other such days	4	1	5
Total	570	130	700

Those in the two first classes of this table form 74 per cent of the whole.

TABLE 13.—*Prison School Returns.*

188 prisoners; viz. 153 males and 35 females, 44 of them under 16 years of age, and 144 of them above that age—were permitted to attend the schools.

Of those that could read on entrance,

Males.	Females.	
15	29	improved in reading and religious knowledge.
58	..	were further instructed in writing and arithmetic.
20	..	also received some instruction in geography.
93	29	

Of those that could *not* read on entrance.

Males.	Females.	
20	2	learned to read a little.
16	4	proceeded to learn catechisms and hymns.
18	..	advanced to writing and arithmetic.
6	..	added geography to all the foregoing.
60	6	

The schoolmaster reports to me as follows :—

REVEREND SIR, *Lewes Prison, 4th October*, 1845.

I am very pleased at the termination of another year to record, great attention has been paid by the prisoners to the instruction that has been given them; they have manifested great anxiety to improve, and in several instances it is hoped that, not only the judgment had been rightly informed, but the heart sincerely affected by the instruction given.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, &c,

The Rev. R. Burnet. HENRY CHATTERTON, *Schoolmaster.*

APPENDIX B.—RETURN of the Number of PUNISHMENTS for Offences within the House of Correction, Lewes, in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.
C. H. . .	19	Talking to a fellow prisoner . . .	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
T. H. . .	14	Attempting to communicate . . .	Admonished.
E. M. . .	18	Breaking two squares of glass in his cell window, carelessly.	,,
W. D. .	20	Marking his name.	Shut up lin light cell 1 day on bread and water.
J. G. . .	19	Talking and swearing at each other from their cells.	,, ,,
R. T. . .	20		,, ,,
J. G. . .	15	Talking from their cell windows. .	,, ,,
H. N. .	14		,, ,,
S. S. . .	49	Taking leaves out of Bible and other books.	Deprived of books 14 days, and admonished.
J. C. . .	19	Refusing to work.	Shut up in refractory cell 25 hours on bread and water.
H. H. .	30	,,	Shut up in refractory cell 10 hours on bread and water.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Lewes County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.
P. O'S.	27	Refusing to work	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
T. H.	15	Talking to another prisoner in the manufactory.	,, ,,
J. M.	18	Writing his name	,, ,,
J. M.	18	Talking to another prisoner	,, ,,
W. W.	25	,, ,,	,, ,,
A. D.	25	Talking to each other from their cell windows.	,, ,,
G. M.	22		Shut up in light cell 1½ day on bread and water.
T. H.	19	,, ,,	,, ,,
C. G.	20		,, ,,
J. H.	26	Tearing leaves out of a Bible	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
J. M.	65	Refusing to work	Shut up in refractory cell 25½ hours on bread and water.
J. T.	32	Talking from cell to cell	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
G. D.	25		,, ,,
W. D.	20	Talking from their cell windows	Admonished.
A. E. F.	18		,,
E. J.	40	Marking his initials on a partition	,,
W. C.	25	Refusing to work	Shut up in refractory cell 3 days on bread and water.
T. C.	26	Talking to another prisoner	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
E. M.	18	Striking each other while at work	,, ,,
M. W.	17		Shut up in light cell 2 days on bread and water.
W. D.	17	Calling to each other through the wall	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
W. S.	16		,, ,,
C. B.	34	Talking from their cell windows	,, ,,
W. G.	25		,, ,,
W. W.	25	,, ,,	,, ,,
G. C.	25		,, ,,
C. G.	21	Scratching his name on a cell window	Charged 4*d.*, (half the cost of a new pane,) and admonished him.
J. E.	40	Damaging Prayer-book and writing a note to send to his wife.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
T. S.	25	Talking to each other through the water-closets.	,, ,,
W. W.	21		,, ,,
T. T. V.	33	Refusing to work and abusive language.	Shut up in refractory cell 55½ hours on bread and water.
G. H.	16	Attempting to communicate through their water-closets	Deprived of soup one day.
W. S.	12		,, ,,
W. S.	12	Irregularity at treadwheel	Shut up in light cell one day on bread and water.
H. J.	21	Attempting to communicate through their water-closets.	,, ,,
A. D.	25		Deprived of soup one day.
T. T. V.	33	Refusing to work on the wheel; disturbing the quiet of the prison by singing, &c.	Shut up in refractory cell 3 days on bread and water.
J. G.	20	Marking part of his name, &c., on a partition.	Deprived of soup one day.
J. G.	20	Making signs to a fellow prisoner	Admonished.
E. F.	16	Talking to a fellow prisoner	,,
A. E. F.	18	,, ,,	Shut up in a light cell 1 day on bread and water.
J. R.	15	Talking to each other through their water-closets.	Deprived of soup 1 day.
D. T.	15		,, ,,
J. W.	12	Throwing snowballs at prisoners in the airing-yard.	,, ,,
R. M.	21	Talking to each other at the wheel	,, ,,
E. F.	16		,, ,,
J. S.	20	Damaging a water-pipe	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
W. W.	20	Talking to each other while in the manufactory.	Deprived of soup one day.
J. H.	24		,, ,,
P. S.	24	Laughing and talking from cell to cell to each other.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
W. G.	23		,, ,,
E. W.	18	Marking E. W. on back of his number	Deprived of soup 1 day.
G. C.	21	Talking to a fellow prisoner	,, ,,
J. W.	12	Attempting to converse with another prisoner.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
J. S.	20	Attempting to communicate	Deprived of soup 1 day.
S. E.	30	Marking his name, &c., on back of his tin number.	,, ,,

Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences, &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Lewes County Gaol and House of Correction.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.
M. J. . .	26	Being saucy to her officer.	Admonished.
J. B. . .	14	Talking to each other from their cells	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
R. D. . .	16	,, ,,	,, ,,
T. W. .	23	Talking to each other in the manufactory.	Deprived of soup 1 day.
F. P. . .	16	,, ,,	,, ,,
E. W.. .	18	Attempting to receive bread from another prisoner.	Admonished.
J. F. . .	32	Attempting to convey bread one from the other.	Shut up in light cell 2 days on bread and water.
W. P. .	15	,, ,,	,, ,,
E. W. .	18	Skulking at treadwheel and talking .	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
J. M. . .	13	Talking to each other at the treadwheel.	Deprived of soup 1 day.
T. H. . .	16	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. J. . .	16	Marking partitions at treadwheel .	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
D. R. . .	30	Talking to a fellow prisoner . . .	Deprived of soup 1 day.
J. R. . .	15	Talking to each other through their water-closets.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
D. T. . .	15	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. S. . .	20	Talking to each other at the treadwheel.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
S. H. . .	23	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. F. .	20	Talking to each other from their water-closets.	Deprived of soup 1 day.
E. B. .	39	,, ,,	,, ,,
G. C. . .	19	,, ,,	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
J. W. . .	19	,, ,,	,, ,,
P. S. . .	29	Marking his name and sentence, &c.	,, ,,
H. B. . .	19	Talking to another prisoner at the treadwheel.	Deprived of soup 1 day.
W. H. .	24	,, ,,	Deprived of gruel 1 evening.
G. B. .	36	,, ,,	Deprived of soup 1 day.
C. S. . .	19	Talking to each other from their cell windows.	,,
J. S. . .	23	,, ,,	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
A. E. F. .	18	Writing a note with blood . . .	Shut up in light cell 2 days.
P. M'C. .	25	Talking to each other at the treadwheel.	Shut up in light cell 1 day.
J. S. . .	23	,, ,,	Shut up in light cell 2 days.
T. D. . .	18	Talking to each other in the airing yard.	Shut up in light cell 1 day.
T. C. . .	14	,, ,,	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
W. P. .	15	Talking to each other through the water closets.	,, ,,
W. P. .	14	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. W. .	19	Talking to each other at the treadwheel.	,, ,,
G. W. . .	20	,, ,,	,, ,,
H. W. .	16	Irregularity at tread-wheel . . .	Deprived of soup 1 day.
J. S. . .	23	Talking to each other in going to chapel.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
H. G. . .	21	,, ,,	Deprived of soup 1 day.
R. H. . .	53	Refusing to work on tread-wheel .	Shut up in refractory cell 58 hours on bread and water.
C. T. .	29	Talking to each other through the water closets.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
W. B. .	15	,, ,,	,, ,,
R. H. .	53	Refusing to work on tread-wheel .	Shut up in refractory cell 60 hours on bread and water.
P. M'C. .	25	Talking to each other during afternoon service in chapel.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
P. S. . .	29	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. K. . .	31	,, ,,	,, ,,
P. S. . .	29	Making signs to another prisoner, and using threats to his officer at treadwheel.	Shut up in refractory cell 3 days on bread and water.
J. K. . .	31	Refusing to work on tread-wheel .	Shut up in refractory cell 3¾ hours.
H. H. .	12	Talking to each other through their water closets.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
W. S. .	14	,, ,,	,, ,,
E. W. .	16	Talking to each other at the treadwheel.	Shut up in light cell 2 days.
O. H. . .	15	,, ,,	Shut up in light cell 1 day.
T. F. . .	19	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. H. . .	13	,, ,,	,, ,,
E. W. .	16	Talking to another prisoner at treadwheel.	,, ,,
J. B. . .	15	Disobedience of orders when at work.	,, ,,
J. B. . .	15	Talking to each other at the treadwheel.	Shut up in light cell; 2 days on bread and water.
J. F. . .	17	,, ,,	Shut up in light cell 1 day.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Lewes County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Punishment.
L. E.	17	Talking to each other in returning from chapel.	Deprived of soup 1 day.
M. J.	18		,, ,,
C. G.	21	Talking through the pipes of their water closets.	Shut up in light cell; 1 day on bread and water.
J. P.	33		,, ,,
J. P.	33	Talking to each other at the tread-wheel.	,, ,,
C. C.	20		,, ,,
E. W.	16	,, ,,	Shut up in light cell 3 days.
C. C.	20		Shut up in light cell 1 day.
J. W.	50	Talking to each other at the pump	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
M. G.	57		,, ,,
D. G.	15	Breaking two panes of glass and irregular conduct.	,, ,,
J. B.	15	Talking from their cell windows to each other.	,, ,,
J. H.	15		,, ,,
W. S.	14	Irregularity and insolence	,, ,,
H. H.	25	Talking from their cell windows to each other.	Deprived of soup 1 day.
W. M.	18		,, ,,
J. C.	26	Talking to each other at the tread-wheel.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
R. T.	35		,, ,,
W. E. C.	61	Refusing to work on the tread-wheel	Shut up in refractory cell 28 hours on bread and water.
D. G.	15	Disobedience of orders and talking to a fellow-prisoner.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
S. E.	19	Talking to each other through their water closets.	,, ,,
M. J.	18		,, ,,
J. B.	15	Marking a partition	Admonished.
S. E.	19	Talking to each other at the tread-wheel and irregularity.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
M. J.	18		
E. W.	16	,, ,,	Shut up in light cell 3 days.
J. B.	12		Shut up in light cell 1 day.
C. D.	30	Refusing to work	Shut up in refractory cell 3 days on bread and water.
T. P.	11	Talking to each other from their cell windows.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
J. H.	15		,, ,,
D. G.	15	Talking at the tread-wheel to a fellow-prisoner.	Shut up in light cell 2 days.
E. W.	16	,, ,,	Shut up in light cell 1 day.
H. N.	15	,, ,,	,, ,,
R. F.	41	Stealing bread while cleaning the prison.	,, ,,
T. B.	27	Refusing to work at the tread-wheel.	Shut up in refractory cell 42 hours on bread and water.
S. A.	19	Talking to each other from cell to cell	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
D. P.	24		,, ,,
R. F.	18	Talking to each other at the tread-wheel.	,, ,,
C. P.	16		,, ,,
H. N.	15	Talking to a fellow-prisoner at tread-wheel.	,, ,,
E. W.	16	Refusing to work, and insolence	Shut up in refractory cell 44 hours on bread and water.
T. B.	27	Refusing to work on the tread-wheel.	Shut up in refractory cell 28 hours.
J. S.	22	,, ,,	Shut up in refractory cell 2 hours.
G. B.	22	Talking to each other in the manufactory.	Deprived of soup 1 day.
J. W.	16		,, ,,
W. T.	21	Talking to each other through their water closets.	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
J. S.	23		,, ,,
G. L.	29	Marking the partition of the tread-wheel.	,, ,,
S. E.	31	Talking while at work in the manufactory.	,, ,,
T. S.	10	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. S.	23	Talking to another prisoner in passing to chapel.	Shut up in light cell 2 days.
A. W.	18	Talking to each other from their cell windows.	Shut up in light cell 1 half day.
M. J. S.	16		,, ,,
J. S.	22	Marking on partition at the tread-wheel.	Shut up in light cell 1 day.
G. O.	54	Talking to a fellow-prisoner in the manufactory.	Deprived of soup 1 day.
J. J.	20	Refusing to work on tread-wheel	Shut up in refractory cell 6¼ hours.
G. J.	20	Marking his name at tread-wheel	Shut up in light cell 1 day on bread and water.
J. J.	20	Refusing to work at tread-wheel	Shut up in refractory cell 21¼ hours on bread and water.
J. J.	20	Wilfully breaking his water-pipe, &c.	Shut up in refractory cell 3 days.

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Lewes, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	30	10	6	2	36	12	48

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	33	10	8	1	123	31	22	3	186	45	9	2	34	7	..	..	43	9	229	54	283
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	4	..	1	..	17	1	4	..	26	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	1	28
Total	38	10	11	1	141	32	26	4	216	47	10	2	34	7	..	..	44	9	260	56	316
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	38	10	11	1	141	32	26	4	216	47	10	2	34	7	..	..	44	9	260	56	316
HOW DISPOSED OF.																					
6. Of these were Convicted—																					
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	13	7	7	..	83	22	14	3	117	32	6	1	25	6	..	..	31	7	148	39	187
Sentenced to Transportation	11	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	29	..	29
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
7. Acquitted at the Bar	8	2	4	..	28	5	8	..	48	7	3	1	2	1	..	..	5	2	53	9	62
8. No Bills found	5	..	..	..	13	5	..	1	18	6	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	22	6	28
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	38	10	11	1	141	32	26	4	216	47	10	2	34	7	..	..	44	9	260	56	316
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8

* To Horsham for execution.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Lewes County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	31	2	3	..	34	2	36
1. By Courts Martial	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
3. Under the Game Laws	47	..	5	..	52	..	52
4. Under the Revenue Laws	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Under the Vagrant Act	166	67	28	9	194	76	270
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	30	2	11	2	41	4	45
8. Under the Larceny Act	17	..	5	..	22	..	22
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	25	..	2	..	27	..	27
10. For Assaults	36	5	12	..	48	5	53
11. For want of Sureties	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	37	3	16	1	53	4	57
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	388	77	79	12	467	89	556
15. Prisoners for examination at the commencement of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for examination in the course of the year, on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	30	10	6	2	36	12	48
	Summary Convictions	31	2	3	..	34	2	36
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	186	45	43	9	229	54	283
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	26	1	1	..	27	1	28
	Summary Convictions	388	77	79	12	467	89	556
	Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
4. Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		7	..	1	..	8	..	8
Total		675	136	133	23	808	159	967
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals		675	136	133	23	808	159	967

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No. 5.—See Note*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	42	11	4	..	46	11	57
3. Summary Convictions	20	4	14	..	34	4	38
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
5. Committed for Examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	66	16	18	..	84	16	100
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	66	16	18	..	84	16	100

* Table No. 5 contains the number of prisoners in the prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	91	16	48	14	42	16	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	46
2. Ditto after Trial	4	2	9	6	30	8	6	7	29	1	26	5	12	3	1	..	117	32
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	34	5	166	51	115	11	53	3	13	7	4	..	3	..	..	..	388	77

	7 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years	14 Years	15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	8	..	9	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	25	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	21	4	12	2	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	9
2. Ditto after Trial	3	2	6	4	11	..	2	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	31	7
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	8	..	38	11	13	1	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	12

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	230	55	285
2. Ditto after Trial	148	39	187
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	467	89	556
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	29	..	29
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	1	5	1	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	3	6	3	9
14 Years and under 17	..	..	33	5	33	5	38
17 Years and under 21	45	10	..	..	45	10	55
21 Years and under 30	79	16	..	..	79	16	95
30 Years and upwards	88	20	..	..	88	20	108
Total	212	46	44	9	256	55	311

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	21	5	21	5	26
14 Years and under 17	..	..	52	7	52	7	59
17 Years and under 21	110	18	..	..	110	18	128
21 Years and under 30	148	30	..	..	148	30	178
30 Years and upwards	130	29	..	..	130	29	159
Total	388	77	79	12	467	89	556

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	48	9	19	4	67	13	80
Can Read only	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	145	35	25	5	170	40	210
Can Read and Write well	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
Total	212	46	44	9	256	55	311

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	114	37	42	6	156	43	199
Can Read only	12	9	1	2	13	11	24
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	255	31	36	4	291	35	326
Can Read and Write well	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	388	77	79	12	467	89	556

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	233	38	40	2	273	40	313
Infirmary cases	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	13	2	1	..	14	2	16
Criminal Lunatics	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	120	18	18	1	138	19	157
Twice	43	4	6	..	49	4	53
Thrice	24	6	3	..	27	6	33
Four times or more	36	9	7	..	43	9	52
Total	223	37	34	1	257	38	295

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	454	100	93	21	547	121	668
Employment, not being Hard Labour	177	32	35	2	212	34	246
Not Employed	45	4	4	..	49	4	53
Total	676	136	132	23	808	159	967

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice, or Magistrates	59	18	17	1	76	19	95
By Courts Martial	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	65	18	17	1	82	19	101

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Total	..	..	4	..	4	..	4

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	19
Solitary Cells	62	2	11	1	33	1	8	..	114	4	118
Stoppage of Diet	19	..	5	..	9	..	2	..	35	..	35
Other Punishments	7	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	2	12
Total	106	4	16	1	46	1	10	..	178	6	184

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No. 17.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	128	20	148
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	95	19	114
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers (pair)	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	2	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings (pairs)	2 (socks)	2 (stockings)	Towels	2	2
			Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes (pairs)	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Clogs or Pattens	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	2	2
Flannel ditto	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	572	12	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	163	1	9
,, Bedding	51	9	2
,, Straw	10	2	6
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	22	8	10½
,, Medicines	150	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	120	16	6
,, Soap	21	9	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	22	18	1½
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	51	2	10½
,, Books	4	8	1¼
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	4	6	4
,, Officer's Salaries	1419	12	3
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	219	8	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	80	12	4½
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	8	11	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	37	19	8
,, Sundries not mentioned	54	14	1
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	3015	13	1¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	365	10	4
Grand Total	3381	3	5¼
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	5	17	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	18	5

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

ne.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If Removed Date of Removal.	Where sent.
..	42	2 Months Imprisonment to Hard Labour, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.*	Nov. 7, 1843	Good .	Insane on Admission .	..	..	Removed Nov. 22, 1843.	To Bethnal Green Lunatic Asylum, London.
n T	39	Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, but ordered to be kept in strict custody until Her Majesty's pleasure respecting her be known.	July 10, 1844	Good .	Not Insane on Admission, but from the evidence at her Trial it was thought she was not quite sane at the time she committed her offence.	Has not been Insane in Prison.	Not Insane at present.	Not removed .	Still in this Prison.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Potatoes.	See (Note) Soup.*	(See Note.) Gruel.†	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	163	7 lbs. after the first 3 months.	7	14	N.B. All Prisoners whose Sentences to Hard Labour exceed 6 weeks, have soup from the commencement of their sentences. If the sentence is 6 weeks, or under, then prisoners who have not been previously convicted and sentenced to Hard Labour, have soup after the expiration of the first 14 days of their sentence. But prisoners who have previously been in this prison under sentence to Hard Labour, and whose sentences on the second conviction does not exceed 6 weeks to Hard Labour, have no soup allowed unless ordered by the Surgeon. And no prisoner under sentence to Hard Labour on a second conviction is allowed potatoes, unless ordered by the Surgeon on the ground of health. Prisoners for Trial have the same diet as those sentenced to imprisonment without Hard Labour. Prisoners under sentence to Solitary Confinement by a Court of Justice, have 1 lb. and a half of bread and 2 pints of gruel per day. Refractory prisoners, for breaches of Prison Rules, have, when under punishment, the first day 1 lb. of bread; the second day a pound and a quarter; and the third day a pound and a half.
Women					
Boys					
Employment, not being Hard Labour.					
Men.	168	..	7	7	
Women.					
Boys					
Not Employed.					
Men.	168	..	7	7	
Women					
Boys					

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.—Six ounces of Meat without bone to every quart of Soup, 2½ ounces of Potatoes, 1 ounce of mixed Oatmeal and Four, Leeks or Onions, or both, and a little Thyme, &c.

† State the Amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.—Three ounces of mixed Meal (Oatmeal and Flour about equal quantities) to every quart of Gruel.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	7	Thirty-three	7½ inches.	58	1-4th	15,225	*11,418¾	Mance's ergometer	Fly regulator.
February .	7			58	1-4th	15,225			
March . .	8¾			58	2-5ths	19,031¼			
April . .	10			50¾	2-5ths	19,031¼			
May . .	10			50¾	2-5ths	19,031¼			
June . .	10			50¾	2-5ths	19,031¼			
July . .	10			50¾	2-5ths	19,031¼			
August .	10			50¾	2-5ths	19,031¼			
September .	10			50¾	2-5ths	19,031¼			
October .	8¾			58	2-5ths	19,031¼			
November .	7			58	1-4th	15,225			
December .	7			58	1-4th	15,225			

* Note.—The Prisoners employed on the Tread-wheels take exercise when the weather will permit, one hour a day, which hour is taken from the number of working hours,—the amount of labour performed is, when they take such exercise, proportionally less.

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No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	6	30 revolutions	The prisoners work two-thirds of their time during the hours of labour, and rest one-third, or 10 minutes' rest to 20 minutes' labour.	No means of recording precisely the amount of labour performed by each prisoner.	Pump which supplies the prison, and the station-house outside the boundary wall, with water.
February	7					
March	8¾					
April	10					
May	10					
June	10					
July	10					
August	10					
September	10					
October	8¾					
November	7					
December	7					

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
John Sanders	Governor	46	Dec. 31, 1838	200	0	0	The Governor has apartments in the prison, also washing, fuel, and candles allowed by the County.
Rev. Richard Burnet	Chaplain	38	July 2, 1838	200	0	0	
Richard Turner	Surgeon	45	April, 1824	150	0	0	This includes medicines and attendance. See Table No. 19, under head "Medicines."
Henry Chatterton	Schoolmaster	33	April 6, 1840	67	12	0	
William Shephard	Taskmaster & Turnkey.	46	Nov., 1831	65	8	8	The night watch duty is now done by these 12 Turnkeys in rotation, the duty of each night being divided between two Turnkeys. For this extra duty 1*s.* 2*d.* per week is allowed to each of the 12 Turnkeys, the amount of which is 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per annum each, and which sum is *included* in the Salaries per Annum. By this new arrangement the services of one officer is dispensed with, there being now only one Porter, whereas previously there were two, who also did the night watch duty alternately. N.B. All the Officers, except the Chaplain, Surgeon, Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, and Porter, sleep in the Prison (the Male Turnkeys on alternate nights only), and, consequently, when in the Prison, have the benefit of fire and candle, the separate expense of which cannot be correctly ascertained.
Isaac Burrell	Turnkey	63	Jan., 1832	65	8	8	
Frederick Ancell	Ditto	39	July, 1832	65	8	8	
Charles Lewis	Ditto	53	Sept., 1835	65	8	8	
William Cook	Ditto	42	April, 1839	65	8	8	
Francis Townshend	Ditto	37	May, 1839	65	8	8	
George Cox	Ditto	36	May, 1839	65	8	8	
George Hart Jacobs	Ditto	27	Dec. 30, 1839	60	4	8	
John Payne	Ditto	40	Dec. 30, 1839	60	4	8	
Samuel Vidler Lusted	Ditto	34	Dec. 30, 1839	60	4	8	
James Kent	Ditto	45	Dec. 1, 1840	60	4	8	
John Huckstepp	Ditto	43	Jan. 11, 1842	60	4	8	
James Borer	Porter	44	April 4, 1843	52	0	0	
Sarah Haywood	Matron	46	March 30, 1843	52	0	0	The Matron has apartments in the Prison, with washing, fuel, and candles.
Hannah Carter	Turnkey	51	April 25, 1843	31	4	0	The Female Turnkeys sleep in the Prison, and are allowed fuel, candles, and to have their washing done.
Mary Cox	Ditto	35	April 25, 1844	31	4	0	
Mary Ann Chatterton	Schoolmistress	28	Oct. 19, 1840	20	0	0	To attend two hours daily.
Total 21			Total	1563	4	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	38	16	1
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	13	1	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	83	9	6
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	18	2	11½
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	37	19	8
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	6	12	2
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	32	16	0
Other Receipts		..	
Total	230	17	10½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3015	13	1¼
Total Receipts of ditto	230	17	10½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2784	15	2¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	365	10	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	3150	5	6¾

The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 5*d.*

PETWORTH.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

The total number of prisoners in confinement in this prison at the date of our last inspection was 67, viz., 59 males and 8 females. The following is their description :—

—	Males.	Females.
Debtors	1	.
Felons for Trial	4	2
Misdemeanants for Trial	1	.
Felons Convicted	14	5
Misdemeanants Convicted	32	1
Under sentence of Transportation	1	.
Under Revenue Laws	2	.
Vagrants	4	.
Grand Total	59	8
	67	

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of prisoners confined in this prison.

The number of criminal prisoners confined in the prison in the course of the year ending Michaelmas—

In 1842 was 444,
1843 was 479,
1844 was 353.

The greatest number in confinement at any one time—

In 1842 was 97,
1843 was 105,
1844 was 93.

The daily average number in confinement in the course of the year—

In 1842 was 70,
1843 was 76,
1844 was 55⅝.

At the Michaelmas Sessions, 1843, under the provisions of the 5 and 6 Vic. c. 98, s. 11, it was declared that this prison should be the common gaol for the western division of the county of Sussex. The justices having sold their moiety of the Horsham County Gaol to the eastern division, debtors have been added as a new class to the inmates of this prison, and have been admitted in the course of the year; the greatest number in confinement at any one time being 6, and the daily average number 2¼. In consequence of this prison having become a county gaol as well as house of correction, the governor's salary has been raised from 250*l.* to 300*l.* per annum, and that of the matron from 40*l.* to 55*l.* per annum.

The following additions to, and alterations in, the construction of the prison have been made :—

A new porter's lodge.
A new cook-house.
A clothes' store for the prisoners' clothes.
A bath-room, with three baths.
A large school-room, with a separate stall for each prisoner.
A manufacturer's store.
The manufacturer's large room has been converted into a debtors' day-room.
Ten of the large cells have been appropriated as debtors' sleeping-rooms; to be used, however, for criminal prisoners when not occupied by debtors.
One cell has been provided with a boarded floor as an infirmary for debtors, and two cells have been fitted as working cells.
An airing-yard has been provided for debtors by enclosing a portion of the large airing-yard used by the criminal prisoners.
A scullery and a water-closet have been made for the use of the debtors immediately adjoining their day-room.
The chaplain's room has been appropriated as an apartment for misdemeanants of the first division; and the chaplain has been provided with another room in the school-room; this is, in many respects, a convenient arrangement.
All these alterations are very complete and judicious.
The magistrates have also appointed a paid servant as cleaner of the prison. In the event of his not being able to do the whole of the work, he may have the assistance of a single prisoner immediately under his eye. The dispensing with the employment of prisoners as prison cleaners is an important improvement, and we trust that the example will be followed in other prisons.

We have, in former Reports, pointed out the insufficiency of the prison diet; and we have now the satisfaction of reporting that the justices have augmented the dietaries, and that they are now sufficient and wholesome.

The following is the diet table at present in use:—

Description of Prisoners.	Good Wheaten Bread.	Meat, including Bone, before being cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup, in which the Meat is boiled, containing a portion of Oatmeal, Pepper, and Vegetables.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
DEBTORS.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	
1. Poor Debtors wholly supported by the County .	10½	1¾	3½	10½	14, made with 1¾ lbs. of Oatmeal and 3½ ozs. of Sugar.	What the Surgeon may order.
2. On the days they partly support themselves .	1	..	..	..	. .	
3. Persons whose sentences do not exceed 14 Days	7	..	..	..	14, made with 3½ lbs. of Flour and Salt.	
4. Persons whose sentences do not exceed one Calendar Month	10½	..	..	..	Ditto.	
5. All persons for trial, and for re-examination, from the day of their being received into the Prison, and those under sentence from and after the first calendar Month of their Imprisonment	10½	1¾	..	10½	Ditto.	
6. All persons from and after the third calendar Month of their Imprisonment	10½	1¾	7	10½	Ditto.	

No alteration has taken place in the discipline or general routine of duty in this prison. It is in high order, and reflects much credit on the intelligence and activity of the governor, Mr. Mance, and of the visiting justices who superintend it.

This prison also affords an excellent example of the mode in which different manufactures may be carried on in separate cells, especially with prisoners before trial. The machinery in use is simple, economical, and effective, and has been arranged and adapted to the Separate Cell by the intelligent Governor of this Prison.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent, and there has been no death in the course of the year. The following is the surgeon's report to the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1844:—

"Since the date of my last report the health of the prisoners has been remarkably good, there having been but six cases on the sick list, all of a mild nature, and requiring no observation; one of the above was admitted with his complaint upon him, and is at the present time under treatment. The prison has been kept very clean.

(Signed) ROGER TURNER, *Surgeon.*"

The number and nature of offences within the prison, and their punishments, will be seen by reference to Return B, annexed to this Report.

For general statistical information relating to this prison we refer to Return C, annexed to this Report.

(A.)—*Governor's Report to Michaelmas Quarter Sessions*, 1844.

To the Worshipful Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled at the General Quarter Session of the Peace to be holden at Chichester, in and for the Western Division of the County of Sussex, on the 17th October, 1844.

I have the honour to report to the court that the gaol and house of correction at Petworth is in a good state of cleanliness and substantial repair, and that the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the prisons have been complied with.

The western criminal commitments are nearly two-ninths less than in the preceding year, and from the opening of the gaol, at Michaelmas, 1843, there have been 17 debtors received therein for various debts, the lowest amounting to 12*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and the highest sum to 1008*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

That the following are the number and description of prisoners confined in the prisons on the 16th day of October, 1844:—

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Petworth County Gaol and House of Correction.

Description.	Number in the Gaol.		Number in the House of Correction.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Debtors	3	..	..	..	3
Felons convicted	..	..	7	..	7
Misdemeanants convicted	..	..	12	..	12
Felons for trial	1	1	12	3	17
Misdemeanants for trial	..	..	2	1	3
Soldiers under sentence of Courts Martial	..	..	6	..	6
Vagrants	..	..	5	..	5
Grand Total	4	1	44	4	53

I have the honour to be, worshipful sirs,
Your obedient servant
JOHN MANCE, *Governor.*

(B).—A RETURN of PRISON OFFENCES and their Punishments during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Reports 137.

Prisoners punished	83
Punished once	68
,, twice	9
,, thrice	2
,, four times	2
,, fourteen times	1
,, nineteen times	1
Total prisoners	83

Nature of Offences.	Nature of Punishments.				
	Whipped.	Dark Cell.	A portion of one day's Diet stopped.	Changes of Labour.	Total.
Refusing or neglecting to labour	..	4	37	1	42
Wilfully damaging the county property, and repeated offences	2	..	..	..	2
Wilfully damaging or defacing the county property	..	4	11	..	15
Swearing	..	..	1	..	1
Insolence to officers, &c.	..	3	5	..	8
Communications and attempts to communicate	..	3	45	2	50
Insubordination	..	1	..	..	1
Dirty in person	..	..	1	..	1
Dirty cells, bedding, &c.	..	..	5	..	5
Attempting to pilfer prison property	..	1	..	..	1
Other minor offences	..	..	6	1	7
Total punishments	2	16	111	4	133

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Petworth County Gaol and House of Correction.

The GOVERNOR'S REPORT of the NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of PRISONERS in the House of Correction State of Instruction, Religious Persuasion, Domestic Condition, Birth, Trade, supposed Settlement, Establishment, &c., &c., &c.

OFFENCES.	Number of Offenders.				Number who have been before in Prison, &c.				The Result of Trial by Jury,							
									Transported.							
	Adults.		Juveniles.		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times and more.	Life.	21 Years, &c.	15 Years.	14 Years.	10 Years.	7 Years.	Under 14 Days.	14 Days and under 1 Month.
	M.	F.	M.	F.												
Committed for Trial in the course of the Year, and surrendered in Court.																
Felonies — Adults — M.	66	..	..	..	13	2	4	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	1	2
Felonies — Adults — F.	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Felonies — Juveniles — M.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Felonies — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Misdemeanors — Adults — M.	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Misdemeanors — Adults — F.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Misdemeanors — Juveniles — M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Misdemeanors — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	79	12	6	3	16	2	4	1	..	..	5	..	9	2	4	4
Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.																
By Court Martial — M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route — M.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Under the Game Laws — Adults — M.	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
Under the Game Laws — Adults — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Game Laws — Juveniles — M.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Game Laws — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws — M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws — M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Vagrant Laws — Adults — M.	53	..	..	..	14	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20
Under the Vagrant Laws — Adults — F.	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Under the Vagrant Laws — Juveniles — M.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Vagrant Laws — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malicious Trespass Act — Adults — M.	11	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Malicious Trespass Act — Adults — F.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Malicious Trespass Act — Juveniles — M.	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Malicious Trespass Act — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing Fruit, Vegetables, &c. — Adults — M.	7	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Stealing Fruit, Vegetables, &c. — Adults — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing Fruit, Vegetables, &c. — Juveniles — M.	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stealing Fruit, Vegetables, &c. — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults — Adults — M.	17	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Assaults — Adults — F.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Assaults — Juveniles — M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For want of Sureties to keep the Peace — M.	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
For want of Sureties to keep the Peace — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reputed Thieves — Adults — M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reputed Thieves — Adults — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reputed Thieves — Juveniles — M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reputed Thieves — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included under the above heads — Adults — M.	21	..	..	..	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15
Other Summary Convictions not included under the above heads — Adults — F.	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Summary Convictions not included under the above heads — Juveniles — M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included under the above heads — Juveniles — F.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Summary Convictions	159	17	19	..	35	11	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	64
In Custody for Trial at the commencement of the Year.																
For Trial — Adults — M.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1
For Trial — Adults — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Trial — Juveniles — M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Trial — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged from Prison on Bail to appear in Court and take their Trials — Adults — M.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged from Prison on Bail to appear in Court and take their Trials — Adults — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged from Prison on Bail to appear in Court and take their Trials — Juveniles — M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged from Prison on Bail to appear in Court and take their Trials — Juveniles — F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tried by Jury	88	12	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	2	4	5
Under Sentence at the commencement of the Year.																
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	16	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	281	34	30	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Received from other Governors	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	284	36	30	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debtors	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	301	36	30	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Petworth, from Michaelmas, 1843, to Michaelmas, 1844, distinguishing their Offences, Sexes, Ages, District in which the Offences were committed, Sentences, &c., the Annual Expenses of the

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols

Sussex.

Petworth County Gaol and House of Correction.

nd Summary Convictions.																								
Imprisonment.							Discharged, &c.								Additional to Imprisonment.			Ages.						
Months.	2 Months and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and upwards.	Insane.	Acquitted at the Bar.	No Prosecution.	Bill Ignored.	Admitted Evidence on behalf of the Crown.	For want of Evidence, or sent to other Gaols.	Discharged on Bail.	Deaths.	In Custody for Re-examination.	Left for Trial, &c.	Hard Labour.	Solitary.	Whipped.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	21 and under 30 Years.	30 and under 40 Years.	40 Years and upwards.
	6	7	3	1	..	1	14	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	32	9	..	..	..	..	11	21	15	19
	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4
	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	..	4	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	1	3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	6	14	5	1	2	1	16	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	11	44	10	3	1	2	6	17	32	16	26
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	10	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	7	19	11	8
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	15	17
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	4
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	1
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	5	4
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	20	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	1	..	..	3	16	28	70	42	36
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	17	5	1	2	1	17	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	48	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The EXPENSES of the ESTABLISHMENT, including the Reparation of the Buildings, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
The Annual Cost of the Prison to the County in the Year 1843 . . .	1378	1	9
,, ,, 1844 . . .	1546	12	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Increase	168	10	$3\frac{3}{4}$
The Cost of each Prisoner per Diem, including every Expense	0	1	$5\frac{16901}{21281}$

	M.	F.	Total.
The average Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison daily . . .	$51\frac{155}{365}$	$6\frac{167}{365}$	$58\frac{46}{50}$

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Petworth County Gaol and House of Correction.

The Governor's Report of the Number and Description of Prisoners in the House

OFFENCES.			Birth.		Religious Persuasion.							State of Instruction.				Domestic Condition.			
			Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Independent.	Roman Catholic.	Uncertain.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read only.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write well.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Concubinage.
Committed for Trial in the course of the Year, and surrendered in Court.																			
Felonies	Adults	M.	60	6	60	..	1	3	1	1	..	28	14	21	3	35	29	2	..
		F.	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	..	4	4	2	..
	Juveniles	M.	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	5	..	..	..
		F.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Misdemeanors	Adults	M.	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	2	9	4	..	..
		F.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Juveniles	M.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		F.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total			94	6	93	..	1	3	1	1	1	38	26	31	5	59	37	4	..
Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.																			
By Court Martial		M.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route		M.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Under the Game Laws	Adults	M.	43	2	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	19	2	29	15	1	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Juveniles	M.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws		M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws		M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Vagrant Laws	Adults	M.	53	..	43	..	2	1	..	7	..	16	10	23	4	25	21	7	..
		F.	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	1	..	..	3	3	2	..
	Juveniles	M.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malicious Trespass Act	Adults	M.	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	4	2	9	2	..	..
		F.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Juveniles	M.	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	8	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing Fruit, Vegetables, &c.	Adults	M.	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	6	1	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Juveniles	M.	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults	Adults	M.	17	..	14	..	1	..	..	1	1	5	5	7	..	7	10	..	..
		F.	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	4	..	..
	Juveniles	M.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For want of Sureties to keep the Peace		M.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reputed Thieves	Adults	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Juveniles	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included under the above heads	Adults	M.	18	3	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	9	..	15	4	2	..
		F.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Juveniles	M.	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Summary Convictions			186	9	175	3	3	1	..	12	1	70	43	74	8	120	42	13	..

In CUSTODY on the DATE of this RETURN.

	Adults.		Juveniles.		Total of Adults and Juveniles.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Felons for Trial	7	1	..	1	7	2	9
Misdemeanors for Trial	1	..	..	1	1	1	2
Transported Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Felons Convicted	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Misdemeanors Convicted	6	..	11	..	7	..	7
Convicted under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrants	7	..	2	..	9	..	9
Children with their Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	35	1	3	2	38	3	41

of Correction at Petworth from Michaelmas, 1843, to Michaelmas, 1844—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Petworth County Gaol and House of Correction.

Trades, &c.					Supposed Settlement of Offenders.							Districts in which the Offences were committed.							Received from the Custody of other Governors.	Total Number of Western Prisoners the following Years:—				Number of Prisoners received under Contract.	Total in the Year 1844.
Mechanics, &c.	Servants, &c.	Labourers.	Tramps and Beggars.	Others.	Sussex. West.	Sussex. East.	London and its Environs.	Other English Counties.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Foreigners.	Arundel.	Chichester.	Horsham.	Midhurst.	Petworth.	Steyning.	Worthing.		1843.	1844.	Increase.	Decrease.		
11	4	42	3	6	51	2	..	12	..	..	1	7	14	8	8	19	6	4	1	75	67	..	8	2	69
..	1	..	..	9	7	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	3	1	..	..	10	10	..	..	2	12
..	1	3	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	14	5	..	9	..	5
..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	2
5	..	4	2	2	9	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	4	..	..	16	13	..	3	..	13
..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
16	10	49	5	20	77	4	..	18	..	..	1	8	23	14	12	25	13	5	1	119	101	2	20	4	105
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
.	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	..	2
0	1	34	..	..	42	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	8	10	11	10	4	..	..	42	45	3	..	..	45
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	..	3	..	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	6	32	..	17	1	3	19	1	10	2	4	10	4	6	3	9	17	..	73	49	..	24	4	53
1	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	5	..	14	7	..	7	1	8
.	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	3
2	..	8	1	..	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	3	3	1	..	23	10	..	13	1	11
.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
.	1	4	3	..	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	5	8	3	..	..	8
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	6	..	5	1	7
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	3
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
.	..	7	1	..	13	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	4	..	1	..	23	13	..	10	4	17
.	1	..	2	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	4	5	1	..	..	5
.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	4	12	1	..	15	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	7	..	..	12	18	6	..	3	21
.	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	3
.	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	86	49	10	126	4	5	42	1	15	2	7	46	21	34	29	32	26	..	240	180	15	75	15	195

REMARKS.

The small increase in the expense of the prison has not so much arisen from the prison having been constituted a gaol, as well as a house of correction, as it has from the discontinuance of contract prisoners from the eastern part of the county.

That the western criminal commitments are nearly two-ninths less than in the preceding year.

That from the opening of the gaol at Michaelmas, 1843, there have been 17 debtors received therein for various debts, the lowest amounting to 10*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and the highest sum to 1008*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The re-commitments include all persons known to have been in this and other prisons.

There have been 51 cases of sickness in the course of the year, of which number 24 prisoners came into the prison with their complaints upon them.

JOHN MANCE, *Governor.*

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Petworth, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison, at the commencement of the Year	18	3	..	..	18	3	21

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Gra To of b Sex
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	1
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	6	..	2	2	53	6	9	..	70	8	1	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	6	3	76	11	8
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	1
Total	6	..	4	2	67	9	11	..	88	11	1	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	7	3	95	14	10
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Remainder . . .	6	..	4	2	67	9	11	..	88	11	1	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	7	3	95	14	10
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
6. Of these were convicted—																							
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	1	..	3	2	29	4	7	..	40	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	45	6	5
Sentenced to Transportation .	5	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	16	3	1
Sentences deferred . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
7. Acquitted at the Bar . . .	..	..	..	..	14	1	1	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	1	1
8. No Bills found	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	.
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	.
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.
12. Acquitted as Insane . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	8	3	.
Total	6	..	4	2	67	9	11	..	88	11	1	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	7	3	95	14	10
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Petworth County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	16	2	4	..	20	2	22
1. By Courts-Martial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Under the Game Laws	45	..	2	..	47	..	47
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	53	8	3	..	56	8	64
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act.	11	1	8	..	19	1	20
8. Under the Larceny Act	7	..	3	..	10	..	10
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	17	5	1	..	18	5	23
11. For want of Sureties.	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	21	3	2	..	23	3	26
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	159	17	19	..	178	17	195
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	16	..	16
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or an Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	17	..	17

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	9	..	1	..	10	..	10
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	18	3	..	..	18	3	21
	Summary Convictions	16	2	4	..	20	2	22
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	70	8	6	3	76	11	87
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial.	9	3	..	..	9	3	12
	Summary Convictions	159	17	19	..	178	17	195
	Transferred to other Governors.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total		284	36	30	3	314	39	353
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		17	..	..	..	17	..	17
Total of Debtors and Criminals		301	36	30	3	331	39	370

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No. 5.—*See* Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	8	1	..	2	8	3	11
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
3. Summary Convictions	10	..	3	..	13	..	13
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	32	1	3	2	35	3	38
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	35	1	3	2	38	3	41

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	18	1	15	..	25	3	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	7
2. Ditto after Trial	1	1	3	1	9	1	6	..	14	3	4	..	1	..	2	..	40	6
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	23	3	45	11	47	2	17	1	25	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	159	17

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	10	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	15	2
5. Ditto received from other Governors	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	78	8	86
2. Ditto after Trial	45	6	51
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	178	17	195
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	16	3	19
5. Ditto received from other Governors	1	..	1

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	2	4	2	6
17 Years and under 21	12	5	..	..	12	5	17
21 Years and under 30	29	2	..	..	29	2	31
30 Years and upwards	38	4	..	..	38	4	42
Total	79	11	6	3	85	14	99

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
14 Years and under 17	..	..	16	..	16	..	16
17 Years and under 21	24	4	..	..	24	4	28
21 Years and under 30	61	9	..	..	61	9	70
30 Years and upwards	74	4	..	..	74	4	78
Total	159	17	19	..	178	17	195

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	32	4	1	1	33	5	38
Can Read only	16	4	3	2	19	6	25
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	26	3	2	..	28	3	31
Can Read and Write well	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	79	11	6	3	85	14	99

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	53	10	7	..	60	10	70
Can Read only	31	7	5	..	36	7	43
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	67	..	7	..	74	..	74
Can Read and Write well	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	159	17	19	..	178	17	195

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	37	9	2	1	39	10	49
Infirmary cases	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	5	..	..	1	5	1	6
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	42	5	4	..	46	5	51
Twice	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
Thrice	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Four Times or more	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	68	6	4	..	72	6	78

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	214	20	24	..	238	20	258
Employment, not being Hard Labour	58	13	5	3	63	16	79
Not Employed	12	3	1	..	13	3	16
Total	284	36	30	3	314	39	353

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
By Courts Martial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	12	1	..	..	12	1	13

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
Total	1	..	2	..	3	..	3

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	91	6	8	..	5	..	1	..	105	6	111
Other Punishments	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	103	6	8	..	5	..	1	..	127	6	133

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	83	10	93
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	$49\frac{22}{366}$	$6\frac{267}{366}$	$55\frac{289}{366}$
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	6	..	6
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	$2\frac{133}{366}$	..	$2\frac{133}{366}$

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	2	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	2	2	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	364	3	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	92	11	0
,, Bedding	25	10	0
,, Straw	11	4	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	47	10	$1\frac{3}{4}$
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	21	19	$4\frac{1}{2}$
,, Fuel	105	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$
,, Soap	6	16	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	43	3	9
,, Washing	4	8	0
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	18	19	5
,, Books	7	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$
,, Furniture	23	12	9
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	8	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$
,, Officers' Salaries	976	19	2
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	11	14	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	63	3	$4\frac{3}{4}$
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	26	1	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	59	7	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1918	17	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	128	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total	2047	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	7	18	5
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	0	7	4

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to, Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
W. P.	48	Untried . .	Jan. 19, 1844	Indifferent	Yes . .	Insane on admission.	Yes . .	Feb. 22, 1844.	Dr. Walberton's Asylum, Bethnal Green.

No. 23.—Dietary.

DEBTORS.

Per day; 1½ lb. good bread, 2 oz. oatmeal, ¼ lb. meat, ½ lb. potatoes, and ½ oz. sugar.

CRIMINALS.

Table 1.—That all prisoners whose sentences shall not exceed 14 days, shall receive daily 1 lb. of good wheaten bread, and 8 oz. of good wheaten flour, made into gruel and seasoned with salt.

Table 2.—That all prisoners whose sentences shall exceed 14 days, and those committed for trial, or for re-examination, and others for no specific number of days, shall daily receive an additional ½ lb. of bread.

Table 3.—That all prisoners, during the third calendar month of their imprisonment, shall receive daily an addition of 4 oz. of meat, including bone, before being cooked, and the broth in which it is boiled.

Table 4.—That from and after the third calendar month of imprisonment, every prisoner shall receive daily an addition of 1 lb. of potatoes, or one-halfpenny worth of other vegetables.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	7	..	..	48	1-4th	15,120	11,340	Mance's Ergometer.	Fly Regulator.
February .									
March .	8¾	..	..	48	2-5ths	18,900			
April .									
May .									
June .	10	16	9 inches.	42	2-5ths	18,900			
July .									
August .									
September									
October .	8¾	..	..	48	2-5ths	18,900			
November	7	..	..	48	1-4th	15,120			
December .									

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	7	..	32	13,440 Revolutions.	Mance's Ergometer.	Works a Fly Regulator, and supplies the Prison with water.
February .						
March .	8¾	..	24			
April .						
May .						
June .	10	30	22			
July .						
August .						
September.						
October .	8¾	..	24			
November.	7	..	32			
December .						

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Mance . .	Governor .	52	April, 1824 .	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.
T. W. Langshaw .	Chaplain .	38	April, 1841 .	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
Roger Turner . .	Surgeon .	39	July, 1839 .	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
Sarah Mance . .	Matron .	56	April, 1824 .	55 0 0	..	55 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.
Robert Farguson .	Deputy Governor.	50	October, 1843	60 15 5¼	..	60 15 5¼	
James Peacock .	Head turnkey.	38	May, 1836 .	62 9 5½	..	62 9 5½	
Stephen Moore .	Turnkey .	28	May, 1840 .	57 4 0	..	57 4 0	Apartment, coals & candles.
George Pannell .	Porter . .	42	May, 1836 .	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
John Ellis . . .	Watchman	34	Jan., 1844 .	30 10 3	..	30 10 3	
*William Sabbage .	Ditto . .	47	Jan., 1843 .	11 1 9	..	11 1 9	
Thomas Cooper .	Warder .	30	Nov., 1843 .	39 4 0	..	39 4 0	
*Alfred Bridger .	Occasional turnkey.	24	Occasionally	12 14 3¼	..	12 14 3¼	
*Emma Moore . .	Nurse . .	29	Occasionally	1 4 0	..	1 4 0	
Total . . 10			Total . .	976 19 2	..	976 19 2	

* Discharged.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	70	0	0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	6	14	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	376	5	2
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	20	16	3
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	6	17	6
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . .	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	15	18	0
Other Receipts	5	11	5
Total . .	£502	2	4

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,918	17	3¼
Total Receipts of Ditto	502	2	4
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,416	14	11¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	128	3	1½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1,544	18	0¾

The cost of each Prisoner per Day, 1*s.* $5\frac{16001}{21281}$*d.*

BATTLE.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Battle County House of Correction.

THE hitherto fruitless discussion between the county and borough magistrates in this portion of the county of Sussex, respecting increased and improved gaol accommodation, either by the erection of a new prison for the eastern division of the county, or by the enlargement of the county gaol and house of correction at Lewes, which we have noticed in our Report upon the Lewes County Prison, has prevented any alteration or improvement from being effected in this prison since our last Report. In every respect, therefore, it remains in the same objectionable condition as described in our previous Reports.

At the period of our last inspection there were no prisoners in confinement; but the day previous to it two prisoners had been discharged, and the rooms which they occupied had not been cleaned; they were damp, and in a very dirty condition. The circumstance of their

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being damp was the keeper's excuse for not having them cleaned immediately on the discharge of the prisoners. We found no part of the prison as clean as it should have been; and the ground floors, in particular, were dirty and damp; the upper floors were both cleaner and dryer, but overrun in several parts with cobwebs. The blankets are said to be always washed after being used by the vagrants, most of whom are in a state of personal filthiness on admission. The beds are supplied with fresh straw once a year; and in the several wards we observed a suitable supply of soap, towels, and combs.

There has been a diminution of commitments to this prison during the last year, ending Michaelmas, 1844, to the extent of 30, compared with the previous year. The following table will exhibit the numbers in confinement during the six last years, from which it will be observed that the number committed in the course of the last year has been less than in any of the preceding years, viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1839 the number committed was	70	4	74
In 1840 ,, ,,	62	9	71
In 1841 ,, ,,	71	9	80
In 1842 ,, ,,	60	12	72
In 1843 ,, ,,	85	5	90
In 1844 ,, ,,	56	4	60

We have annexed to this Report a return (A) showing the several particulars respecting the commitments during the last year, from which it will be seen that prisoners have been confined for a longer period than one calendar month in this prison; prisoners whose sentences exceed that period, and those fully committed for trial, are sent to the county gaol and house of correction at Lewes, a distance of 24 miles from Battle.

In our former Reports upon this prison we pointed out the irregularity and the evils resulting from the non-appointment of a medical officer, agreeably with the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 33, which enacts "that a surgeon shall be appointed to every prison, and shall visit it twice at least in every week, and oftener if necessary, and shall see every prisoner confined therein, whether criminal or debtor." But as yet no surgeon is legally appointed: in case of sickness, a surgeon, Mr. James Watts, is called in, and is paid according to his attendance, and to the medicines provided by him. We refer to Return (B) for information respecting the kinds and amount of sickness which has prevailed in the course of the six last years; it will be observed that a majority of the cases have been venereal ailments.

The Dean of Battle performs Divine service, with a sermon, every Sunday afternoon, when there are prisoners in custody, and is said to visit the prisoners occasionally during the week days. The room devoted for the service measures about 7 by 12 feet, and the sexes are assembled at the same time, but without being separated. Prayers selected from the Liturgy are read by the keeper every morning. There is no provision made for the secular instruction of the prisoners, and, as they remain in complete idleness, they spend their time in mutual contamination, or in exerting their ingenuity to carry on communication with their fellow-prisoners in other parts of the gaol; and the plan of the building offers but few obstacles to the maintenance of intercourse in a variety of ways, while it affords the greatest facilities for communicating with persons outside of the prison. The keeper states that when there are male and female prisoners in custody at the same time, they are constantly attempting to communicate with each other, which, when observed, he endeavours to prevent; but it does not appear that punishments are often inflicted for infringements of the discipline, if we except the case of one man who was confined in a close cell for one day for refusing to wash his shirt. There has not been a single prison punishment awarded in the course of the last year. All classes of prisoners are permitted to associate, except those committed for further examination, who are kept as much as possible by themselves. In every point of view, therefore, this prison is most objectionable and inefficient, and, should only be used as a lock up house for prisoners under examination.

For statistical information respecting this prison, as to the number of commitments, dietary, health, age, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, bedding, clothing, and expenses, &c., we refer to the annexed Returns.

RETURN (A).

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the Battle House of Correction, during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Battle County House of Correction.

Name.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence, or how disposed of.	Date of Commitment.	How long in Custody.	If in Prison before, how many times.
				1843.		
J. P.	18	Malicious trespass . .	14 days . . .	October 7	14 days	..
W. C.	25	Misbehaviour in workhouse	31 days . . .	October 14	31 days	Twice.
C. P.	18	Malicious damage . . .	14 days . . .	October 17	14 days	..
H. R.	20	,,	28 days . . .	October 20	28 days	..
O. W.	18	,,	14 days . . .	October 25	14 days	..
R. W.	32	,,	,,	October 31	,,	..
J. S.	23	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
J. S.	43	Vagrancy	7 days . . .	Nov. 10	7 days	Once.
J. H.	17	Malicious damage . .	21 days . . .	Nov. 14	21 days	..
G. H.	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
J. C.	42	Deserting his family . .	7 days . . .	Nov. 20	7 days	..
J. M.	13	Further examination (felony)	Delivered to constable.	Nov. 25	4 days	..
J. B.	19	Vagrancy	28 days . . .	Dec. 8	28 days	Twice.
W. G.	17	Wilful damage . . .	9 days . . .	Dec. 15	9 days	..
S. U.	22	Further examination . .	Delivered over to constable.	Dec. 16	10 days	..
W. U.	24	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
S. M.	28	Deserting his family . .	28 days . . .	Dec. 20	28 days	Twice.
D. S.	35	,,	31 days . . .	Dec. 21	31 days	..
C. T.	24	Assault	28 days . . .	Dec. 28	28 days	..
				1844.		
G. S.	30	Further examination . .	Delivered over to constable.	January 5	5 days	..
H. S.	31	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
J. B.	14	,,	Discharged . .	January 9	15 days	..
G. H.	20	Wilful damage . . .	14 days . . .	January 17	14 days	Once.
W. P.	30	,,	,,	January 23	,,	..
C. L.	42	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
J. R.	11	Malicious damage . .	Fine paid . .	,,	2 days	Once.
T. H.	23	,,	14 days . . .	February 10	14 days	..
C. H.	45	Wilful damage . . .	29 days . . .	February 12	28 days	Twice.
T. H.	20	,,	14 days . . .	February 13	14 days	..
G. H.	19	Assault	10 days . . .	,,	10 days	..
T. W.	22	Malicious damage . .	29 days . . .	,,	29 days	..
J. B.	14	,,	21 days . . .	February 16	21 days	..
G. R.	14	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
J. E.	18	Wilful damage . . .	14 days . . .	,,	14 days	Twice.
C. P.	19	,,	,,	February 21	,,	..
S. H.	23	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
J. M.	28	Malicious trespass . .	10 days . . .	March 27	10 days	..
T. M.	19	Trespass	29 days . . .	February 29	29 days	..
J. W.	25	Wilful damage . . .	30 days . . .	April 2	30 days	..
W. S.	25	,,	14 days . . .	April 10	14 days	..
G. F.	19	Further examination . .	Discharged . .	April 18	6 days	..
A. M.	17	,,	Delivered over to constable.	April 30	15 days	..
J. M.	40	Vagrancy	13 days . . .	May 27	13 days	..
A. E.	18	Wilful damage . . .	30 days . . .	June 10	30 days	..
H. W.	19	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
J. T.	23	Deserting his family . .	14 days . . .	June 21	14 days	..
C. B.	19	Malicious trespass . .	6 days . . .	July 13	6 days	..
J. F.	17	Vagrancy	13 days . . .	July 15	13 days	..
J. S.	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
J. W.	27	Malicious trespass . .	,,	August 12	,,	..
E. D.	36	Vagrancy	30 days . . .	August 22	30 days	..
S. H.	21	Assault	14 days . . .	August 27	14 days	..
H. U.	51	Deserting his family . .	28 days . . .	August 28	28 days	3 times.
T. H.	51	Wilful damage . . .	14 days . . .	August 30	14 days	..
T. H.	12	,,	6 days . . .	Sept. 2	6 days	..
B. P.	12	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
C. D.	21	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
W. T.	18	,,	14 days . . .	Sept. 7	14 days	..
H. C.	36	Absconding from workhouse.	7 days . . .	Sept. 13	7 days	..
P. P.	20	Further examination . .	Delivered over to constable.	Sept. 21	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Battle County House of Correction.

RETURN (B).

RETURN of the SANATORY CONDITION of PRISONERS in Confinement in the County House of Correction at Battle, during the Six last Years, each ending Michaelmas.

Date.	Name.	Disease.	Date.	Name.	Disease.
1839.			1842.		
March . .	T. M.	Obstructed bowels.	December .	A. H.	Rheumatism.
May . .	T. H.	Excoriated scrotum.	1843.		
November .	E. C.	Venereal eruption, &c.	January .	T. W.	Bronchitis.
December .	J. D.	Diarrhœa.	,,	R. R.	Ague.
			February .	R. P.	Diarrhœa.
1840.			March . .	J. W.	Ague.
April . .	W. F.	Venereal.	April . .	J. C.	,,
May . .	E. C.	Abscess of hand.	July . .	J. C.	Abscess.
			August .	J. M.	Itch.
1841.			September .	C. L.	Diarrhœa.
August .	Mary D.	Venereal.	,,	T. M.	Inguinal hernia.
,,	H. L.	Unsound mind.	1844.		
September .	A. F.	Ulcerated legs.	January .	W. M.	Ague.
October .	J. L.	Itch and venereal.	,,	J. L.	Bronchitis.
December .	W. P.	Venereal.	April . .	J. W.	Chronic cough.

Note.—During the above period there has been no death.

RETURN (C,)

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Battle, Sussex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	2	..	2	..	4	..	4
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . .	26	2	3	..	29	2	31
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	43	4	5	..	48	4	52
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Battle
County House of Correction.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	43	4	5	..	48	4	52
	Ditto transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed		2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total		47	4	5	..	52	4	56
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals		47	4	5	..	52	4	56

No. 5.—See Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	12	1	20	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	43	4
	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Battle County House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	48	4	52
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	17	2	..	..	17	2	19
21 Years and under 30	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
30 Years and upwards	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
Total	43	4	5	..	48	4	52

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	30	3	5	..	35	3	38
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Can Read and Write well	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	43	4	5	..	48	4	52

I.
HOME DISTRICT,

County and Borough Gaols

Sussex.

Battle
County House of Correction.

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Twice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Times or more	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	7	..	..	..	7	..	7

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.—*Nil.*

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	8	..	8
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	2½	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols

Sussex.

Battle County House of Correction.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	15	11	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	1	16	3½
,, Bedding	4	4	6
,, Straw	0	8	4
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines	5	7	6
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	8	18	0
,, Soap	1	6	9
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas		..	
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	1	15	9
,, Books	0	11	5
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	4	0	7
,, Officers' Salaries	106	2	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	4	8	4½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	154	10	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	20	11	5¼
Grand Total	175	2	2¼
*See Note.**—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	5	13	11
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	0	2	3¾

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	(See Note.) Soup.*	(See Note.) Gruel.†	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men, Women, Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour.									
Men, Women, Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed.									
Men	224								
Women	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys	224								

* Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
† State the Amount of Oatmeal or Flour for the Gruel per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
Samuel Cooke . .	Keeper	..	1823	80 0 0	Apartments in front of the prison.
Elizabeth Cooke .	Matron	..	1825	1 2 0	..
Rev. John Littler .	Chaplain. . . .	..	1838	25 0 0	..
James Watts. . .	Surgeon	..	No appointment, but called in in case of sickness.	..	Bill for medicine, when called on to attend any case of sickness.
	Total . . 3			106 2 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	154 10 9
Total Receipts of Ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	154 10 9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	20 11 5½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	175 2 2½

NOTE.—This Sum divided by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, gives 3*s.* 6¾*d.* as the cost of each prisoner per day.

HASTINGS.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Hastings Borough Gaol.

FOR an account of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second, and subsequent Reports. Since the year 1837, when our Second Report was published, there has scarcely been a single improvement effected, either in the construction or management of this defective, and, in every respect, highly objectionable prison. At that period we reported, "that the magistrates are prepared to build a new prison; and the county magistrates in this division of the county of Sussex, feeling the great inconvenience which arises from the want of a county prison, are, we believe, disposed to unite with the borough magistrates in the erection of a gaol sufficient for the custody of prisoners committed within their concurrent jurisdictions." Nearly eight years, however, have since passed away, and yet nothing definite has been done towards the realization of this most desirable object. The subject has been frequently under discussion with the county magistrates at Lewes; and we refer to our Report upon that prison for an account of the present position of the question. We trust that no further time will be lost in its final settlement, by the erection of a new prison for the eastern division of the county, to which all the Hastings borough prisoners, whether for trial or convicted, might be committed under contract; and we submit that this prison should thenceforth be only used as a lock-up house for prisoners under examination.

The chief alteration in the discipline of this prison since our last report, has been the appointment of a keeper and matron, in the room of the late gaoler, George Colbron, who was 74 years of age when he was discharged, and from his advanced age was quite inadequate to the efficient discharge of his duties. In our last Report we represented the extreme impropriety and illegality of this man attending upon the female prisoners, and having them at all times under his control. In point of situation, construction, and general arrangements, this gaol is extremely faulty, and the discipline maintained in it equally so. It is situated in a low, damp, and densely-inhabited part of the town, the people have close access to it, and the windows of the surrounding houses overlook it on every side; communication with those without may therefore be carried on to an unlimited extent; and nothing can prevent the sexes having

I. HOME DISTRICT. — County and Borough Gaols. — *Sussex.* Hastings Borough Gaol.

intercourse within its walls, especially in the upper rooms. The prison consists of four stories of two rooms each, piled one above another, with a narrow staircase in the centre. On the highest floor is the males' day-room, and the females' airing-room; an arrangement which would appear to afford the sexes the greatest opportunity of intercourse, the nature of the building could admit of, and at the greatest possible distance, too, from the control and superintendence of the keeper and matron, whose apartments are situated on the ground floor. Each of these upper rooms has three windows, which are left open in summer; they are, consequently, light and airy, and command an extensive view of the town and surrounding country. The male prisoners take exercise in the small yard adjoining the keeper's parlour. It is said that they are much in the open air in fine weather; but the period for exercise must obviously depend upon the numbers in custody, and the leisure of the keeper, as he asserts they are never permitted to walk in the yard, except in his presence, or with his room door being left open; a precaution highly necessary, if indeed sufficient, as nothing could be more easy than to escape from this yard. It is surrounded by a wall only 12 feet high, having a coal-house and water-closet, with a sloping roof, built as a 'lean to' against it, which would enable any prisoner of moderate activity to make his escape without difficulty. The keeper states "that the male prisoners wash in the yard in fine weather;" but we have reason to know that this is not always the case; as at the period of our last inspection, a prisoner had just been admitted on a charge of vagrancy, who was permitted to wash in his ward, and had left the floor wet all over; there being no bath on the premises. The lower parts of the prison are damp, and we found them dirty; the upper rooms were cleaner and dryer. Each apartment is furnished with a water-closet, and there is an abundant supply of water from a large tank on the roof, which is filled from a reservoir at a higher level on the neighbouring hills. The supply of prison clothing consists of one dress for a male, and one for a female prisoner: they are chiefly supplied to vagrants whose clothing is unfit for use. Prisoners before trial are allowed 6*d.* a day in lieu of diet; convicted prisoners sentenced to hard labour, receive 2 lbs. of the best wheaten bread per diem. The magistrates of this borough contract with the county magistrates for the confinement in the county gaol and house of correction at Lewes of all convicted prisoners whose sentences exceed two months: this gaol, therefore, is only used for prisoners before trial, for those whose sentences do not exceed that term, and for debtors. But it is altogether unfit for any other purpose than a mere lock-up house for police purposes, and prisoners under examination.

At the period of our last inspection, there was only one prisoner in custody. The number committed in the course of the year ending Michaelmas, 1844, was 96; of whom 74 were males, and 22 females, being a slight increase over the previous year. For the several particulars relating to these prisoners, we refer to the annexed Return (A)., by which it will appear that 31 prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, *with hard labour,* whilst no employment of any kind is provided; and all prisoners, whether for trial or convicted, remain in utter idleness during the whole period of their confinement.

Prayers, with a sermon, are read every Sunday, by Mr. Banks (a schoolmaster); and we were informed that the rector of All Saints and St. Clement's Hastings, or his curate, visits the prison about once a-week.

Mr. Walter Duke, the surgeon, is said to attend punctually twice every week, on Monday and Thursday; and upon the whole, the health of the prisoners appears to be good.

For information respecting the general statistics of the prison, we refer to the Returns annexed to this report.

The following rules and regulations are hung up in the various wards of the prison:—

Rules and Regulations of the Gaol at Hastings.

1st. The keeper shall reside therein.

2nd. The male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other.

3rd. The day-rooms, passages, and sleeping cells, shall be cleansed once a-week, or oftener if required. The prisoners shall be supplied with an adequate allowance of soap, towels, and combs.

4th. The following description of prisoners shall be all allowed no other diet than bread and water, only unless while actually employed in some labour which may require additional subsistence for the preservation of health.

1. Felons convict, or convicts for fraud.
2. Refractory servants, apprentices, and paupers in workhouses.
3. Idle and disorderly persons.
4. Fathers of bastards committed for punishment or disobedence of orders.
5. Mothers of bastards committed for punishment.
6. Persons running away, and leaving their families chargeable.
7. Common beggars, tramps, or vagrants of the like description.

   Provided that where any prisoner of any of these descriptions, shall have been in confinement under such sentence or conviction for one calendar month, or upwards, and shall be reported by the keeper to the magistrates to have behaved orderly and well during that period, such magistrates or any two of them, may, in their discretion, direct that such prisoner shall from thenceforth receive such allowance in lieu of diet, as other convicted prisoners.
8. Convicted prisoners whether sentenced to hard labour, or who may be lawfully set to work, as being maintained by the county, and neglecting or refusing to do the work assigned to them during the time of such refusal.

9. Prisoners having attempted to escape, or having committed any misdemeanour, and being under any punishment for the same by solitary confinement, during the continuance of such punishment, unless otherwise ordered by two magistrates. And that all other persons liable to be maintained by the county shall be allowed 6*d*. per day for their subsistence, or the value thereof in provisions and table beer.

5th. No spirituous liquors shall be permitted to be supplied to, or brought within the prison for the use of any prisoner, except by the order of two magistrates, or of a surgeon.

6th. Medical advice for the prisoners is to be applied for by the keeper in case of necessity, and the expense is to be defrayed out of the county rate.

7th. Prisoners fully committed for trial, upon delivering to two magistrates the names of any professional person or persons, or of any other person who shall not appear objectionable to such magistrates, shall receive a general order for their admission, at such times, and under such restrictions, as to such magistrates shall appear necessary, and that all such prisoner and prisoners, for want of bail or security, or for non-payment of any fine or penalty, where the imprisonment is not for any particular determinate period, shall be allowed to be visited by their parents, children, husbands, or wives, at reasonable hours, twice a-week, unless specially directed otherwise by the committing magistrate, or by the mayor, but by no other person without a special order from two magistrates.

8th. No person is permitted to visit any prisoner convicted of felony or fraud, or sentenced to hard labour, nor any prisoner committed for further examination, without a special order from a magistrate, nor otherwise than in the presence of the keeper, unless specially directed in such order, and that no person whatsoever shall be permitted to see any prisoner in private, without having been searched, in order to prevent the introduction of any dangerous or improper articles into the prison, and that for the like purpose all articles whatsoever brought into the prison for the use of the prisoners, shall be opened and examined by the keeper in the presence of such prisoner (if required), before the same are delivered to him or her.

(A.) RETURN of the PRISONERS confined in the Hastings Borough Gaol during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence, or how disposed of.	When Committed.	How long in Custody in this Gaol.	If in Prison before, and how often.	Remarks.
J. N.	25	Assault	7 days, unless, &c.	Oct. 3	7 days		
M. F.	20	Vagrant	7 days, hard labour	Oct. 4	,,		
S. W.	25	,,	,,	,,	,,	Once before	
J. S.	15	Felony	For trial	Oct. 5	1 calendar month		
W. H.	46	Debtor, discharged	By Commissioner	Oct. 6	23 weeks		
J. S.	37	Embezzlement	Further examination by justices.	Oct. 16	4 days		
T. R.	25	Vagrant	21 days, hard labour	Oct. 25	21 days	Once before	
J. C.	19	Rogue and vagabond.	2 calendar months, hard labour.	Nov. 2	2 calendar months		
W. N.	19	Misbehaviour, apprentice.	14 days, hard labour	,,	14 days		
J. P.	40	Assault	1 calendar month, unless, &c.	,,	1 day	Twice before	
B. M.	36	,,	14 days, hard labour	Nov. 3	14 days		
J. L.	22	Felony, for trial	By the Court at sessions.	Nov. 18	53 days		
J. P.	26	Vagrant	4 days, hard labour	,,	4 days		
J. G.	30	Assault	14 days, unless, &c.	Nov. 26	14 days		
J. A.	18	,,	7 days, unless, &c.	,,	7 days		
T. K.	32	Vagrant	3 days, hard labour	Jan. 10	3 days		
H. N.	18	,,	5 days, hard labour	Jan. 11	5 days		
N. S.	24	,,	,,	Jan. 15	,,		
S. S.	20	,,	,,	,,	,,		
W. M.	15	,,	,,	,,	,,		
C. M.	68	Assault	7 days, unless, &c.	Jan. 18	1 day		
J. P.	19	Vagrant	7 days, hard labour	Jan. 25	7 days	Once before	
E. M.	28	Assault	7 days, unless, &c.	,,	,,	,,	
E. B.	39	Smuggling, further examination.	Removed to Lewes	Jan. 27	5 days		
J. F.	47	Vagrant	8 days, hard labour	Jan. 29	8 days		
E. B.	19	,,	,,	,,	,,		
H. P.	20	Felony, for trial	2 months after trial	,,	20 weeks 2 days		
H. T.	54	Rogue and vagabond.	14 days, hard labour	Feb. 1	14 days, hard labour		
E. P.	43	Stealing dead fence	,,	Feb. 13	,,	Once before	
W. B.	19	Vagrancy	7 days, hard labour	Feb. 15	7 days, hard labour		
J. S.	60	,,	14 days, hard labour	Feb. 22	14 days, hard labour	Once before	
J. B.	43	,,	7 days, hard labour	Mar. 8	7 days, hard labour		
W. B.	16	,,	,,	,,	,,		
J. O.	42	Debtor, discharged	By Commissioner	Mar. 16	18 weeks		
S. C.	32	Vagrancy	9 days, hard labour	Mar. 18	9 days		
W. H.	16	Felony, further examination.	Removed to Lewes	Mar. 20	4 days		
E. E.	23	Assault	7 days, unless, &c.	Mar. 21	7 days		
T. D.	14	Vagrancy	7 days, hard labour	Mar. 26	,,		

A Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence, or how disposed of.	When Committed.	How long in Custody in this Gaol.	If in Prison before, and how often.	Remarks.
M. P.	16	Assault . . .	14 days, unless, &c. .	Mar. 27	14 days . . .	. .	. .
W. A.	17	Vagrancy . .	14 days, hard labour .	April 2	,,	. .	. .
J. C.	23	Assault . . .	7 days, unless, &c. .	April 4	7 days	. .	. .
T. L.	23	Felony, further examination.	By justices . . .	April 6	3 days	. .	. .
R. H.	22	Assault . . .	Removed to Lewes .	,,	,,	. .	. .
C. B.	24	,,	7 days, hard labour .	,,	7 days	. .	. .
J. P.	49	Under Town Act	7 days, unless, &c. .	,,	,,	. .	. .
M. S.	43	Vagrancy . .	1 calendar month, hard labour.	April 10	1 calendar month .	. .	Had a your child at th breast.
W. B.	52	,,	7 days, hard labour .	April 26	7 days	. .	. .
G. P.	28	,,	,,	,,	,,	. .	. .
J. A.	46	,,	,,	May 1	,,	. .	. .
M. H.	60	,,	,,	,,	,,	. .	. .
C. R.	18	,,	,,	May 8	,,	. .	. .
S. R.	14	,,	,,	,,	,,	. .	. .
G. W.	44	Assault . . .	14 days, unless, &c. .	May 9	14 days . . .	. .	. .
W. D.	45	Wilful damage .	7 days, unless, &c. .	May 13	7 days	. .	. .
J. M.	19	Vagrancy . .	7 days, hard labour .	,,	,,	. .	. .
J. K.	18	,,	,,	May 17	,,	. .	. .
R. J.	21	,,	,,	May 18	,,	. .	. .
W. R.	13	Wilful damage .	14 days, hard labour .	May 23	14 days	. .	. .
H. T.	18	Assault . . .	1 calendar month, unless, &c.	,,	1 calendar month .	. .	. .
S. K.	25	Felony, further examination.	On bail to appear at Lewes.	May 25	3 days	. .	. .
E. T.	25	Assault . . .	14 days, unless, &c. .	June 6	14 days . . .	. .	. .
P. S.	24	Vagrancy . .	7 days, hard labour .	June 7	7 days	. .	. .
G. B.	61	,,	,,	June 8	,,	. .	. .
H. B.	12	Felony, for trial .	By the Court at sessions.	June 10	33 days . . .	Once before	. .
J. D.	68	,,	,,	June 22	21 days . . .	Three times before.	. .
H. E.	18	,,	1 month after sessions	July 3	38 days . . .	. .	. .
T. J.	23	Vagrancy . .	7 days, hard labour .	July 4	7 days	. .	. .
W. M.	47	Debtor, discharged	By plaintiff . . .	July 8	43 days . . .	. .	. .
T. T.	62	Vagrancy . .	5 days, hard labour .	July 15	5 days	Once before	. .
J. L.	20	Assault . . .	14 days, unless, &c. .	July 18	1 day	,,	. .
J. L.	20	Under Town Act	,,	July 22	7 days	Twice before	. .
J. R.	14	Vagrancy . .	7 days, hard labour .	July 24	,,		
J. W.	47	Felony, further examination.	On bail to appear, &c., discharged by the Court.	July 25	16 days . . .	. .	. .
T. W.	20	,,	By the justices . .	July 27	3 days	. .	. .
J. H.	20	Felony, for trial .	3 weeks after sessions	Aug. 1	39 days . . .	. .	. .
W. R.	42	Vagrancy . .	10 days, hard labour .	Aug. 5	10 days . . .	Once before	. .
G. A.	37	Under Town Act	14 days, unless, &c. .	Aug. 7	14 days . . .	. .	. .
E. S.	21	Felony, for trial .	10 days after sessions	Aug. 10	81 days . . .	. .	. .
H. S.	30	,,	Removed to Lewes .	Aug. 14	67 days . . .	. .	. .
J. W.	20	Rogue and vagabond.	7 days, hard labour .	Aug. 21	7 days	. .	. .
J. S	40	Vagrancy . .	,,	Aug. 22	,,	. .	. .
M. B.	11	Felony, further examination.	3 weeks after sessions	Aug. 24	76 days	. .	. .
G. U.	18	,,	14 years' transportation	Aug. 26	68 days . . .	. .	. .
H. M.	20	,, (on bail to appear.)	For felony, admitted evidence, and discharged by the Court.	,,	8 days	. .	. .
E. G.	15	Felony, for trial .	Removed to Lewes .	Aug. 28	53 days . . .	. .	. .
G. N.	28	Assault . . .	14 days, unless, &c. .	Aug. 29	14 days . . .	Three times in gaol.	. .
M. K.	23	,,	,,	,,	,,	. .	Had a your child.
C. B.	12	Vagrancy . .	14 days, hard labour .	Aug. 31	,,	. .	. .
J. W.	17	,,	7 days, hard labour .	Sept. 6	7 days	Twice in gaol	. .
J. B.	19	,,	,,	,,	,,	. .	. .
M. W.	40	,,	,,	,,	,,	. .	. .
T. C.	66	,,	,,	Sept. 16	,,	. .	. .
J. B.	19	,,	,,	,,	,,	Twice in gaol	. .
W. H.	55	Felony, for trial .	Removed to Lewes .	Sept. 20	30 days . . .	. .	. .
W. H.	59	Under Town Act	2 days, unless, &c. .	Sept. 26	2 days	. .	. .
E. H.	37	Vagrancy . .	7 days, hard labour .	Sept. 28	7 days	. .	. .

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Hastings, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	8	3	2	2	..	..	2	2	10	5	15
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	8	3	2	2	..	..	2	2	10	5	15
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	8	3	2	2	..	..	2	2	10	5	15
HOW DISPOSED OF.																			
6. Of these were Convicted—																			
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	3	7
Total	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	8	3	2	2	..	..	2	2	10	5	15
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Hastings Borough Gaol.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	30	10	4	2	34	12	46
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	12	4	..	1	12	5	17
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	48	15	5	3	53	18	71
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

——	Males.	Females.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Record	3	..	3
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	3	..	3

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	8	3	2	2	10	5	15
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions	48	15	5	3	53	18	71
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Ditto, transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	62	18	7	5	69	23	92
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	66	18	7	5	73	23	96

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No. 5.—*See* Note*.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	4	1	..	2	4	3	7
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	2	..	2	4	4	8
DEBTORS.							
7. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	4	2	..	2	4	4	8

* NOTE.—Table No. 5 contains the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th of September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	1	2	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	32	12	13	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	15
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.															
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	10	5	15
2. Ditto after Trial	1	2	3
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	53	18	71
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
17 Years and under 21	2	3	..	..	2	3	5
21 Years and under 30	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
30 Years and upwards	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	8	3	2	2	10	5	15

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	2	4	2	6
17 Years and under 21	15	5	..	..	15	5	20
21 Years and under 30	11	4	..	..	11	4	15
30 Years and upwards	22	6	..	..	22	6	28
Total	48	15	5	3	53	18	71

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	2	1	1	2	3	3	6
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	4	2	1	..	5	2	7
Can Read and write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	8	3	2	2	10	5	15

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	20	6	2	2	22	8	30
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	23	9	3	1	26	10	36
Can Read and Write well	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	48	15	5	3	53	18	71

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	10	2	..	..	10	2	12
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	12	2	1	..	13	2	15
Twice	5	..	..	1	5	1	6
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Times or more	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	18	2	1	1	19	3	22

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not employed	62	18	7	5	69	23	92
Total	62	18	7	5	69	23	92

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	..	2	1	..	1	2	3
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2	1	..	1	2	3

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3

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	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.	6	6	12
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{2}{3}$
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year .	2	..	2
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	1 nearly.	..	1

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—*Nil.*

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	34	3	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	3	5	5
,, Bedding	0	9	6
,, Straw	0	4	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	13	3
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	11	0	10
,, Soap	1	3	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	4	0
,, Washing	0	19	6
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	0	4	9
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Water Rate	2	10	0
,, Officers' Salaries	67	13	6
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	30	0	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	84	14	2
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	16	3	4*
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	2	9	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	256	18	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	5	19	3
Grand Total	262	17	11
† See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	7	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum		..	

* This includes removal of Debtors.

† NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

One 2 lbs. loaf of best bread per day for prisoners convicted and sentenced to hard labour. Other prisoners are allowed 6*d.* per day.

Prisoners maintained in the County Prison under contract, are maintained at an expense to the Borough of 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per day.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
James Wellerd . .	Keeper . . .	54	1 March, 1842 . .	45 0 0	
Mary Wellerd . .	Matron . . .	55	1 March, 1842 . .	10 0 0	
Walter Duke . .	Surgeon. . .	..	1 January, 1838 . .	10 0 0	
John Banks . . .	To read sermons	37	November, 1833. .	2 12 0	
Total . . 4			Total . . .	67 12 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	256 18 8
Total Receipts of ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	256 18 8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	5 19 3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	262 17 11

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.—£262 17 11 ÷ 2802 = 1*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{14}$*d.*

WINCHELSEA.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Winchelsea Borough Gaol.

THIS prison is situated in an open and airy part of the ancient town of Winchelsea. The jurisdiction comprehends the whole of the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, and part of the adjoining parishes of Pet and Icklashem; and the population is said to be not more than 700 souls. The building is of very ancient date, and has apparently been a church or chapel originally: the upper part is occupied as the town-hall, and the lower as the gaol. The prison consists of three apartments and two airing-yards. The largest room measures 21 feet by 16 feet, and 10 feet high, and is generally used as a day-room; it has two glazed windows, which may be secured by padlocks, and a row of iron bars outside; they open into the public thoroughfare at a convenient height, which allows of easy communication with the passers by. The adjoining room is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 16 feet, and 10 feet high; the window is unglazed, but there are two rows of iron bars, which partially fill up the opening; this window also looks into the road, but the absence of a glass sash must render intercourse still more complete than in the former case, and must afford greater facility for introducing prohibited articles. We must add, likewise, that we do not consider these rooms secure, as we think that the bars could without difficulty be wrenched from their fastenings on the outside by an accomplice, particularly as the building stands by itself, and without any officer to sleep on the premises at night; the keeper's house being at a considerable distance; and any attempt to liberate the prisoners is not likely to be interrupted in this quiet town. The third apartment, however, is much more secure, and is provided with strong double doors; and the aperture which serves for the admission of light is strongly barricaded with three rows of thick iron bars; but it is left unglazed; it looks into a small airing-yard 10 by 16 feet, the walls of which are 18 feet high, and are covered on the top with broken pieces of glass, having a row of iron spikes projecting, and pointing downwards, a few feet from the top. Prohibited articles might be thrown into this yard from the public street; and communication with those outside might be carried on, as we distinctly heard the conversation of two persons passing along the road while we were in this yard in the calm of the evening. The cell which communicates with it is 10 by 15 feet, and 10 feet high. It is dark and gloomy, and sometimes damp; and as there are no means of heating it artificially, and the window remains permanently open, it cannot but be

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cold, unhealthy, and unfit for occupation in the winter season. This cell is furnished with two bedsteads; but it is said that there is never more than one male prisoner confined in it at the same time. Nearly the half of the adjoining cell is taken up by a wooden bench, upon which the keeper has known five prisoners to have slept together when the prison was crowded with smugglers several years ago; it is now only allotted for a single prisoner. The exterior airing-yard is a considerable space of ground, surrounded by a low wall. The only prisoners, however, who have the privilege of walking here, and then in the presence of a police constable, are those who are known, or who are charged with offences not of a serious character.

As commitments to this prison are few, and as the periods for which they are confined here are very short, it will be unnecessary to detail at any great length the discipline prevailing in this gaol. It is only used as a place of safe custody until prisoners are fully committed for trial, or are convicted, when they are sent to the county gaol and house of correction at Lewes, under contract between the justices of Winchelsea and the county magistrates. Prisoners summarily convicted, however, whose sentences average from 7 to 14 days, are retained for these short periods in this prison; but we submit that the gaol is very unfit even for that purpose.

At the period of our last inspection there were no prisoners in custody. Indeed, only 17 prisoners have passed through this gaol in the course of the last six years, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1839 the number committed was	2	2	4
In 1840 ,, ,,	1	..	1
In 1841 ,, ,,	1	..	1
In 1842 ,, ,,	5	..	5
In 1843 ,, ,,	1	2	3
In 1844 ,, ,,	2	1	3

The several particulars relating to these prisoners will be seen by referring to Return (A), annexed to this Report.

The keeper has been upwards of 17 years in office here, having been elected in April, 1828, at an annual salary of 25*l*. He lives at some distance from the prison, and is by trade a shoemaker. His wife, although not legally appointed to do so, attends upon the female prisoners when there are any in confinement, which is seldom the case, as during the last two years there were only three in custody, and in the course of the three years preceding 1843, not a single female prisoner was committed. We were informed that in the event of a male and female prisoner being committed to this gaol at the same time, the female would immediately be sent to the county prison at Lewes, on the ground of the inadequacy of this prison to keep the sexes efficiently separated. The keeper receives 6*d*. a-head per diem for the supply of the prison diet, which is expended upon the provisions the prisoner may please to order,—a practice which infringes the 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, rule 1st, and 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 56, sec. 6, rule 1st. No punishment has ever been awarded in the present keeper's time for infringing the prison discipline, either by himself or the magistrates; but this is no more than might be expected from the total want of discipline. The prisoners are suffered to remain in perfect idleness, and no sort of instruction whatever is afforded them. Each prisoner on admission receives a Bible; but of the 17 prisoners who have passed through this gaol in the course of the last six years, five could not read, and only four could read and write. We were informed that prayers have not been read in the gaol for several years. The Rev. James John West, rector of the parish, used to perform this duty, and we believe is willing and ready to do so still, whenever he is apprized that there are prisoners in custody; but it appears that due regularity is not maintained in this important matter. It is said, that in the event of sickness, the surgeon of the town would be called to attend; but no case requiring his services has occurred for a long period. When there are prisoners in custody, the attendance of the justices appears to be regular and frequent.

The following rules are hung up in the different cells :—

"*Rules and Regulations for Winchelsea Gaol, to be observed by the Prisoners therein.*"

"1st. No spirits or malt liquors to be consumed in this prison.

"2nd. No fighting, swearing, or gambling allowed, and strict silence to be kept.

"3rd. No tobacco to be consumed within these walls.

"4th. No persons to be allowed to visit the prison unless by an order from the magistrates.

"5th. All temporary lights to be extinguished at 7 o'clock in the evening.

"6th. Sustenance for each prisoner 6*d*. per day."

Return (A.)

The Total Number of Prisoners committed to Winchelsea Gaol in the course of the following Years ending Michaelmas.

Those marked thus* are females.
The particulars left blank in this Return cannot be filled up from the imperfect condition of the Prison journals—a circumstance which is quite inexcusable on the part of the keeper.

ames.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	Crime or Charge.	Period of Confinement in this Gaol.	Occupation.	State of Instruction.	If in Prison before, and how often.	Remarks.
D.	26	Nov. 23, 1838	Felon . . .	. .	Labourer	Read . . .	Twice. . .	Removed to Lewes for trial.
L.	34	May 16, 1839	An assault . .	7 days .	. .	,,	Not known to have been in prison before	. . .
. S.	36	June 26, 1839	Felon . . .	. .	. .	Neither . .	,,	Removed to Lewes for trial.
. F.	..	Oct. 6, 1839	Deserter 35 Reg.	. .	. .	Read . . .	,,	Removed per route.
. M.	53	Dec. 2, 1840	Felon . . .	. .	Labourer	Read and write	,,	Removed to Lewes for trial.
. A.	63	Aug. 14, 1841	Vagrant. . .	. .	Carpenter	,,	Twice. . .	Removed to Lewes to undergo his sentence.
B.	22	July 1, 1842	An assault . .	7 days .	Labourer	Read . . .	Not known to have been in prison before	. . .
C.	10	July 27, 1842	Trespass . .	5 days .	. .	Neither . .	,,	. . .
C.	11	July 27, 1842	,, . .	14 days .	. .	,,	,,	Removed to Battle to undergo his sentence.
E.	22	Oct. 11, 1842	,, . .	3 cal. mo.	Seaman	,,	,,	Removed to Lewes to undergo his sentence.
. M.	..	Nov. 28, 1842	Felon . . .	. .	,,	. .	,,	Removed to Lewes for trial.
H.	24	Jan. 17, 1843	Breach of revenue	4 days .	Labourer	Neither . .	,,	. . .
. G.	..	Mar. 14, 1843	Felon . . .	. .	. .	. .	,,	Removed to Lewes for trial.
. A. F.	..	Aug. 7, 1843	,, . . .	. .	. .	. .	,,	Removed to Lewes for trial.
. L.	27	Oct. 5, 1843	An assault . .	14 days .	Seaman	Read and write	,,	Discharged October 6; paid fine and costs.
B.	33	Oct. 5, 1843	,, . .	,, .	,,	Read . . .	,,	Discharged October 6; paid fine and costs.
. J.	..	Dec. 28, 1843	Lunatic . .	7 days .	Servant	Read and write	,,	Discharged January 3, 1844.

Return from the Town Gaol at Winchelsea, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
11. For want of Sureties	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governers to undergo their Sentences . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

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County and Borough Gaols.
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Winchelsea Borough Gaol.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2	1	..	..	2	1	3
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals		2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.—*Nil.*

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Transferred to other Governors.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Transferred to other Governors.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	1	3
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..
5. Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
30 Years and upwards	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read only	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.—*Nil.*

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Winchelsea Borough Gaol.

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.—*Nil.*

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	3	3
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	..	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	0	13	0
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding	0	12	10
,, Straw	0	1	4
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon		..	
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	0	3	5
,, Soap	0	0	7
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas		..	
,, Washing	0	2	0
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing		..	
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	25	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	0	5	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	26	18	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1	16	6
Grand Total	£28	14	8
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum		..	
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum		6*d.* per day.	

* NOTE.—This Return should give the contract price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.—*Nil.*

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
Charles Hill	Gaoler .	55	April, 1828 . .	25 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	26	18	2
Total Receipts of Ditto	..		
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	26	18	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1	16	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£28	14	8

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Rye Borough Gaol.

RYE.—Borough Gaol.

This establishment is divided into two parts; one of which is for the confinement of persons under criminal process, the other portion is appropriated for the accommodation of vagrants, and may be more properly called an asylum for the houseless and destitute, than a part of a prison wherein penal discipline is enforced; for poor persons may come here of their own accord, and obtain shelter for the night, with a ration of bread, and may receive another when they depart in the morning. The police, also, when they find any destitute persons wandering about the streets of the town, take them to the vagrants' ward of this prison; and it is quite an understood arrangement by the inhabitants to send mendicants to the gaol for shelter and temporary sustenance. The keeper has a discretionary power to admit or refuse these poor people, according as he deems them to be sufficiently necessitous. He says there is scarcely a night in which he does not refuse several, either on the ground of their being not absolutely destitute, or because he has reason to know that they are idle, and unwilling to exert themselves to obtain their living. The vagrants' ward is a part of the old Yprees' towers (the ancient fortifications of the town), and is an apartment of considerable size; there are two small dark rooms adjoining, which are seldom used. The only bedding supplied is a quantity of loose straw, which lies on the floor, and the poor inmates may obtain as much warmth and comfort as they can in this miserable place by huddling together and covering themselves over with the straw. The keeper asserts, that as many as nine poor people are not unfrequently sheltered here in the course of the night; and, as might be supposed, the place is swarming with vermin, and is exceedingly filthy and unwholesome. It forms no part of our duty to make any remarks respecting the arrangements most desirable for the relief of the poor; but it is clearly our duty to object to any such establishment as the above in connexion with the prison. The objects of the two establishments are perfectly dissimilar; and as they are here managed by the same officer, the strict discipline which ought to be enforced in the one, must, we think, necessarily be infringed by the union of the other. Besides, in a sanatory point of view, we submit that the practice of admitting, indiscriminately, into the same room considerable numbers of destitute vagrants in an unclean, or perhaps diseased state, without being subjected to medical examination, is fraught with much danger to the inmates of the whole establishment. The prison consists partly of the old towers, and partly of a new structure, which was erected in 1837, and contains six cells and one airing-yard common to the whole. On the side adjoining the towers there are four cells, two on a level with the airing-yard, and two above for females, which are approached by an outside stair, from the top of which an extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained, as well as of several houses in the neighbourhood. These cells are 11 feet by 9 feet, and 11 feet high, and are formed partly by the round towers. They are tolerably well fitted up, being each furnished with a soil-pan upon a good construction, and also a hand-basin, with water laid on to both. The wooden bedsteads are fixtures, and take up more room than can be conveniently spared. The cells are lighted by small windows immediately under the ceilings: but the ventilation is defective; at least we found it so in the cell that was occupied at the date of our inspection. The other two cells, situated on the opposite side of the airing-yard, are in dimensions 13 feet by 10, and 9 feet high; one is placed over the other, and they are exclusively for the safe custody of males, either debtors or criminals, according as there are one or other of these classes in confinement. They are not of a similar construction to the other cells, nor are they furnished with the same kind of fittings; and as there are no water-closets in connexion with them, the prisoners there confined, are obliged to use chamber utensils. The airing-yard is 60 feet long, and 24 feet wide.

At the period of our last inspection there were only two prisoners in confinement, viz., one male, and one female. The former had been two months in custody on a charge of assault. The female was a convicted prisoner, sentenced to nine months imprisonment for procuring goods under false pretences; she had been in custody three months before trial, and at the date of inspection she had been altogether six months in confinement, during which period she had enjoyed excellent health, and had made some progress in mental acquirements. It was said that the previous habits and conduct of this girl had been most abandoned, but the circumstance of a six months' separation from her vicious companions, with the suitable instruction and assistance of the chaplain, had produced in her case a very satisfactory moral amendment.

In the course of the last year, ending Michaelmas, 1844, the number of prisoners committed to this gaol was 62; 39 of whom were males, and 23 were females. During the preceding year the number committed was 74, viz., 51 males, and 23 females. The Return (A), annexed to this Report, will exhibit several details respecting the commitments in the course of the last year. It will be observed that the great majority of offences have not been of a serious character, for of the total number of prisoners committed only five were sufficiently important to be tried at the Quarter Sessions, two of whom were acquitted; the other three, being cases of felony, were sentenced respectively to two, four, and five months imprisonment. Twenty-one were cases of summary convictions, two of which (for smuggling) were sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, two to 2 months, and three to 1 month, respectively; the remaining 14 cases of summary conviction were sentenced to imprisonments ranging between 4 and 17 days. Out of the 62 committed in the course of the year no less than 27 were discharged upon examination, after being, in the majority of instances, only 1 day, and in no case longer than 3 days, in custody. Convicted prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour are sent to the County House of Correction at Lewes. Besides the usual prison-cleaning, the only work supplied to the prisoners is the picking of oakum; the quantity required of each prisoner, whose sentence requires him to be so employed, is 3 lbs. per diem; but the keeper acknowledges that he is not strict as to the quantity; he

chiefly requires the work to be well done. Upon the commitment of prisoners to this gaol they are placed in the reception-room, (which is a large unfurnished apartment, corresponding in size to the vagrants' ward, and situated immediately above it,) until they are examined by the surgeon. That officer is said to attend punctually when summoned by the keeper for that purpose, as well as in cases of sickness; and he attends pretty regularly, and sees every prisoner in custody once a week, whether his services are required or not; but he is not legally appointed, agreeably with the 33rd section of the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, but receives his fees according to the attendance and medicines which he deems it necessary to give. We beg to notice, also, that the same statute enacts, that the surgeon of every gaol shall visit the prison *twice* at least in every week, and see every prisoner confined therein, whether criminal or debtor. The prisoners in confinement have hitherto enjoyed excellent health; out of the 62 committed in the course of the last year only 8 were slightly indisposed, but it would appear that these were very trivial cases. It is worthy of remark, that there are no itch cells, and no place available for the treatment of that disease, in this prison. The dietaries in force are those recommended by the Secretary of State for prisons in England and Wales. The condition of this prison as to cleanliness (with the exception of the vagrants' department, which was dirty and unwholesome in every respect,) was creditable to the keeper. There is no prison clothing allowed by the borough; but upon the discharge of prisoners whose clothing may be insufficient, if they can give satisfactory proof of their inability to procure better clothing, if their conduct during their imprisonment has been good, and particularly if they evince symptoms of contrition, and give reasonable hope of future amendment, the magistrates order linen, shoes, stockings, or other clothing to be given to them to a moderate extent.

It appears that the Rev. H. Cooper, the vicar of Rye, visits the prisoners at least once in every week, sometimes oftener, according as there are prisoners in custody who may require his assistance. Friday is generally the day set apart for his stated attendance, when the prisoners, both male and female, are at the same time assembled in the keeper's parlour for the purpose of divine worship. On those occasions Mr. Cooper reads prayers selected from the liturgy, and expounds a portion of Scripture, or preaches a short sermon. The conduct of the prisoners at the service is said to be devout and proper. There is no regular provision made for the secular instruction of the prisoners; the keeper says he occasionally gives a lesson to those who are desirous of learning to read; but it is quite dependent upon his leisure and inclination. When it is said that this prison consists of six cells, for the separate confinement of prisoners, and that four of these are tolerably well fitted up as to the convenience of the prisoners, we think that is all that can be urged, in strict propriety, in its favour; whilst the objectionable points in several details of structure and arrangement, in position, and general discipline, are many and important. The prison, in our opinion, is not secure. There are no regular hours appropriated for the prisoners to take exercise; sometimes they have only one hour in the course of the day, at other times they are allowed to walk about the airing-yard nearly the half of the day; the keeper asserts that it depends upon his engagements, and the time he has to spare to superintend them. It would seem, also, that, although said to be separately confined, they are occasionally permitted to exercise in company; and the fact of a strict superintendence being necessary on these occasions, would appear from the following admonitory inscription written by the keeper on the wall in large characters, "Not any swearing, gaming, or noise allowed." We have already stated that the airing-yard is common to the whole of the cells, so that unless the gaoler keeps a constant watch over the prisoners at exercise, the sexes have every facility of communication. And as there is no other officer to assist the keeper in maintaining the discipline of the prison, we have no doubt that much association prevails; besides, there are occasionally more prisoners in custody than can be provided with separate cells. In the course of the last year the greatest number in confinement was 8, the cells being only six in number. The means of inspecting the cells, without being observed, are defective: the airing-yard, however, may be readily overlooked from the door of the keeper's parlour. Prohibited articles are not unfrequently thrown over the boundary wall into the airing-yard; the keeper says he has known coffee, tea, sugar, tobacco, &c., to be thus introduced into the prison. He acknowledges also that there have been no punishments awarded for any infringements of the discipline; indeed, the remissness of the discipline is everywhere observable. We visited the prison at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at that late hour we found the female prisoner just getting up.

The Visiting Justices are said to attend at the gaol regularly once a week, and to pay considerable attention to their duties. We submit that there is much in the management of this prison requiring their best attention; for the discipline, to be rendered efficient, should undergo a thorough revision and amendment. For the usual statistical information we refer to the following Returns annexed to this Report.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Rye Borough Gaol.

A RETURN of the PRISONERS, their AGES, OFFENCES or CHARGES, SENTENCES, &c., committed to the Rye Borough Gaol during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

Name.	Age.	When Committed.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence.	When Discharged.
W. H.	36	23rd October, 1843.	For obtaining a bottle of sweet oil under false pretences, the property of Charles Francis Dane.	Acquitted . .	18th December, 1843.
R. W.	17	28th October, 1843.	For stealing a quantity of peas, the property of Edmund Eloy.	Six weeks' hard labour.	5th December, 1843.
W. R.	24	7th November, 1843.	For stealing two pairs of shoes, the property of Richard Ladd.	Six months' hard labour, St. Augustine's, Canterbury.	18th December, 1843, when tried.
G. R.	15	9th November, 1843.	For stealing a sack, the property of William Elliott.	Sent back to prison for the remainder of the day.	18th December, 1843.
J. W. D.	16	10th November, 1843.	Remanded on suspicion of stealing 5*s.*, the property of Redman Brown.	Acquitted . .	13th November, 1843.
E. .	24	1st June, 1844.	For stealing 12 yards of broad cloth, the property of John Bate.	,,	8th July, 1844.
T. S.	25	,,	For the same offence . .	,,	,,
G. S.	27	,,	For the same offence . .	,,	,,
J. J.	28	8th June, 1844.	Committed under the Court of Request for 2*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*	. .	Discharged on the same day by paying the debt.
J. B.	29	6th June, 1844.	Committed under the Court of Request for 1*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*	. .	,, ,,
J. D.	45	1st July, 1844.	Committed under the Court of Request for 1*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*	. .	,, ,,
J. T.	52	8th July, 1844.	Committed under the Court of Request for 16*s.* 9*d.*	. .	,, ,,
J. H.	34	10th August, 1844.	Committed under the Court of Request for a debt of 2*l.* 1*s.* 10¼*d.*	. .	Discharged on the 11th August, 1844, by paying the debt.
W. H.	29	13th August, 1844.	Committed for an assault on William Meaton.	Two months' hard labour.	12th October, 1844.
T. A.	19	24th September 1844.	For stealing a quantity of potatoes, the property of George Kingsnorth.	Seven days' hard labour.	30th September, 184
M. A. D.	22	14th October, 1844.	For stealing 4*l.*, the property of William Clack.	Three calendar months, St. Augustine's, Canterbury.	30th December, 184
S. A.	40	14th October, 1844.	For stealing 4*l.*, the property of William Clack.	Acquitted . .	30th December, 184 when tried.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Rye, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1844.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	3	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	5
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	4	2	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	7
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	4	2	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
6. Of these were convicted—															
Executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acquitted at the Bar	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8. No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	3	2	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
17. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	5	2	2	..	7	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	11	2	13

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	19	8	5	3	24	11	35
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25	9	5	3	30	12	42
15. Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	5	1	4	2	9	3	

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. In Execution from Courts of Request	..	..	..
4. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
5. Bankrupts	..	..	..
6. Non-payment of Poor's Rates	..	..	..
7. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	2	..	2
Total	2	..	2

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	Prisoners for Trial	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	3	2	1	..	..	6	6
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rendered in Court for Trial	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Summary Convictions	25	9	5	3	30	12	42
	Transferred to other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		5	1	4	2	9	3	12
Total		34	13	10	5	39	23	62
DEBTORS.								
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals		34	13	10	5	39	23	62

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No. 5.—See Note.*—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
4. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Committed for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
DEBTORS.							
6. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

NOTE.*—Table No. 5 should contain the Number of Prisoners in the Prison on the 29th September, 1844.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	12	5	6	2	..	1	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	25	9

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	2	6
Ditto after Trial	3	1	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction	30	12	42

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
17 Years and under 21	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
21 Years and under 30	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
30 Years and upwards	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	3	2	..	1	3	3	6

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
17 Years and under 21	7	6	..	..	7	6	13
21 Years and under 30	14	3	..	..	14	3	17
30 Years and upwards	10	3	..	..	10	3	13
Total	31	12	9	2	40	14	54

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read only	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	3	2	1	..	4	2	6

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	9	6	7	..	16	6	22
Can Read only	16	5	2	2	18	7	25
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30	13	9	2	39	15	54

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	9	4	5	2	14	6	20
Twice	4	1	2	1	6	2	8
Thrice	3	1	1	..	4	1	5
Four Times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16	6	8	3	24	9	33

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	Picking oakum.				31	..	31
Not Employed	..	..	..	..	8	23	31
Total	..	..	..	..	39	23	62

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	2	1	1	..	3	1	4
By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	1	..	3	1	4

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	6	2	8
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The Daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing* and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	..
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	..	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	..	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	..	..

* Clothes only allowed when necessary.

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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	49	11	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	1	17	9
,, Bedding	2	13	6
,, Straw	2	1	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	1	19	6
,, Medicines	5	16	6
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	10	4	6
,, Soap	1	3	9
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	4	2	0
,, Washing	3	5	0
,, Cooking	8	12	0
,, Stationery and Printing	2	15	6
,, Books	1	2	0
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	41	12	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	2	13	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	139	9	6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	36	10	0
Grand Total	175	19	6
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per head per Annum	9	2	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum		..	

* NOTE.—This Return gives the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.* No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.—According to the Class of Prisoners, the Secretary of State's Regulations are strictly complied with.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.* No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
Crispin Jessop	Gaoler and Constable	48	Nov. 9, 1842.	41 12 0	Gaol house, coals and candles.
				41 12 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	1	10	0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	7	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract		..	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate		..	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	9	3	0
Other Receipts		..	
Total	11	0	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs Alterations, and Additions	139	9	6
Total Receipts of ditto	11	0	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	128	9	6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	36	10	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	164	19	6

LONDON: Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

TENTH REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTORS

Appointed under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 *Will. IV. c.* 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1846.

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Statistics of Crime in England and Wales for the Five Years, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843:—

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I.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TENTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS FOR THE HOME DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, *London, 31st July,* 1846.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the following analysis of the Gaol Returns from all the Prisons in England and Wales, for the quinquennial period 1839 to 1843, exhibiting the total numbers of the different classes of prisoners during each year of the quinquennial period, in England and Wales, both separately and conjointly, as well as in the several counties of each division of the country, together with the proportion which the total number of criminals bears to the several classes of criminals, and to the population.

Use and value of Numerical Calculations.

The use and value of numerical calculations, as connected with Natural and Experimental Science, have never been disputed, and they have been referred to in such cases as infallible criteria of truth. With respect, however, to Moral and Political Science, it is only of late years that the importance of numbers has been acknowledged, and their assistance extensively called in. But Moral and Political Science presents as wide a field as the Natural and Experimental for the employment of the science of numbers; nor need the former fear a comparison with the latter, either in precision of ideas, in clearness and certainty of demonstration, in practical utility, or in the deduction of truths the most important and interesting to man.

Criminal statistics have of late assumed a character of great interest and importance, and it may be confidently anticipated that, when founded upon numerical calculations, fully, fairly, and accurately constructed, it will be raised to the dignity of a science, second to none in importance, and commending itself, by the momentous interests which it involves, to the anxious care of the statesman, to the reflections of the philosopher, and to the sympathies of the philanthropist.

The Philosophy of Crime, which aims to investigate the causes, trace the extent, and inquire into the proper remedy, of crime, may be said to be almost in its infancy. It has already attracted a widely extended attention by the beneficence of its aim, by the rapidity of its advances, and by the acknowledged success which has hitherto attended its exertions. It has had to contend with much prejudice and apprehension, which have rendered necessary the watchful caution with which its operations have been conducted. I have been desirous, therefore, to secure for it a foundation which is best calculated to promote its stability, namely, statistical inquiry; and to mark every step of its progress by a reference to numerical calculations.

Statistics of Crime.

I am aware that the title I have given to this Report, "THE STATISTICS OF CRIME," may be objected to as inaccurate, inasmuch as my investigations have reference only to alleged or ascertained crime; whilst all undetected crime is overlooked, and much in itself really criminal, neither is or can be the subject of legal enactment. Let it, however, be recollected, that by crime is meant a violation of

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the law of the land. Locke has well observed,* that the name of crime is not given to violations of the Divine law; such transgressions are properly called sins; nor do we designate as a crime a violation of the philosophical law, or the law of opinion—we call such a transgression, a vice. Hence it is plain that in attempting to exhibit the amount of crime in any country, its moral character and condition are not estimated, inasmuch as the SINS and the VICES of the people are to a certain extent excluded from the calculation. This is mentioned to guard against a misconception of the design of these papers, which is, to approximate as closely as may be to an estimate of the amount of ascertained crime in England and Wales during each of the five years which the inquiry embraces. Doubtless, a vast amount of crime will at all times elude human detection; numerous criminals will baffle all the efforts of justice to discover them. But this is no impeachment of the law or police of the country, which aims not at impossibilities. In the following statistics of crime, my aim is to exhibit the amount of committals for crime at a given time; to mark the variations in the numbers in the same place at different times, or in different places at the same time; to classify the prisoners according to sex, the nature of the charge, or sentence, and the number of recommittals; to register the numbers committed, convicted, or acquitted, together with the grounds of acquittal in special cases; to ascertain the proportion which the total number of criminals bears to the several classes of criminals, and to the population; and, finally, to show the amount and degree of education, or rather the almost total absence of education, intellectual, moral, or religious. This has been attempted in the following Tables, which I have endeavoured to make a repertory of information for the quinquennial period, 1839 to 1843, respecting a most important subject, whether the interests of large bodies of individuals, or of society at large be considered.

In conducting this investigation, I have divided the subject into the following heads:—

Table No. 1. Prisoners tried at assizes and sessions in England and Wales, during each year of the series, both separately and conjointly, and in each county, and compared with the corresponding population as calculated for each year on the base of the decennial census, 1841.

Table No. 2. Prisoners under summary convictions, during each year of the series—a very numerous class of convicts, respecting which no information is to be obtained, except in the criminal tables published by the Home Inspectors of Prisons.

Table No. 3. The result of the proceedings respecting the prisoners tried at assizes and sessions, *i. e.*, the prisoners convicted, acquitted, &c. &c.

Table No. 4. The prisoners recommitted.

Table No. 5. Terms of imprisonment before trial.

Table No. 6. Terms of imprisonment after trial.

Table No. 7. Terms of imprisonment under summary convictions.

Table No. 8. Prisoners sentenced to transportation, and terms of transportation.

Table No. 9. Game Law convictions.

Table No. 10. Vagrant Act convictions.

Table No. 11. State of instruction of prisoners.

Table of Population calculated on the basis of the Census of 1841. Whole Numbers.

In forming these tables, every effort has been made not only to ensure general accuracy, but also by a particular process to guard against either an understatement, or an exaggeration of the amount of crime in each of the five years. To effect this, it was necessary to construct a table of population calculated on the basis of the census of 1841, taken according to the ascertained rate of the annual increase of the female lives during the decennial period 1831-1841. This table exhibits the number of the population of England and Wales separately and conjointly, and of each of the several counties both of England and Wales, in each of the years from 1839 to 1843; first, the male population; secondly, the female population; and lastly, the total population of both sexes, formed according to the ascertained annual rate of increase. For these numbers—"The ascertained annual rate of increase," which form the first column of the table—I am indebted to Mr. Farr, the examiner and compiler of statistics in the office of the Registrar-General of Births, &c. &c. The ordinary mode of forming such a table is based

* Locke on the Human Understanding. Book 2, cap. xxviii., s. 6—10.

on the hypothesis that the increase of ten years divided by ten will produce the yearly increase; but this is not correct, as it is founded only on simple interest, and does not regard the accumulation of progressing numbers on each other. The principle adopted in this table is that of geometrical progression, or compound interest, resolving itself into the very simple statement, that the increase of ten years is derived from that of a single year, by multiplying the number, whatever it may be, added to the annual rate, ten times into itself. The correct annual increase, therefore, is obtained by taking the tenth root, and not the tenth part of the decennial increase.

Table of Population Logarithms.

To have framed these extensive tables for England and Wales, separately and conjointly, as well as for the separate counties of each, by means of calculations on whole numbers, would have been so tedious as to have rendered it scarcely possible to accomplish the whole within any reasonable period; and, therefore, the aid of logarithms has been called in, not only for the purpose of constructing the table of quinquennial population, but also for calculating the proportions throughout the criminal tables.

The accuracy of computation attainable by the employment of logarithms is fully appreciated in the exact sciences, where many places of decimals are required to ensure the correctness of observations; and, therefore, the aid of logarithms, hitherto almost exclusively confined to navigators, engineers, surveyors, actuaries, and other scientific men, has been employed, for the first time, I believe, on so large a scale in the following calculations respecting crime. Repeated trials have shown the accuracy as well as the expedition attainable by this mode of computation; and every person possessed of a table of logarithms to five digits, may, with the aid of the Logarithmal Table of Population, furnished in these statistics, test the accuracy of the calculations.

The Table of Population, however, in whole numbers, as well as in logarithms, is, I believe, the only table of the kind that has been formed; and I venture to hope that it will be found an important and valuable contribution to statistical inquiries, inasmuch as it is of universal application, being adapted not only to the investigation of the progress of crime, but those of mortality, health, education, pauperism, expense, or any other subject in which it is desirable to institute a comparison with the population.

Increase or decrease of crime.

By an examination of the following tables, it will be found that, in the quinquennial period under consideration, a considerable increase has taken place both in the number of assize and sessions prisoners, and of those under summary convictions.

The increase of assize and sessions prisoners in England and Wales, has been	13·5 per cent.
That of summary convictions	20·8 ,,
The total increase upon the two classes	34·3 ,,

The year 1842 exhibits the greatest amount of increase, namely:—

In assize and sessions prisoners	13·5 per cent.
In summary convictions	9·9 ,,
Total increase in that one year	23·4 ,,

Whereas in the following year, 1843, there is a decrease of 5·7 per cent in assize and sessions prisoners, and only an increase of 2·4 per cent. in the summary convictions, giving a total of decrease of 3·3 per cent.

Increase of crime may be attributed to distress.

I am strongly of opinion that the great increase in crime in 1842 may fairly and mainly be attributed to the general distress, commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural, which prevailed throughout the country during that year; and that the decrease in 1843 was caused by returning prosperity in all those interests in that year. I am confirmed in this opinion by the fact, that the check which was given to crime in 1843 was still more decidedly felt in 1844 and 1845.

Decrease in crime to be attributed to returning prosperity

	Assize and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
The decrease in 1844 was . .	13·5 per cent.	4· per cent.	17·5 per cent.
Ditto 1845 . .	7·9 ,,	9·1 ,,	17· ,,
Showing a total decrease in the two years of . . .	21·4	13·1	34·5 ,,

I. HOME DISTRICT.

The following Tables will more clearly exhibit the increase or decrease in the two classes of crime (assize and and sessions prisoners, and summary convictions) during the quinquennial period under consideration, namely, 1839 to 1843, and in that which includes the two following years, namely, 1841 to 1845.

INCREASE OR DECREASE of the TWO CLASSES of CRIME between the several years of the Quinquennial period, 1839–1843.

Locality.		Total Number of Prisoners in each Year.		Proportion per 100,000 of the Total Population.		Total Population.
		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	
England and Wales	1839 .	24,956	57,455	161·1	371·	15,492,867
	1840 .	27,093	63,979	172·6	407·6	15,698,044
	1841 .	27,085	63,296	170·3	397·9	15,906,741
	1842 .	31,160	70,507	193·3	437·4	16,118,591
	1843 .	29,871	73,196	182·9	448·1	16,333,659

INCREASE OR DECREASE.

	Years.	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
England and Wales	1840 over 1839	+ 7·1	+ 9·9	+17·
	1841 ,, 1840	— 1·3	— 2·4	— 3·7
	1842 ,, 1841	+13·5	+ 9·9	+23·4
	1843 ,, 1842	— 5·7	+ 2·4	— 3·3
	1841 over 1839	+ 5·7	+ 7·3	+13·
	1842 ,, ,,	+19·9	+17·7	+37·6
	1843 ,, ,,	+13·5	+20·8	+34·3

INCREASE OR DECREASE of the TWO CLASSES of CRIME between the several Years of the Quinquennial Period, 1841–1845.

Locality.		Total Number of Prisoners in each Year.		Proportion per 100,000 of the Total Population.		Total Population.
		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	
England and Wales.	1841 .	27,085	63,296	170·3	397·9	15,908,741
	1842 .	31,160	70,507	193·3	437·4	16,118,591
	1843 .	29,871	73,196	182·9	448·1	16,333,659
	1844 .	26,682	71,298	161·2	430·7	16,551,713
	1845 .	25,077	66,209	149·5	394·7	16,770,478

INCREASE OR DECREASE.

	Years.	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
England and Wales	1842 over 1841	+13·5	+ 9·9	+23·4
	1843 ,, 1842	— 5·7	+ 2·4	— 3·3
	1844 ,, 1843	—13·5	— 4·	—17·5
	1845 ,, 1844	— 7·9	— 9·1	—17·
	1843 over 1841	+ 7·4	+12·6	+20
	1844 ,, ,,	— 5·6	+ 8·2	+ 2·6
	1845 ,, ,,	—13·9	— ·8	—14·7

Whilst, in considering the former of these Tables, it must be confessed that they are far from satisfactory, the latter Tables and calculations present a very different and more gratifying result. During the former period there is an almost constant increase, and during the latter, at least an equally prevalent decrease.

A still more satisfactory conclusion, however, may be drawn from these data. The Tables cannot show the amount of actual crime, but only of such as has been detected, and become the subject of legal cognizance. Several causes have been in operation which must necessarily have increased the proportion of detected crime

to that actually committed. Amongst these the following may be enumerated:—a better organized, more numerous, and more active police;—the mitigation of the criminal law, and the consequent increase of prosecutions;—an improved prison discipline, and therefore a greater willingness on the part of the public to prefer charges;—vast facilities for rapid communication, inevitably leading to a greater amount of detection. These causes must occasion a greater proportion of the committed crime to be detected; and if even detected crime decreases, then it necessarily follows that actual crime must, to a still greater extent, have diminished.

Summary convictions.

The Tables of summary convictions are deserving very serious consideration. Great as is the annual number of commitments under summary convictions, amounting in 1843 to more than 73,000, this does not exhibit the entire amount of this class of detected crime, inasmuch as all those who pay their fines or produce the required sureties, are discharged at the time, and are not entered in any criminal return. These, who are really convicted offenders would, no doubt, if their numbers could be ascertained, greatly swell the total of summary convictions.

It is further to be borne in mind that no estimate can be formed of the proportion which the acquitted bear to the convicted under the summary jurisdiction of magistrates. No return of any kind is made by justices of the number or nature of the cases dismissed by them, either when administering justice at their own houses, or when acting in petty sessions. This, under many points of view, and for many reasons which might be assigned, is a most important omission. I venture to submit that much good would result if a return was required to be made by the magistrates to the Home Office, about once a month, showing the number and nature of the charges brought before them, the numbers committed and discharged, together with a copy of each commitment, bearing upon the face of it the statute and section under which the commitment is made. Such a requirement would secure increased care and accuracy in conducting this branch of magisterial duty, and would bring together a body of important facts with reference to large classes of crime, respecting which little or nothing is known at present.

Result of Proceedings at Assizes and Sessions.

Much interesting information will be found in the Tables which show the result of proceedings at Assizes and Sessions. The different counties of England furnish materials for very important investigations on the comparisons between alleged and proved criminality. The proportion of convictions and acquittals varies very greatly in the several counties; for instance, the proportion of the convicted to the committed prisoners, in 1839, rose in certain districts over others at a rate of no less than 79·1 per cent., and in 1843, to 43·4 per cent.; while the acquitted to the committed show the enormous difference of 486 per cent. in 1839, and of 156 per cent. in 1843, those counties being selected which show the extreme variations. In fact, the variations will be observed to be so great, and the increases and decreases so fluctuating, that they need no comment. They manifest serious defects in the existing system, and are deserving of a close investigation.

Terms of imprisonment before trial, and under summary conviction.

On reference to the Tables which exhibit the terms of imprisonment before trial, it will be seen that they extend, in many instances, to considerable periods. It cannot be denied that a long term of imprisonment before trial is an evil of no common magnitude, and should be diminished in every possible manner. On the other hand the extremely short terms of imprisonment under summary convictions (89·2 per cent. being under three months) are anything but calculated to repress crime, and to deter the prisoner committed for a first offence from pursuing the fatal career upon which he has unhappily entered.

Convictions under the Game Laws.

Convictions under the Game Laws have augmented in a degree beyond all other crimes, during the quinquennial period to which the Tables refer. The increase from year to year has been continual throughout the period; and from 1839 to 1843, it has amounted to 67·4 per cent.

In the last two years, however, Game Law convictions have decreased in a manner even more remarkable than their previous increase. Whilst in 1843, over 1842, there was an increase of + 18·2 per cent., in 1844, over 1843, there was a decrease of — 21·1 per cent.; and again, in 1845, over 1844, a further decrease of — 31·6. The following Tables will exhibit this more clearly:—

I. HOME DISTRICT

GAME LAW CONVICTIONS.

Locality.		Number of Prisoners in each year of the Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 of Total Male Population.	Total Male Population.
England and Wales.	1841	2862	36·8	7,771,094
	1842	3631	46·1	7,874,836
	1843	4348	54·5	7,980,219
	1844	3638	45·	8,086,754
	1845	2800	34·2	8,194,713

INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Years.		Years.	
In 1842 over 1841	+ 25·2	In 1843 over 1841	+ 48·1
1843 „ 1842	+ 18·2	1844 „ „	+ 22·3
1844 „ 1843	— 21·1	1845 „ „	— 7·6
1845 „ 1844	— 31·6		

Whilst returning prosperity and more regular employment may have had their influence in producing this truly gratifying result, these causes considered alone cannot, I think, account for the extent to which the reduction has been carried. The great attention which has of late been given to the question of the operation of the Game Laws, and the requirement that copies of all convictions under those laws shall be transmitted to the Home Office, have, I feel convinced, largely contributed to this important falling off in one of the most demoralizing and destructive classes of crime.

State of Instruction.

But, perhaps, the least satisfactory feature in the whole of the following Tables, is the lamentable state of ignorance which prevails throughout all classes of offenders. It must be borne in mind, that all the calculations in this paper relating to education have reference only to the amount of the simplest rudimental instruction amongst the several classes of offenders—the mere mechanical process of reading and writing; and if the state of instruction in this respect is found to be so seriously defective, it may confidently be affirmed, that it is so to a much greater extent as regards that intellectual, moral, and religious training, to which youth should be subjected, and which alone can deserve the term of education.

Now, among the prisoners in England and Wales, on the annual mean of the five years, 1839 to 1843, there were:—

	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.
Prisoners who can neither read nor write	9530 or 34·9 per cent.	26,924 or 38·1 per cent.
Who can read only	6329 or 22·5 „	13,932 or 20·6 „
Who can read or write badly	9598 or 34·3 „	22,278 or 33·2 „
	90·7	91·9
Who can read and write well	2629 or 9· „	2657 or 4· „

Hence it appears that out of the entire body of the prisoners at assizes and sessions, 90·7 per cent. had received little or no instruction, and only 9· per cent. could read and write well; and of the prisoners confined under summary convictions, 91·9 per cent. had received little or no instruction, and only 4· per cent. could read and write well. No statement can be stronger as to the state of ignorance amongst criminals, even as regards the most elementary instruction. It may be considered as a point almost universally conceded, that to the want of moral and religious training, combined with proper intellectual and physical culture (all which is included in a just notion of education), we must ascribe the criminal courses to which numerous juvenile delinquents are addicted. These young offenders are, to a great extent, either orphans, or bereft by death of either father or mother, or too often deprived, by a subsequent marriage of the surviving parent, of the comfort and protection of home; or they are the illegitimate offspring of depraved and abandoned characters — they are thrown deserted upon the world, all equally friendless and uninstructed. Such are the unhappy children who infest our streets and throng our gaols. And to what other results can their neglected condition be expected to lead? Deprived of parents, or deserted by them, brought up in ignorance, destitute of principles, incessantly exposed to temptation, these

poor children inevitably strike into the only path which appears open to them, and yield to the force which impels them to crime.

It is obvious, that effectually to avert such a headlong career as this, by informing the minds and improving the morals of those who are the victims of a combination of circumstances so adverse, no low standard either of religious or secular instruction must be fixed upon. Half measures will not only prove abortive, but pernicious. The minds of these neglected outcasts must be thoroughly disciplined; their habits and inclinations vigilantly watched and diligently formed; their principles subjected to a course of careful religious, moral, and intellectual training; and all rendered doubly difficult by the previous corruption which they have unhappily undergone. I venture to submit that, however difficult, all this may be accomplished by the justice and benevolence of an enlightened country. But here an objection of no insignificant magnitude is urged. It is objected to the plan of an effectual, and therefore a thorough, education for criminals, or for those whom we educate to preserve them from crime, that it is proposed to raise the intellectual character and condition of the very dregs of the people to a degree which contrasts unfairly with that of the honest, industrious, and well-conducted classes of the community; that if we do not, in this way, hold out a direct encouragement to crime, we at all events provide those who are guilty with advantages, the avowed design and inevitable tendency of which are to elevate in the social scale those who partake of them, greatly above those who have not enjoyed them. This objection is founded upon the supposition that the standard of education for the lower classes of society is already sufficiently high. This is obviously incorrect.

The objection that a thorough education of delinquents, both adult and juvenile, in appropriate institutions throughout the country, is calculated to give dissatisfaction to the middle and inferior classes of society, by suggesting disparaging comparisons of the advantages enjoyed by both, would be most effectually removed, not by depressing the standard of education for criminals, but by raising the standard of GENERAL EDUCATION to that degree which the people at large may and ought to aspire to. If no other advantage were to accrue to society from the due religious, moral, intellectual, and industrial training of criminals than the reclaiming them to a course of honest and industrious exertion, the advantage would be cheaply purchased by means at once so effectual and beneficent. But when, besides this benefit, the community reaps the further and greater advantage of being habituated to regard even a good system of education in our prisons as the minimum of instruction which ought to exist in a civilized state, and of being thereby stimulated to greater intellectual efforts, I consider the collateral advantages to be as great as they are incontrovertible.

The point to be determined is, what ought to be adequate education for the masses of society? Such an education should embrace the cultivation of the intellectual faculties by early and constant exercise; by promoting habits of accurate observation, and of precise, correct, and copious expression; by storing the memory with useful information; by the regulation of the temper and conduct; by the inculcation of sound morals; by rooting out, by moral discipline, indolence, idleness, obstinacy, selfishness, inattention, insubordination, cowardice, and falsehood; and cultivating habits of order, cheerfulness, alacrity, industry, modesty, obedience, docility, cleanliness, truth, and honesty; by the communication of religious knowledge, both with respect to Scripture doctrine and precept; and finally, by the healthful development of the bodily frame, by judicious training in habits of useful industry.

And when I contemplate the efforts now making in various quarters, by men of almost all shades of opinion both in religion and politics, I cannot but derive from them encouraging anticipations and confident hopes that such a system of education will be established. Some, indeed, perceive a sinister omen in, and view with suspicion, the diversity of opinion which prevails upon this subject, and the absence of a unity of purpose and plan amongst those who are of one mind respecting the importance of the end to be pursued. I profess to entertain no such misgivings; I draw much cheering expectation from this amicable conflict for the public good. The history of our race attests no truth with greater certainty than this—that he who acts, even in a good cause, without a competitor, puts not forth half his strength. The collision of intellect has illumined the

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

world and improved it. "He that wrestles with us, strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill; our antagonist is our helper."*

The obvious and intimate connexion that exists between a defective education and the absence of moral restraint, and the circumstance of my being a clergyman as well as an Inspector of Prisons, and called upon, both by professional character and official pursuits, to consider the bearing of moral and religious influences upon the prevention and repression of crime, will, I trust, justify the special notice I have bestowed upon a subject which has already received your anxious attention, and upon which you possess far superior information than any that I can hope to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

WHITWORTH RUSSELL,

One of the Home Inspectors of Prisons.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

* Burke—'Thoughts on the French Revolution.'

STATISTICS OF CRIME

IN ENGLAND AND WALES

FOR FIVE YEARS,

1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

Introductory Table of Population. Part I.—Whole Numbers.

Population of each County of England and Wales, calculated on the basis of the last Census (1841) from the Female Lives, according to the ascertained rate of annual increase, taken from the decennial increase between 1831–1841;—the whole arranged with distinction of Sexes in all the Years.

Annual Rate of Increase.	COUNTIES.	MALES.					FEMALES.					TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES.					Inhabitants to a square mile in
		1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1841
	ENGLAND.																
1·291	Bedford	50,868	51,524	52,190	52,864	53,546	54,334	55,035	55,746	56,463	57,195	105,202	106,559	107,936	109,327	110,741	233
1·057	Berks	78,560	79,391	80,231	81,079	81,937	79,231	80,069	80,916	81,772	82,636	157,791	159,460	161,147	162,851	164,573	214
·612	Bucks	75,553	76,016	76,482	76,949	77,421	78,537	79,017	79,501	79,988	80,477	154,090	155,033	155,983	156,937	157,898	211
1·424	Cambridge	79,335	80,466	81,611	82,773	83,952	80,538	81,685	82,848	84,028	85,224	159,873	162,151	164,459	166,801	169,176	192
1·725	Chester	187,134	190,362	193,646	196,986	200,384	195,221	198,588	202,014	205,499	209,043	382,355	388,950	395,660	402,485	409,427	376
1·317	Cornwall	160,470	162,598	164,757	166,942	169,156	171,930	174,211	176,522	178,863	181,237	332,400	336,809	341,279	345,805	350,393	256
·451	Cumberland	85,519	85,904	86,292	86,681	87,072	90,924	91,334	91,746	92,160	92,575	176,443	177,238	178,038	178,841	179,647	117
1·352	Derby	132,024	133,810	135,620	137,454	139,312	132,974	134,774	136,597	138,444	140,316	264,998	268,584	272,217	275,898	279,628	264
·820	Devon	248,665	250,704	252,760	254,832	256,928	276,153	278,418	280,700	283,000	285,321	524,818	529,122	533,460	537,832	542,249	206
1·013	Dorset	81,886	82,716	83,554	84,400	85,255	89,663	90,571	91,489	92,416	93,352	171,549	173,287	175,043	176,816	178,607	174
2·195	Durham	153,270	156,635	160,073	163,586	167,176	157,233	160,684	164,211	167,815	171,500	310,503	317,319	324,284	331,401	338,676	296
·858	Essex	169,428	170,881	172,348	173,824	175,316	169,704	171,162	172,631	174,112	175,606	339,132	342,043	344,979	347,936	350,922	225
1·127	Gloucester	200,986	203,252	205,543	207,859	210,200	220,835	223,326	225,840	228,385	230,959	421,821	426,578	431,383	436,244	441,159	342
1·046	Hants	171,418	173,211	175,023	176,854	178,703	176,275	178,118	179,981	181,863	183,765	347,693	351,329	355,004	358,717	362,468	218
·272	Hereford	56,668	56,823	56,978	57,133	57,289	56,591	56,745	56,900	57,055	57,210	113,259	113,568	113,878	114,188	114,499	132
1·015	Herts	76,065	76,837	77,617	78,402	79,200	77,999	78,790	79,590	80,398	81,213	154,064	155,627	157,207	158,800	160,413	250
·951	Huntingdon	28,525	28,798	29,072	29,348	29,627	28,924	29,199	29,477	29,757	29,992	57,449	57,997	58,549	59,105	59,619	157
1·119	Kent	266,534	269,515	272,532	275,581	278,664	269,736	272,753	275,805	278,890	282,012	536,270	542,268	548,337	554,471	560,676	352
2·186	Lancaster	780,352	797,413	814 847	832,662	850,866	816,131	833,974	852,207	870,839	889,878	1,596,483	1,631,387	1,667,054	1,703,501	1,740,744	944
1·037	Leicester	103,459	104,532	105,616	106,711	107,815	107,999	109,119	110,251	111,394	112,548	211,458	213,651	215,867	218,105	220,363	267
1·321	Lincoln	177,050	179,388	181,758	184,158	186,590	176,160	178,486	180,844	183,238	185,667	353,210	357,774	362,602	367,396	372,257	139
1·358	Middlesex	719,239	729,005	738,904	748,937	759,097	815,438	826,510	837,732	849,106	860,637	1,534,677	1,555,515	1,576,636	1,598,043	1,619,734	5,591
3·087	Monmouth	66,440	68,491	70,606	72,786	75,033	59,988	61,840	63,749	65,717	67,746	126,428	130,331	134,355	138,503	142,779	271
·622	Norfolk	196,649	197,870	199,101	200,339	201,584	210,933	212,243	213,563	214,891	216,224	407,582	410,113	412,664	415,230	417,808	204
·930	Northampton	97,161	98,065	98,977	99,897	100,826	98,412	99,327	100,251	101,183	102,124	195,573	197,392	199,228	201,080	202,950	196
1·002	Northumberland	118,873	120,065	121,268	122,483	123,711	126,462	127,730	129,010	130,303	131,609	245,335	247,795	250,278	252,786	255,320	134
1·102	Notts	119,090	120,403	121,731	123,073	124,430	125,400	126,782	128,179	129,552	130,980	244,490	247,185	249,910	252,625	255,410	298
·696	Oxford	79,329	79,880	80,436	80,995	81,559	80,089	80,646	81,207	81,772	82,341	159,418	160,526	161,643	162,767	163,900	214
·911	Rutland	10,529	10,624	10,721	10,819	10,918	10,391	10,486	10,581	10,677	10,775	20,920	21,110	21,302	21,496	21,693	143

·674	Salop . . .	117,761	118,555	119,355	120,160	120,970	118,095	118,891	119,693	120,500	121,316	235,856	237,446	239,048	240,660	242,286	178
·769	Somerset . .	206,201	207,785	209,383	210,993	212,611	223,154	224,870	226,599	228,342	230,002	429,355	432,655	435,982	439,335	442,613	265
2·141	Stafford . . .	248,121	253,436	258,864	264,409	270,071	241,193	246,364	251,640	257,030	262,535	489,314	499,800	510,504	521,439	532,606	431
·674	Suffolk . . .	152,038	153,063	154,095	155,134	156,180	158,829	159,900	160,978	162,064	163,154	310,867	312,963	315,073	317,198	319,334	208
1·491	Surrey . . .	270,088	274,116	278,203	282,351	286,562	295,594	300,002	304,475	309,015	313,624	565,682	574,118	582,678	591,366	600,186	767
1·054	Sussex . . .	144,542	146,065	147,604	149,160	150,731	148,992	150,562	152,149	153,752	155,373	293,534	296,627	299,753	302,912	306,104	204
1·878	Warwick . .	188,531	192,072	195,679	199,354	203,098	198,509	202,238	206,036	209,906	213,848	387,040	394,310	401,715	409,260	416,946	448
·277	Westmoreland .	28,056	28,135	28,213	28,292	28,370	28,085	28,162	28,241	28,320	28,398	56,141	56,297	56,454	56,612	56,768	74
·631	Wilts . . .	126,929	127,436	128,240	129,049	129,863	128,862	129,667	130,493	131,316	132,145	255,791	257,103	258,733	260,365	262,008	189
·948	Worcester . .	112,520	113,587	114,664	115,752	116,850	116,444	117,549	118,672	119,798	120,934	228,964	231,136	233,336	235,550	237,784	322
1·470	York . . .	766,103	777,365	788,793	800,389	812,154	779,596	791,058	802,687	814,487	826,460	1,545,699	1,568,423	1,591,480	1,614,876	1,638,614	291
1·342	Total, England.	7,131,969	7,226,794	7,323,387	7,421,450	7,521,027	7,471,558	7,570,885	7,671,751	7,774,110	7,877,951	14,603,527	14,797,679	14,995,138	15,195,560	15,398,978	297
	WALES.																
·651	Anglesey . .	24,060	24,211	24,374	24,533	24,693	26,181	26,345	26,517	26,690	26,863	50,241	50,556	50,891	51,223	51,556	188
1·438	Brecon . . .	27,284	27,676	28,074	28,478	28,887	26,754	27,139	27,529	27,925	28,326	54,038	54,815	55,603	56,403	57,213	73
·752	Cardigan . .	31,736	31,975	32,215	32,457	32,701	36,007	36,278	36,551	36,826	37,103	67,743	68,253	68,766	69,283	69,804	102
·670	Carmarthen .	50,004	50,339	50,676	51,005	51,357	54,912	55,280	55,650	56,023	56,398	104,916	105,619	106,326	107,028	107,755	109
1·922	Caernarvon . .	38,143	38,878	39,625	40,387	41,163	39,919	40,686	41,468	42,265	43,077	78,062	79,564	81,093	82,652	84,240	149
·563	Denbigh . .	43,932	44,179	44,428	44,678	44,930	43,942	44,189	44,438	44,688	44,940	87,874	88,368	88,866	89,366	89,870	140
·962	Flint . . .	33,167	33,486	33,808	34,133	34,461	32,483	32,796	33,111	33,430	33,751	65,650	66,282	66,919	67,563	68,212	274
2·781	Glamorgan . .	83,178	85,491	87,869	90,313	92,825	78,871	81,064	83,319	85,636	88,018	162,049	165,555	171,188	175,949	180,843	216
1·018	Merioneth . .	18,892	19,085	19,279	19,475	19,674	19,651	19,851	20,053	20,257	20,463	38,543	38,936	39,332	39,732	40,137	59
·440	Montgomery .	33,983	34,133	34,283	34,434	34,585	34,630	34,783	34,936	35,090	35,244	68,613	68,916	69,219	69,524	69,829	82
·953	Pembroke . .	39,494	39,870	40,250	40,633	41,020	46,897	47,343	47,794	48,249	48,708	86,391	87,213	88,044	88,882	89,728	144
·369	Radnor . . .	12,757	12,792	12,826	12,860	12,896	12,463	12,496	12,530	12,564	12,598	25,220	25,288	25,356	25,424	25,494	59
1·203	Total, Wales .	436,630	442,115	447,707	453,386	459,192	452,710	458,250	463,896	469,643	475,489	889,340	900,365	911,603	923,029	934,681	122
1·335	Grand Total, England & Wales	7,568,599	7,668,909	7,771,094	7,874,836	7,980,219	7,924,268	8,029,135	8,135,647	8,243,753	8,353,440	15,492,867	15,698,044	15,906,741	16,118,589	16,333,659	275

NOTE.—The above numbers, which are based on the logarithmal calculations in the next two pages, are not precisely accurate, and cannot be made so to a nicety, without a long decimal expression ; but they are as nearly so, as whole numbers will admit, and quite sufficiently so, for all Statistical purposes.

Introductory Table of Population. Part II.—Logarithms.

Table showing the Population of each County in England and Wales, as before given in whole numbers, but now expressed in logarithms for convenience of reference, and in order to furnish easy means of verification, as well as to facilitate further inquiries.

Rate of Increase per Annum.	COUNTIES.	MALES.					FEMALES.					TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES.				
		1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	ENGLAND.															
·0055725	Bedford . . .	4·7064423	4·7120148	4·7175873	4·7231598	4·7287323	4·7350687	4·7406412	4·7462137	4·7517862	4·7573587	5·0220214	5·0275939	5·0331664	5·0387389	5·0443114
·0045688	Berks . . .	4·8952046	4·8997734	4·9043422	4·9089110	4·9134798	4·8988968	4·9034656	4·9080344	4·9126032	4·9171720	5·1980847	5·2026535	5·2072223	5·2117911	5·2163599
·0026500	Bucks . . .	4·8782592	4·8809092	4·8835592	4·8862092	4·8888592	4·8950726	4·8977226	4·9003726	4·9030226	4·9056726	5·1867771	5·1894271	5·1920771	5·1947271	5·1973771
·0061408	Cambridge . .	4·8994671	4·9056079	4·9117487	4·9178895	4·9240303	4·9060004	4·9121412	4·9182820	4·9244228	4·9305636	5·2037762	5·2099170	5·2160578	5·2221986	5·2283394
·0074274	Chester . . .	5·2721537	5·2795811	5·2870085	5·2944359	5·3018633	5·2905267	5·2979541	5·3053815	5·3128089	5·3202363	5·5824673	5·5898947	5·5973221	5·6047495	5·6121769
·0057238	Cornwall . .	5·2053973	5·2111211	5·2168449	5·2225687	5·2282925	5·2353512	5·2410750	5·2467988	5·2525226	5·2582464	5·5216619	5·5273857	5·5331095	5·5388333	5·5445571
·0019538	Cumberland .	4·9320629	4·9340167	4·9359705	4·9379243	4·9398781	4·9586795	4·9606333	4·9625871	4·9645409	4·9664947	5·2466051	5·2485589	5·2505127	5·2524665	5·2544203
·0058328	Derby . . .	5·1206581	5·1264909	5·1323237	5·1381565	5·1439893	5·1237756	5·1296084	5·1354412	5·1412740	5·1471068	5·4232502	5·4290830	5·4349158	5·4407486	5·4465814
·0035465	Devon . . .	5·3956153	5·3991618	5·4027083	5·4062548	5·4098013	5·4411494	5·4446959	5·4482424	5·4517889	5·4553354	5·7200089	5·7235554	5·7271019	5·7306484	5·7341949
·0043779	Dorset . . .	4·9132114	4·9175893	4·9219672	4·9263451	4·9307230	4·9526131	4·9569910	4·9613689	4·9657468	4·9701247	5·2343889	5·2387668	5·2431447	5·2475226	5·2519005
·0094296	Durham . . .	5·1854588	5·1948884	5·2043180	5·2137476	5·2231772	5·1965431	5·2059727	5·2154023	5·2248319	5·2342615	5·4920664	5·5014960	5·5109256	5·5203552	5·5297848
·0037111	Essex . . .	5·2289840	5·2326951	5·2364062	5·2401173	5·2438284	5·2296966	5·2334077	5·2371188	5·2408299	5·2445410	5·5303704	5·5340815	5·5377926	5·5415037	5·5452148
·0048662	Gloucester . .	5·3031703	5·3080365	5·3129027	5·3177689	5·3226351	5·3440685	5·3489347	5·3538009	5·3586671	5·3635333	5·6251306	5·6299968	5·6348630	5·6397292	5·6445954
·0045181	Hants . . .	5·2340589	5·2385770	5·2430951	5·2476132	5·2521313	5·2461904	5·2507085	5·2552266	5·2597447	5·2642628	5·5411970	5·5457151	5·5502332	5·5547513	5·5592694
·0011814	Hereford . .	4·7533444	4·7545258	4·7557072	4·7568886	4·7580700	4·7527495	4·7539309	4·7551123	4·7562937	4·7574751	5·0540771	5·0552585	5·0564399	5·0576213	5·0588027
·0043852	Herts . . .	4·8811865	4·8855717	4·8899569	4·8943421	4·8987273	4·8920881	4·8964733	4·9008585	4·9052437	4·9096289	5·1877015	5·1920867	5·1964719	5·2008571	5·2052423
·0041106	Huntingdon .	4·4552537	4·4593643	4·4634749	4·4675855	4·4716961	4·4612621	4·4653727	4·4694833	4·4735939	4·4777045	4·7592983	4·7634089	4·7675195	4·7716301	4·7757407
·0048322	Kent . . .	5·4257531	5·4305853	5·4354175	5·4402497	5·4450819	5·4309378	5·4357700	5·4406022	5·4454344	5·4502666	5·7293832	5·7342154	5·7390476	5·7438798	5·7487120
·0093927	Lancaster . .	5·8922906	5·9016833	5·9110760	5·9204687	5·9298614	5·9117597	5·9211524	5·9305451	5·9399378	5·9493305	6·2031643	6·2125570	6·2219497	6·2313424	6·2407351
·0044791	Leicester . .	5·0147714	5·0192505	5·0237296	5·0282087	5·0326878	5·0334244	5·0379035	5·0423826	5·0468617	5·0513408	5·3252281	5·3297072	5·3341863	5·3386654	5·3431445
·0056982	Lincoln . . .	5·2480971	5·2537953	5·2594935	5·2651917	5·2708899	5·2459077	5·2516059	5·2573041	5·2630023	5·2687005	5·5480338	5·5537320	5·5594302	5·5651284	5·5708266
·0058574	Middlesex . .	5·8568732	5·8627306	5·8685880	5·8744454	5·8803028	5·9113903	5·9172477	5·9231051	5·9289625	5·9348199	6·1860166	6·1918740	6·1977314	6·2035888	6·2094462
·0132052	Monmouth . .	4·8224312	4·8356364	4·8488416	4·8620468	4·8752520	4·7780630	4·7912682	4·8044734	4·8176786	4·8308838	5·1018435	5·1150487	5·1282539	5·1414591	5·1546643
·0026912	Norfolk . . .	5·2936911	5·2963823	5·2990735	5·3017647	5·3044559	5·3241436	5·3268348	5·3295260	5·3322172	5·3349084	5·6102142	5·6129054	5·6155966	5·6182878	5·6209790
·0040204	Northampton .	4·9874935	4·9915139	4·9955343	4·9995547	5·0035751	4·9930479	4·9970683	5·0010887	5·0051091	5·0091295	5·2913095	5·2953299	5·2993503	5·3033707	5·3073911
·0043311	Northumberland	5·0750840	5·0794151	5·0837462	5·0880773	5·0924084	5·1019612	5·1062923	5·1106234	5·1149545	5·1192856	5·3897604	5·3940915	5·3984226	5·4027537	5·4070848
·0047621	Notts . . .	5·0758770	5·0806391	5·0854012	5·0901633	5·0949254	5·0982928	5·1030549	5·1078170	5·1125791	5·1173412	5·3882594	5·3930215	5·3977836	5·4025457	5·4073078
·0030102	Oxford . . .	4·8994301	4·9024403	4·9054505	4·9084607	4·9114709	4·9035731	4·9065833	4·9095935	4·9126037	4·9156139	5·2025365	5·2055467	5·2085569	5·2115671	5·2145773
·0039370	Rutland . . .	4·0223613	4·0262983	4·0302353	4·0341723	4·0381093	4·0166527	4·0205897	4·0245267	4·0284637	4·0324007	4·3205464	4·3244834	4·3284204	4·3323574	4·3362944

·0029194	Salop . . .	5·0710018	5·0739212	5·0768406	5·0797600	5·0826794	5·0722300	5·0751494	5·0780688	5·0809882	5·0839076	5·3726481	5·3755675	5·3784869	5·3814063	5·3843257
·0033279	Somerset . .	5·3142856	5·3176135	5·3209414	5·3242693	5·3275972	5·3486022	5·3519301	5·3552580	5·3585859	5·3619138	5·6328128	5·6361407	5·6394686	5·6427965	5·6461244
·0092021	Stafford . . .	5·3946674	5·4038695	5·4130716	5·4222737	5·4314758	5·3823755	5·3915776	5·4007797	5·4099818	5·4191839	5·6895949	5·6987970	5·7079991	5·7172012	5·7264033
·0029181	Suffolk . . .	5·1819524	5·1848705	5·1877886	5·1907067	5·1936248	5·2009304	5·2038485	5·2067666	5·2096847	5·2126028	5·4925730	5·4954931	5·4984112	5·5013293	5·5042474
·0064281	Surrey . . .	5·4315056	5·4379337	5·4443618	5·4507899	5·4572180	5·4706955	5·4771236	5·4835517	5·4899798	5·4964079	5·7525725	5·7590006	5·7654287	5·7718568	5·7782849
·0045526	Sussex . . .	5·1599980	5·1645456	5·1690982	5·1736508	5·1782034	5·1731639	5·1777165	5·1822691	5·1868217	5·1913743	5·4676584	5·4722110	5·4767636	5·4813162	5·4858688
·0080812	Warwick . .	5·2753818	5·2834630	5·2915442	5·2996254	5·3077066	5·2977808	5·3058620	5·3139432	5·3220244	5·3301056	5·5877556	5·5958368	5·6039180	5·6119992	5·6200804
·0012101	Westmoreland .	4·4480291	4·4492392	4·4504493	4·4516594	4·4528695	4·4484599	4·4496700	4·4508801	4·4520902	4·4533003	4·7492745	4·7504846	4·7516947	4·7529048	4·7541149
·0027314	Wilts . . .	5·1025607	5·1052921	5·1080235	5·1107549	5·1134863	5·1101244	5·1128558	5·1155872	5·1183186	5·1210500	5·4073890	5·4101204	5·4128518	5·4155832	5·4183146
·0040997	Worcester . .	5·0512277	5·0553274	5·0594271	5·0635268	5·0676265	5·0661488	5·0702485	5·0743482	5·0784479	5·0825476	5·3597824	5·3638821	5·3679818	5·3720815	5·3761812
·0063379	York . . .	5·8842872	5·8906251	5·8969630	5·9033009	5·9096388	5·8918704	5·8982083	5·9045462	5·9108841	5·9172220	6·1891254	6·1954633	6·2018012	6·2081391	6·2144770
·0057888	Total, England.	6·8531343	6·8589231	6·8647119	6·8705007	6·8762895	6·8733170	6·8791058	6·8848946	6·8906834	6·8964722	7·1643729	7·1701617	7·1759505	7·1817393	7·1875281
	WALES.															
·0028198	Anglesey . .	4·3812872	4·3841070	4·3869268	4·3897466	4·3925664	4·4178848	4·4207046	4·4235244	4·4263442	4·4291640	4·7010014	4·7038212	4·7066410	4·7094608	4·7122806
·0061992	Brecon . . .	4·4359059	4·4421051	4·4483043	4·4545035	4·4607027	4·4273920	4·4335912	4·4397904	4·4459896	4·4521888	4·7326998	4·7388990	4·7450982	4·7512974	4·7574966
·0032545	Cardigan . .	4·5015491	4·5048036	4·5080581	4·5113126	4·5145671	4·5563903	4·5596448	4·5628993	4·5661538	4·5694083	4·8308648	4·8341193	4·8373738	4·8406283	4·8438828
·0028986	Carmarthen .	4·6990051	4·7019037	4·7048023	4·7077009	4·7105995	4·7396680	4·7425666	4·7454652	4·7483638	4·7512624	5·0208425	5·0237411	5·0266397	5·0295383	5·0324369
·0082672	Carnarvon . .	4·5814359	4·5897021	4·5979693	4·6062365	4·6145037	4·6011787	4·6094459	4·6177131	4·6259803	4·6342475	4·8924490	4·9007162	4·9089834	4·9172506	4.9255178
·0024391	Denbigh . .	4·6427786	4·6452177	4·6476568	4·6500959	4·6525350	4·6428763	4·6453154	4·6477545	4·6501936	4·6526327	4·9438574	4·9462965	4·9487356	4·9511747	4·9536138
·0041579	Flint . . .	4·5207037	4·5248616	4·5290195	4·5331774	4·5373353	4·5116565	4·5158144	4·5199723	4·5241302	4·5282881	4·8172336	4·8213915	4·8255494	4·8297073	4·8338652
·0119148	Glamorgan . .	4·9200061	4·9319209	4·9438357	4·9557505	4·9676653	4·8969144	4·9088292	4 9207440	4·9326588	4·9445736	5·2096437	5·2215585	5·2334733	5·2453881	5·2573029
·0043997	Merioneth . .	4·2762851	4·2806848	4·2850845	4·2894842	4·2938839	4·2933800	4·2977797	4·3021794	4·3065791	4·3109788	4·5859466	4·5903463	4·5947460	4·5991457	4·6035454
·0019085	Montgomery .	4·5312618	4·5331703	4·5350788	4·5369873	4·5388958	4·5394562	4·5413647	4·5432732	4·5451817	4·5470902	4·8364083	4·8383168	4·8402253	4·8421338	4·8440423
·0041154	Pembroke . .	4·5965351	4·6006505	4·6047659	4·6088813	4·6129967	4·6711426	4·6752580	4·6793734	4·6834888	4·6876042	4·9364690	4·9405844	4·9446998	4·9488152	4·9529306
·0011662	Radnor . . .	4·1057588	4·1069250	4·1080912	4·1092574	4·1104236	4·0956181	4·0967846	4·0979511	4·0991176	4·1002841	4·4017483	4·4029145	4·4040807	4·4052469	4·4064131
·0051925	Total, Wales .	5·6406089	5·6458014	5·6509939	5·6561864	5·6613789	5·6560356	5·6612281	5·6664206	5·6716131	5·6768056	5·9494207	5·9546132	5·9598057	5·9649972	5·9701897
·0057594	Grand Total, England & Wales	6·8789633	6·8847227	6·8904821	6·8962415	6·9020009	6·8988732	6·9046326	6·9103920	6·9161514	6·9219108	7·1900625	7·1958219	7·2015813	7·2073407	7·2131001

No. I.

PRISONERS AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.

The following Tables exhibit a general statement of the amount of the more serious crimes, which during the quinquennial period, 1839—1843, formed the subject of investigation at the Assizes and Sessions of England and Wales, and every separate county of each division of the country, with distinction of the sexes, but without reference to the age of the prisoners. The result of the proceedings respecting the prisoners will be found in another table (No. III.); here is merely exhibited the positive amount, proportion, and increase or decrease of the prisoners committed for trial during the five years, deducting those left for trial at the end of the year, in order that they may not be inserted twice in the table. The proportions are made out by a comparison with the calculated population of the two years preceding and the two years following the census of June, 1841:—and in the columns of proportion the decimals are carefully made out, in order that the increase or decrease may be noted with perfect accuracy, which could not be done on the nearest whole numbers.

The positive number of all Prisoners of the higher class of crime in England and Wales in 1839 and 1843 were 24,956 and 29,871 respectively, showing a proportion of 266·2 and 307·1 to every 100,000 of the male population, 60·7 and 64·1 to every 100,000 of females, and 161·1 and 182·9 to every 100,000 of the entire population. The mean annual proportion of male to female criminals is as 100 to 22; thus exhibiting a preponderance of males over females of about 353 per cent.

The amount of increase or decrease in the several years, is as follows:—

In 1840 from	1839	7·1	increase.
1841 ,,	1840	1·3	decrease.
1841 ,,	1839	5.7	increase.
1842 ,,	1841	13·5	,,
1842 ,,	1839	19·9	,,
1843 ,,	1839	13·5	,,

In 1843, there was a healthy reaction that produced a positive decrease of 1,289 on the preceding year, and a proportionate decrease of 5·5 per cent. for males, 6·7 for females, and 5·7 for both sexes of criminals. The increase during the quinquennial period amounted to 15·4 per cent. for males, 5·6 for females, and 13·5 for prisoners of both sexes.

In England only, the numbers of 1839 and 1843 were 24,409 and 29,220, showing a proportion of 276·7 and 319· to every 100,000 of the male population, of 62·7 and 66·3 to that of females, and of 167·2 and 189·7 to a population of 100,000 in both sexes. In 1840 the increase over the preceding year amounted only to 7·2 per cent., while in 1842 the increase over 1841 rose to 13·4 per cent.; that of males being 14·9, and of females, 6·8 per cent. during the same period. A comparison of the numbers in the extreme years of the quinquennial period presents the following results:—male criminals +15·3, female criminals + 5·7, and all committed criminals + 13·4; which proportions show that male crime bore to female crime the proportion of 100 to 22·6 in 1839, and of 100 to 20·8 in 1843.

In Wales only the numbers, though of course (owing to the population) extremely low, present a total quinquennial increase of 13·3 per cent.; the males increasing at the rate of 18·7 per cent., while the females *decreased* at the rate of 4·1 per cent. during the period. The aggravation of distress in 1841 and 1842 furnished the proportions to 100,000 of the total population of 62·4 and 74·6 restively, the increase amounting to 19·4 per cent. over the preceding year. The result of these obvations appear in the following Table:—

	Increase 1839–1843.			Increase 1841–1842.			Decrease 1842–1843.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales . .	15·4	5·6	13·5	15·1	6·7	13·5	5·5	6·7	5·7
England only	15·3	5·7	13·4	14·9	6·8	13·4	5·5	6·6	5·7
Wales only	18·7	—4·1	13·3	25·4	1·	19·4	6·	10·8	7·

With reference to the several counties of England, the Tables exhibit the proportion of committed criminals to 100,000 of the population in each of the series; and taking the year 1842—the year of aggravation,—the numbers will range in each sex according to the following descending scale:—

MALES.	Proportion to 100,000 Males.
Somerset	610·
Warwick	510·1
Middlesex*	470·7
Lancaster	443·2
Chester	435·6
Worcester	423·3
Leicester	417·
Stafford	399·
Wilts	399·
Rutland	388·2
Bedford	376·4
Herts	363·5
Oxford	363·
Gloucester	362·7
Berks	352·7
Bucks	347·
Salop	343·7
Hereford	343·1
Monmouth	340·7
Norfolk	337·9
Northampton	324·4
Essex*	310·6
Sussex	304·4
Cambridge	296·
Suffolk	288·1
Kent*	273·6
Hants	270·3
York	265·5
Notts	263·3
Derby	233·5
Dorset	221·6
Surrey*	205·1
Devon	202·1
Huntingdon	201·
Lincoln	197·1
Westmoreland	141·4
Northumberland	138·8
Cornwall	134·2
Durham	116·7
Cumberland	106·1

FEMALES.	Proportion to 100,000 Females.
Somerset	128·3
Middlesex*	124·9
Lancaster	118·9
Chester	89·5
Hereford	89·4
Warwick	85·3
Worcester	81·
Salop	77·2
Monmouth	77·6
Surrey*	76·4
Devon	69·6
Berks	64·8
Leicester	64·6
Gloucester	63·9
Stafford	62·2
Hants	61·6
Sussex	57·2
Oxford	55·
Kent*	51·6
Lincoln	49·1
Suffolk	49·4
Wilts	48·7
Herts	47·3
Cumberland	45·6
Huntingdon	43·7
Essex*	41·4
York	39·8
Bedford	39·
Northampton	38·5
Norfolk	38·2
Cornwall	36·9
Notts	35·5
Bucks	35·
Durham	34·
Cambridge	33·3
Northumberland	33·1
Dorset	32·5
Rutland	28·1
Westmoreland	24·7
Derby	18·8

With reference to the increase or decrease of crime in the several counties of England, many important deductions may be drawn. In *twenty-six* of the English counties there has been a decided *increase* during the five years; as follows:—

Rutland	197·2
Northumberland	98·1
Bedford	67·1
Salop	54·8
Stafford	53·2
Durham	52·3
Derby	42·2
York	41·3
Gloucester	37·9
Worcester	35·3
Huntingdon	32·5
Lincoln	30·4
Cambridge	25·4
Chester	24·8
Essex	24·5
Lancaster	21·6
Bucks	18·9
Cornwall	14·3
Westmoreland	14·
Warwick	13·9
Northampton	13·3
Leicester	12·4
Somerset	11·4
Devon	9·2
Herts	8·6
Middlesex	6·4

In nine counties there was no considerable alteration in the totals;—*viz.*, in Hants, Hereford, Kent, Norfolk, Notts, Oxford, Suffolk, Sussex, and Wilts. The decreases in the respective sexes will be noted hereafter. In *five* counties only was there a positive decrease,—*viz.*, in Surrey, of 73 per cent., in Cumberland, 40 per cent., in Dorset, 28 per cent., in Berks and Monmouth, 13 and 14 per cent. respectively.

In Wales, *nine* show a decided *increase* of crime during the five years. Denbigh exhibits a culminating increase of 100 per cent., and Flint almost as much; the aggravation being constant in the former, on the part of the males, and amounting, during the five years, to 149·5 per cent. In Brecon a constant increase took place of 47·6 during the quinquennial period. In Merioneth the numbers, though showing a great increase, are very low; and in four counties, *viz.*, Anglesey, Cardigan, Montgomery and Radnor, there has been a positive decrease: in the other Welsh counties the alteration is not considerable.

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* Middlesex exhibits a higher proportion of crime than really belongs to it, owing to the fact that the Central Criminal Court of London takes cognizance of the offences committed within a certain distance from the Metropolis, in the several counties of Essex, Surrey, and Kent,—where consequently, the crime is considerably under-stated. The following was the population at the last Census within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court.

Middlesex	1,576,636
Part of Essex	36,609
,, Kent	101,719
,, Surrey	413,046
Total	2,128,010

The influence, however, of temporary distress in increasing the amount of crime ought to be fully shown, though, perhaps, it will be found to affect less the *higher*, than the *lower* class of crimes. It appears that out of *twenty-one* counties so affected, *fourteen* (or $\frac{2}{3}$rds) were inland counties. The degree of aggravation, however, will be best seen in a tabular arrangement that shall show the proportion of crime in 1842, to those of 1841 and 1843, respectively. The decrease in the last, as compared with the preceding year, shows the amount of healthy re-action. The first column to each county, shows the increase between 1841 and 1842; the second the decrease between 1842 and 1843.

	Inc. per Cent. 1841–42	Dec. per Cent. 1842–43		Inc. per Cent. 1841–42	Dec. per Cent. 1842–43
Rutland	197·3	22·7	Leicester	11·2	9·
York	41·1	15·1	Notts	11·9	9·3
Lancaster	29·1	25·5	Northampton	10·7	18·9
Derby	25·2	3·	Gloucester	9·1	3·8
Warwick	24·2	20·7	Hereford	8·1	8·1
Salop	23·5	6·8	Oxford	7·6	4·7
Kent	15·2	14·6	Wilts	5·6	25·8
Somerset	12·	22·	Herts	4·9	4·6

With respect to the crimes committed by females, it may be observed that in Rutland the quinquennial increase was 437 per cent.; in Westmoreland about 148 per cent.; in Salop, Bedford, and Northumberland, about 76 per cent.; in Cornwall 69 per cent.; and in Bucks 51 per cent. Such statements, however, become much more intelligible when tabularly arranged.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CRIME AMONG FEMALES.

	Inc. per Cent. 1839-43		Dec. per Cent. 1839-43
Rutland	577·1	Berks	71·7
Westmoreland	147·9	Surrey	66·1
Bedford	75·7	Hereford	43·7
Northumberland	75·3	Northampton	31·3
Salop	73·6	Herts	25·
Cornwall	68·8	Durham	19·
Bucks	51·	Cumberland	18·7
Derby	47·3	Huntingdon	15·3
Gloucester	41·7	Dorset	14·5
Essex	37·3	Wilts	12·
York	32·2	Kent	9·5
Stafford	28·4	Cambridge	9·3
Worcester	23·4	Suffolk	8·4
Sussex	13·3	Hants	6·9
Lancaster	10·2	Chester	5·7
Warwick	9·6		
Monmouth	7·6		

In Somerset, Oxford, Middlesex, Notts, Devon, and Leicester, the increase was quite inconsiderable. Norfolk and Lincoln show no alteration.

It must be observed also, that in Cumberland, Monmouth, and Sussex, where female crime was on the increase, that of the males was decidedly on the decrease; and in ten other counties, female crime rose at a far higher rate than that of male offenders. In considering the effect of temporary general distress on female crime, the increase in 1842 is observed to be greatest in Gloucester, Leicester, Lancaster, and Somerset, in which the increase over 1839 was 46·9, 42·3, 41·1, and 40·4 per cent. respectively. Then follow, in falling succession, Sussex, Warwick, Huntingdon, Herts, and Suffolk, showing respectively increments of 29·1, 27·3, 26·3, 22·6, and 19· per cent. over the first year of the period. The healthy re-action of 1843, was highest in Herts, Huntingdon, Leicester, and Somerset, where female crime decreased at the rate of 53·2, 45·7, 39·8, and 34·2 per cent., as compared with the preceding year.

The above statement, however, will become more full and comprehensive, if considered with reference to the Classes of Crime forming the subject of investigation at Assizes and Sessions; accordingly the proportions which each class, as well as the whole, of the committed prisoners bear to the population of 100,000 have been calculated; reckoning thereon the increase during the quinquennial period, &c., throughout England and Wales, from the data in the Criminal Tables of the Home Office.

CLASSES OF CRIMES.	Proportions to 100,000 of Population.				
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Class I. *Offences against the Person.* (Assaults predominate)	13·	12·	13·4	13·2	14·9
,, II. ,, *with violence against Property*	9·2	12·3	11·8	13·5	15·5
,, III. ,, without violence against Property (chiefly Larceny)	124·2	136·9	138·4	148·9	136·5
,, IV. Malicious offences against Property.	·7	·9	·6	1·2	1·7
,, V. Offences against the Currency	2·8	3·4	2·8	3·9	4·1
,, VI. Miscellaneous, not before included	7·9	7·7	7·5	13·5	8·5
Total	157·8	173·2	174·5	194·2	181·2

From these data are shewn, not only the increase during the quinquennial period, but the aggravation of 1842, followed by the healthy reaction of the succeeding year:—

	Increase 1839–43.	Increase 1839–42.	Dec. or Inc. 1842–3.
Class I.	+ 14·7	+ 1·8	+12·8
,, II.	+ 67·6	+46·2	+14·6
,, III.	+ 9·9	+19·8	− 9·1
,, IV.	+152·	+83·9	+37·
,, V.	+ 45·3	+39·8	+ 4·
,, VI.	+ 7·	+71·6	−59·1
Total .	+ 14·8	+23·1	− 7·2

The distribution of this increase throughout all the Counties of England and Wales may be examined on reference to the Tables compiled at the Home-Office for the several years. As a specimen, however, six manufacturing and densely populated Counties are contrasted with six others comprising an agricultural and scattered population.

MANUFACTURING, and densely Populated Counties.

Classes of Crimes.—Increase or Decrease between 1839 and 1843.

COUNTIES.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Derby	+34·9	+ 76·5	− 2·6	+ 89·5	+184·3	+84·8	+27·7
Durham	+34·3	+147·6	+26·4	..	+236·1	−30·9	+33·5
Lancaster . . .	+32·6	+ 99·9	+ 9·2	+358·5	+184·3	−32·8	+16 3
Middlesex . . .	−10·5	+ 17·8	+11·1	..	+ 15·6	+62·6	+10·6
Stafford	+54·4	+125·	− ·6	+212·4	+ 78·	+44·2	+16·1
Warwick	+32·6	+ 49·2	+22·9	− 34·7	+ 74·7	−30·	+24·7

AGRICULTURAL, and scattered Populated Counties.

Classes of Crimes.—Increase or Decrease between 1839 and 1843.

COUNTIES.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
*Bedford	+71·	+225·7	+58·	+280·	..	+373·	+77·7
Berks	−26·1	+ 59·8	− 7·5	− 34·1	−178·1	+ 33·4	−3 ·
Bucks	+62·6	+ 81·9	+17·2	−412·3	−173·3	+ 46·4	+21·7
*Cambridge . . .	− 1·9	+ 47·7	+10·6	+ 26·	..	−429·1	+10·9
Lincoln	+54·6	+ 24·7	+41·7	+ 58·1	+121·4	− 33·1	+37·7
Suffolk	+63·7	+ 42·6	+ 4·5	+ 29·8	−215·3	− 40·1	+ 8·1

* In 1839 there were no Prisoners belonging to Class 5 in the counties of Bedford and Cambridge; but in 1843 there were 3 in the former and 7 in the latter county.

Criminal Tables, No I.—Part 1, Summary—England and Wales.

Total Number of Prisoners for Trial in the Five Years (1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843), at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, both separately and conjointly, as compared with the corresponding Population, as calculated for each Year on the base of the Decennial Census, 1841.

LOCALITY.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
England and Wales	1839	20,145	4,811	24,956	266·2	60·7	161·1
	1840	21,808	5,285	27,093	284·4	65·8	172·6
	1841	21,873	5,212	27,085	281·5	64·1	170·3
	1842	25,523	5,637	31,160	324·1	68·4	193·3
	1843	24,516	5,355	29,871	307·1	64·1	182·9
England, only	1839	19,725	4,684	24,409	276·7	62·7	167·2
	1840	21,358	5,162	26,520	295·6	68·2	179·2
	1841	21,441	5,075	26,516	292·9	66·2	176·8
	1842	24,975	5,497	30,472	336·5	70·7	200·5
	1843	23,993	5,227	29,220	319·	66·3	189·7
Wales, only	1839	420	127	547	96·1	28·	61·5
	1840	450	123	573	101·7	26·8	63·6
	1841	432	137	569	96·5	29·5	62·4
	1842	548	140	688	121·	29·8	74·6
	1843	523	128	651	114·1	26·9	69·7

Criminal Tables, No I.—Part 2, Counties—England.

Total Number of Prisoners for Trial in the Five Years (1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843), at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England and Wales, as compared with the corresponding Population, as calculated for each Year on the base of the Decennial Census, 1841.

COUNTIES.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Bedford	1839	115	13	128	226·1	23·9	121·6
	1840	139	14	153	269·8	25·4	143·6
	1841	186	10	196	356·4	17·9	181·6
	1842	199	22	221	376·4	39·	202·1
	1843	201	24	225	375·4	42·	203·2
Berks	1839	298	51	349	379·3	64·4	221·3
	1840	275	58	333	346·4	72·4	208·8
	1841	285	54	339	355·2	66·7	210·4
	1842	286	53	339	352·7	64·8	208·2
	1843	290	31	321	353·9	37·5	195·
Bucks	1839	245	20	265	324·3	25·5	172·4
	1840	222	19	241	292·	24·	155·8
	1841	266	16	282	347·8	20·1	181·2
	1842	267	28	295	347·	35·	188·4
	1843	292	31	323	377·2	38·5	205·
Cambridge	1839	193	33	226	243·3	41·	141·4
	1840	211	33	244	262·2	40·4	150·5
	1841	223	25	248	273·2	30·2	150·8
	1842	245	28	273	296·	33·3	163·7
	1843	268	32	300	319·2	37·5	177·3
Chester	1839	618	176	794	330·2	90·1	207·7
	1840	796	179	975	418·2	90·1	250·7
	1841	726	184	910	374·9	91·1	230·
	1842	858	184	1042	435·5	89·5	258·9
	1843	883	178	1061	440·7	85·2	259·1
Cornwall	1839	226	49	275	140·8	28·5	82·7
	1840	244	75	319	150·1	43·	94·7
	1841	225	51	276	136·5	28·9	80·9
	1842	224	66	290	134·2	36·9	83·9
	1843	244	87	331	144·2	48·	94·5
Cumberland	1839	105	49	154	122·8	53·9	87·3
	1840	100	51	151	116·4	55·8	85·2
	1841	131	40	171	151·8	43·6	96·
	1842	92	42	134	106·2	45·6	74·9
	1843	70	42	112	80·4	45·4	62·3
Derby	1839	207	20	227	156·8	15·	85·7
	1840	226	21	247	168·9	15·6	92·
	1841	249	24	273	183·6	17·6	100·3
	1842	321	26	347	233·5	18·8	125·7
	1843	310	31	341	222·5	22·1	121·9
Devon	1839	480	179	659	193·	64·8	125·6
	1840	535	194	729	213·4	69·7	137·8
	1841	487	178	665	192·7	63·4	124.7
	1842	515	197	712	202·1	69·6	132·4
	1843	564	180	744	219·5	63·1	137·2
Dorset	1839	285	56	341	348·	62·5	198·8
	1840	232	41	273	280·5	45·3	157·5
	1841	237	36	273	283·6	39·3	156·
	1842	187	30	217	221·6	32·5	122·8
	1843	226	51	277	265·	54·6	155·1

Criminal Tables, No. 1.—Part 2, Counties—England.

Total Number of Prisoners Tried in the Five Years (1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843), &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Durham	1839	116	59	175	75·7	37·5	56·4
	1840	123	46	169	78·5	28·6	53·3
	1841	160	51	211	100·	31·1	65·1
	1842	191	57	248	116·7	34·	74·8
	1843	237	54	291	141·8	31·5	85·9
Essex	1839	475	62	537	280·4	36·5	158·4
	1840	493	77	570	288·5	45·	166·6
	1841	538	79	617	312·2	45·8	178·9
	1842	540	72	612	310·6	41·4	175·9
	1843	604	88	692	344·5	50·1	197.2
Gloucester	1839	512	96	608	254·7	43·5	144·2
	1840	596	118	714	293·2	52·8	167·4
	1841	693	123	816	337·2	54·5	189·1
	1842	754	146	900	362·7	63·9	206·3
	1843	735	142	877	349·7	61·5	198·8
Hants	1839	505	120	625	294·6	68·1	179·8
	1840	589	157	746	340·1	88·1	212·3
	1841	535	102	637	305·7	56·7	179·4
	1842	478	112	590	270·3	61·6	164·5
	1843	527	117	644	294·9	63·7	177·7
Hereford	1839	171	54	225	301·8	95·4	198·6
	1840	209	63	272	367·8	111·	239·5
	1841	170	58	228	298·4	101·9	200·2
	1842	196	51	247	343·1	89·4	216·3
	1843	191	38	229	333·4	66·4	200·
Herts	1839	246	30	276	323·4	38·5	179·1
	1840	265	31	296	344·9	39·3	190·2
	1841	271	34	305	349·2	42·7	194·
	1842	285	38	323	363·5	47·3	203·4
	1843	287	25	312	362·4	30·8	194·5
Huntingdon	1839	43	10	53	150·7	34·6	92·3
	1840	84	5	89	291·7	17·1	153·5
	1841	62	1	63	213·3	3·4	107·6
	1842	59	13	72	201·	43·7	121·8
	1843	64	9	73	216·	30·	122·3
Kent	1839	691	130	821	259·3	48·2	153·1
	1840	607	137	744	225·2	50·2	137·2
	1841	657	115	771	240·7	41·7	140 6
	1842	754	144	898	273·6	51·6	162·
	1843	669	124	793	240·1	44·	141·4
Lancaster	1839	2212	688	2900	283·4	84·3	181·6
	1840	2624	825	3449	329·	98·9	211·4
	1841	2750	831	3581	337·5	97·5	214·8
	1842	3690	1034	4724	443·2	118·9	277·3
	1843	2018	827	3845	354·7	92·9	220·9
Leicester	1839	360	49	409	348·	45·4	193·4
	1840	422	69	491	403·7	63·2	229·8
	1841	396	61	457	374·9	55·3	211·7
	1842	445	72	517	417·	64·6	237·
	1843	427	52	479	396·	46·2	217·4
Lincoln	1839	336	76	412	189·8	43·1	116·6
	1840	311	72	383	173·4	40·3	107·
	1841	290	66	356	159·6	36·5	98·2
	1842	363	90	453	197·1	49·1	123·3
	1843	486	80	566	260·5	43·1	152·
Middlesex	1839	3251	998	4249	452·	122·4	276·9
	1840	3014	944	3958	413·4	114·2	254·4
	1841	3244	1047	4291	439·	125·	272·2
	1842	3525	1061	4586	470·7	124·9	287·
	1843	3680	1093	4773	484·8	127·	294·7
Monmouth	1839	218	42	260	328·1	70·	205·7
	1840	275	39	314	401·5	63·1	240·9
	1841	287	76	363	406.5	119·2	270·2
	1842	248	51	299	340·7	77·6	215·9
	1843	205	51	256	273·2	75·3	179·3
Norfolk	1839	642	98	740	326·5	46·5	181·5
	1840	593	120	713	299·7	56·5	173·8
	1841	560	94	654	281·3	44·	158·5
	1842	677	82	759	337·9	38·2	182·8
	1843	661	108	769	327·9	49·9	184·1
Northampton	1839	224	38	262	230·5	38·6	134·
	1840	255	29	284	260·	29·2	143·9
	1841	279	46	325	281·9	45·9	163·1
	1842	324	39	363	324·4	38.5	180·5
	1843	278	30	308	275·7	29·4	151·8
Northumberland	1839	104	39	143	87·5	30·8	58·3
	1840	126	50	176	104·9	39·1	71·
	1841	164	61	225	135·2	47·3	89·9
	1842	170	44	214	138·8	33·8	84·7
	1843	224	71	295	181·1	54·	115·5
Notts	1839	281	41	322	236·	32·7	131·7
	1840	308	50	358	255·8	39·4	144·8
	1842	279	48	327	229·2	37·5	130·8
	1841	324	46	370	263·3	35·5	146·4
	1843	299	43	342	240·3	32·8	133·9
Oxford	1839	252	53	305	317·7	66·2	191·3
	1840	307	58	365	384.3	71·9	227·1
	1841	264	49	313	328·2	60·3	193·6
	1842	291	45	339	363·	55·	208·3
	1843	269	57	326	329·8	69.2	198·9
Rutland	1839	11	1	12	104·5	9·6	57·4
	1840	8	1	9	75·3	9·5	42·6
	1841	9	6	15	84·	56·7	70·4
	1842	42	3	45	388·2	28·1	209·3
	1843	30	7	37	274·8	65·	170·6
Salop	1839	258	42	300	219·1	35·6	127·2
	1840	267	66	333	225·2	55·5	140·2
	1841	331	76	407	277·3	63·5	170·3
	1842	413	93	506	343·7	77·2	210·3
	1843	403	74	477	333·1	61·	196·9
Somerset	1839	932	204	1136	452·	91·4	264·6
	1840	1189	282	1471	572·2	125·4	340·
	1841	1114	286	1400	532.	126·2	321·1
	1842	1287	293	1580	610·	128·3	359·6
	1843	1085	220	1305	510·3	95·6	294·8
Stafford	1839	734	151	885	295·8	62·6	180·8
	1840	843	145	988	232·6	58·9	97·7
	1841	767	160	937	296·3	67·6	183·5
	1842	1055	160	1215	399·	62·2	233·
	1843	1264	211	1475	468·	80.4	276·9

Criminal Tables, No. I.—Part 2, Counties—England.

Total Number of Prisoners Tried in the Five Years (1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843), &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Suffolk	1839	463	66	529	304·5	41·5	170·2
	1840	417	85	502	272·4	53·2	160·4
	1841	361	68	429	234·3	42·2	136·2
	1842	447	80	527	288·1	49·4	166·1
	1843	497	64	561	318·2	39·2	175·7
Surrey	1839	776	297	1073	287·3	100·5	189·7
	1840	680	308	988	248·1	102·7	172·1
	1841	575	258	833	206·7	84·7	143·
	1842	579	236	815	205·1	76·4	137·8
	1843	469	190	659	163·7	60·6	109·8
Sussex	1839	427	66	493	295·4	44·3	168·
	1840	467	67	534	319·7	44·5	180·
	1841	487	62	549	329·9	40·7	183·1
	1842	454	88	542	304·1	57·2	178·9
	1843	407	78	485	270·	50·2	158·4
Warwick	1839	689	133	822	365·5	67·	212·4
	1840	785	139	924	408·7	68·7	234·3
	1841	796	149	945	406·8	72·3	235·2
	1842	1017	179	1196	510·1	85·3	292·2
	1843	842	167	1009	414·5	78·	242·
Westmoreland	1839	42	4	46	149·7	14·2	81·9
	1840	33	10	43	117·3	35·5	76·4
	1841	15	11	26	53·2	38·9	46·
	1842	40	7	47	141·4	24·7	83·
	1843	43	10	53	151·6	35·2	93·4
Wilts	1839	423	59	482	334·	45·8	188·7
	1840	451	73	524	353·9	56·3	203·8
	1841	482	63	545	375·9	48·3	210·6
	1842	515	64	579	399·	48·7	222·4
	1843	409	54	463	314·9	40·9	176·7
Worcester	1839	371	78	449	329·7	67·	196·1
	1840	525	111	636	462·2	91·4	275·2
	1841	466	79	545	406·4	66·6	233·6
	1842	490	97	587	423·5	81·	249·2
	1843	531	100	631	454·4	82·7	265·4
York (Three Ridings United)	1839	1188	254	1442	155·1	32·6	93·3
	1840	1512	300	1812	194·5	37·9	115·5
	1841	1425	287	1712	180·7	35·8	107·5
	1842	2125	324	2449	265·5	39·8	151·7
	1843	1804	356	2160	222·1	43·1	131·8

Criminal Tables, No. I.—Part 2, Counties—Wales.

Anglesey	1839	14	11	25	58·2	42·	49·8
	1840	15	2	17	61·9	7·6	33·6
	1841	6	6	12	24·6	22·6	23·6
	1842	19	2	21	77·4	7·5	41·
	1843	15	5	20	60·7	18·6	38·9
Brecon	1839	34	5	39	124·6	18·7	72·2
	1840	48	8	56	173·4	29·5	102·2
	1841	31	5	36	110·4	18·2	64·7
	1842	53	7	60	186·1	25·1	106·4
	1843	54	7	61	186·9	24·7	106·5
Cardigan	1839	25	7	32	78·8	19·4	47·2
	1840	10	1	11	31·3	2·8	16·1
	1841	16	5	21	49 7	13·7	30·5
	1842	20	2	22	61·6	5·4	31·8
	1843	19	4	23	58·1	10·8	33·
Carmarthen	1839	23	13	36	46·	23·7	34·3
	1840	39	18	57	77·5	32·6	54·
	1841	33	18	51	65·1	32·3	48·
	1842	34	7	41	66·6	12·5	38·3
	1843	33	9	42	64·3	16·	39·
Carnarvon	1839	34	9	43	89·1	22·5	55·1
	1840	48	11	59	123·5	27·	74·2
	1841	45	6	51	113 6	14·5	62·9
	1842	43	9	52	106·5	21·3	62·9
	1843	45	6	51	109·3	13·9	60·5
Denbigh	1839	29	14	43	66·	31·9	48·9
	1840	40	8	48	90·5	18·1	54·3
	1841	45	12	57	101·3	27·	64·1
	1842	59	15	74	132·1	33·6	82·8
	1843	74	14	88	164·7	31·2	97·9
Flint	1839	19	2	21	57·3	6·2	32·
	1840	31	4	35	92·6	12·2	52·8
	1841	24	3	27	71·	9·1	40·3
	1842	42	11	53	123·	32·9	78·4
	1843	36	5	41	104·5	14·8	60·1
Glamorgan	1839	99	23	122	119·	29·2	75·3
	1840	118	33	151	138·	40·7	90·7
	1841	138	49	187	157·	58·8	109·2
	1842	155	49	204	171·6	57·2	116·
	1843	107	32	139	115·3	36·4	76·9
Merioneth	1839	3	4	7	15·9	20·4	18·2
	1840	9	3	12	47·2	15·1	30·8
	1841	4	1	5	20·7	5·	12·7
	1842	12	2	14	61·6	9·9	35·2
	1843	17	5	22	86·4	24·4	54·8
Montgomery	1839	79	14	93	232·5	40·4	135·5
	1840	53	18	71	155·3	51·8	103·
	1841	37	10	47	107·9	28·6	67·9
	1842	55	18	73	159·7	51·3	105·
	1843	63	19	82	182·2	53·9	117·4
Pembroke	1839	40	13	53	101·3	27·7	61·4
	1840	23	12	35	57·7	25·3	40·1
	1841	30	16	46	74·5	33·5	52·2
	1842	35	14	49	86·1	29·	55·1
	1843	39	19	58	95·1	39·	64·6
Radnor	1839	21	12	33	164·6	96·3	130 8
	1840	16	5	21	125·1	40·	83·
	1841	25	5	30	194·9	39·9	118·3
	1842	21	4	25	163·3	31·8	98·3
	1843	21	3	24	162·9	23·8	94·1

No. II.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

The following Tables of Summary Convictions exhibit, not only the general statement of their amount during the quinquennial period (1839–1843,) but a twelvefold classification of the same, according to crimes, with distinctions of sex. The deserters awaiting a route (who averaged about 1,200 in each of the years) were subtracted of course, as not actual convicts. The proportions refer to a population of 100,000 in both sexes separately and conjointly, but without respect of age. The decimals are carefully inserted, in order that the amount of increase or decrease may be correctly given in these deductions.

The positive numbers of prisoners summarily convicted, throughout England and Wales in 1839 and 1843, amounted to 57,455 and 73,196 respectively, showing a proportion to 100,000 of population of 371, and 448·1 respectively, and an increase of the latter over the former year, amounting to 20·8 per cent. The numbers of males in the same years, were 43,280 and 57,361; of females, 14,175 and 15,835, showing a proportion to 100,000 of male population of 572 and 719, of females, 179 and 189½, to a similar female population, with an increase in the former of about 25½ per cent., and of the females 5·9 per cent. during the quinquennial period. The great increase was in 1842, being about 10 per cent. from 1841. The increase continued in 1843, but at a considerably diminished ratio, being under 2½ per cent. on the preceding year. The great increase of 1842 was occasioned, in a great measure, by general distress; but in the following year that increase was checked, though not entirely, by a healthy reaction flowing out of returning prosperity.

In England only, the numbers in 1839 and 1843, were 56,715 and 72,090 respectively, showing a proportion of 388·5 and 468·1 to 100,000 of total population during the two years (1839–1843) respectively. The increase during the quinquennial period being 20·5 per cent. on the total, 25·4 per cent. on the male prisoners, and an increase of only 5·7 per cent. on the female prisoners.

The numbers for Wales were 740 in 1839 and 1,106 in 1843, showing a proportion of 83·1 and 118·5 to 100,000 of total population—the amount of increase during the five years being, among males, + 45·2, females, + 29·6, and totals, + 42·6; this increase being on continually ascending numbers.

The check which the lower class of crime received in the year 1843, will be more plainly seen by the following tabular arrangement:—

	Increase 1839–1843.			Inc. or Dec. 1841–1842.			Inc. or Dec. 1842–1843.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales . .	25·7	5·9	20·8	+13·5	−1·	+ 9·9	+3·3	− .6	+ 2.4
England only	25·4	5·7	20·5	+13·3	−1·1	+ 9·8	+3·1	− ·7	+ 2·3
Wales only	45·2	29·6	42·6	+28·	+8·7	+25·4	16·	+11·6	+15·3

The several counties of England present some striking varieties in the amount of the lower classes of crime during the quinquennial period. The following tabular arrangement, in a descending series, exhibits the proportions of summary convictions to every 100,000 of the population, in each sex, during the last year of the period.

MALES.	Proportion to 100,000
Surrey	1,320·5
Middlesex	1,227·3
Kent	1,209·7
Lancaster	1,034·3
Somerset	999·9
Leicester	886·7
Northumberland . .	805·9
Essex	801·4
Hants	793·5
Lincoln	753·
Oxford	741·8
Bucks	722·
Cambridge	708·7
Bedford	683·5
Norfolk	679·1
Herts	674·2
Northampton	668·5
Huntingdon . . .	668·3
Notts	653·4
Wilts	652·2
Stafford	614·7
Chester	605·8
Sussex	593·1
Warwick	590·8
Suffolk	590·3
Berks	568·7
Durham	534·8

FEMALES.	Proportion to 100,000.
Middlesex	561·
Lancaster	408·7
Surrey	327·5
Somerset	326·4
Northumberland . .	248·5
Hereford	213·3
Kent	194·7
Oxford	167·7
Durham	147·5
Hants	133·3
Huntingdon	119·8
Chester	103·8
Cambridge	103·5
Worcester	101·7
Norfolk	101·3
Monmouth	100·4
Lincoln	99·6
Essex	95.7
York	94·4
Sussex	93·3
Berks	93·2
Cumberland	88·6
Bedford	82·2
Herts	76·3
Warwick	75·3
Devon	72·9
Salop	72·7

MALES.	Proportion to 100,000
Rutland	604·5
Derby	523·3
Salop	491·9
Westmoreland	475·8
Worcester	474·1
Dorset	469·2
Hereford	446·9
York	441·3
Gloucester	437.2
Devon	360·4
Monmouth	358·5
Cumberland	325·
Cornwall.	192·1

FEMALES.	Proportion to 100,000.
Dorset	71·7
Suffolk	71·7
Wilts	71·1
Northampton	69·5
Gloucester.	67·1
Westmoreland	66·9
Leicester	66·6
Stafford	64·8
Derby	53·4
Bucks	53·4
Cornwall	48·1
Notts	45·8
Rutland	9·3

In comparing the various counties, with reference to the increase of crime during the quinquennial period, a few only will be selected, where the increase has been above 50 per cent., viz. :—

	Increase.
Kent	110·7
Westmoreland	105·8
Salop	101·5
Bedford	96·2
Rutland	90·

	Increase.
Leicester	72·7
Lincoln	71·8
Huntingdon	65·7
Northampton	64·7

Those counties in which the increase is below 50 per cent. are not noticed. The decrease, however is faithfully given wherever it occurs, viz. :—

First; Total Decrease.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Berks	39·6	57·1	42·2
Middlesex	1·4	14·9	6·1

Secondly; Decrease of Females only.

Rutland	107·4	Warwick	17·8
Gloucester	30·3	Northampton	9.6
Notts	20·2	Essex	1·6
Suffolk	19·4	Sussex	1·4

The Table of Summary Convictions, however, exhibits, in addition to the amount of crime, an extensive classification, which will now be investigated, in order that the whole results of these inquiries may be shown to the reader in an instructive and comprehensive form. The following are the proportions which the different classes bear to the population in each of the five years:—

CLASSES OF CRIMES.		Proportions to 100,000 of Population.				
		1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Class.						
I.	Military Prisoners	10·8	13·	11·8	13·	13·2
II.	Under the Game Laws*	32·5	33·2	36·8	46·1	54·8
III.	,, Revenue Laws	3·2	3·2	3·5	4·4	4·7
IV.	,, Bastardy Laws.	1.5	1·1	·7	·4	·2
V.	,, Vagrant Act	111·5	124·1	116·8	129·6	135·4
VI.	,, Malicious Trespass Act	17·3	18·	18·8	23·5	24·4
VII.	,, Larceny Act	17·9	18·9	16·	19·7	11·1
VIII.	,, Metropolitan, or Local Police Act	11·7	14·2	20·9	18·1	22·7
IX.	Assaults	47·5	56·	59·	63·3	64·8
X.	Want of Sureties	21·8	17·5	18·5	20·4	22·6
XI.	Reputed Thieves	28·7	35·2	33·2	30·7	26·7
XII.	All not before included	83·2	90·2	80·8	91·8	95·7

As respects the results, a large preponderance of Vagrant Act Convictions will be observed, chiefly the effect of domestic destitution and unsettled habits, caused in all probability by the more serious crimes of the natural supporters of families, aggravated also, it may be supposed, by the general distress throughout the country: next come the Assaults, flowing chiefly out of intemperate habits; and then follow the Reputed Thieves. The Game Law Convictions have increased during the quinquennial period at a rate considerably greater than those of any other. The Convictions under the Game-Laws and Vagrant Act will be found considered at length in Tables IX. and X.

From these data the increase in England and Wales during the quinquennial period is ascertained, as well as the increase between 1839 and 1842, and between 1842 and 1843; this, for greater clearness, is tabularly exhibited:—

* Those convicted under the Game Laws, being almost exclusively males, the above proportions have been made with reference to the male population only; if taken, like the other classes, with reference to the whole population, the proportions in the five years would have been 15·9, 16·2, 17·9, 22·5, and 26·6, which, with the remainder, make up exactly the total proportions to 100,000 of the population in each year of the quinquennial period for England and Wales.

Class.	Increase or Decrease, 1839–43.	Increase or Decrease, 1839–42.	Increase or Decrease 1842–3.
I.	+ 22·7	+ 20·4	+ 1·9
II.†	..	..	..
III.	+ 47·9	+ 37·4	+ 7·7
IV.	−472·5	−282·7	−49·6
V.	+ 21·5	+ 16·1	+ 4·5
VI.	+ 40·8	+ 35·8	+ 3·7
VII.	− 61·6	+ 9·6	−77·2
VIII.	+ 93·4	+ 54·4	+25·3
IX.	+ 36·5	+ 33·2	+ 2·4
X.	+ 3·6	− 6·1	+ 9·9
XI.	− 7·6	+ 6·9	−15·
XII.	+ 15·	+ 10·3	+ 4·2

The distribution of the increase throughout all the Counties of England and Wales may be collected from the Tables themselves; but by way of specimen, a selection of nine Counties is furnished in which the increase has been greatest, adding also the increase in England and Wales separately.

LOCALITY.		INCREASE OR DECREASE. CLASSES OF CRIMES. I.	II.†	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
Middlesex	1839–43	− 17·1	..	+ 28·9	*	− 43·2	− 6·7	−629·9	+166·3	+ 37·9	−618·9	− 12·3	+ 49·9
	1839–42	+ 11·9	..	+ 49·6	*	− 32·8	+ 32·4	−435·4	+256·9	+ 54·8	−346·2	− 51·9	+ 39·8
	1842–43	− 31·	..	− 16·1	*	− 7·8	− 41·3	− 36·3	− 34·	− 12·2	− 61·1	+ 35·3	+ 7·1
Surrey	1839–43	..	..	+ 48·1	*	+ 20·2	+216·8	−324·4	+115·8	+ 13·8	+ 17·2	+ 14·5	+ 7·
	1839–42	*	..	+ 33·2	*	+ 26·2	+ 24·9	+493·8	+368·1	+ ·9	− 30·9	+ 10·8	−128·2
	1842–43	− 1·5	..	+ 11·2	*	− 5·	+153·6	−152·	+360·9	+ 12·7	+ 53·5	+ 3·4	+144·2
Lancaster	1839–43	− 53·5	..	+100·1	−451·9	+ 78·3	+ 51·4	− 30·5	−177·1	+ 37·2	+ 32·9	− 62·8	+ 18·1
	1839–42	− 85·1	..	+ 75·2	−198·	+ 40·5	+ 59·3	+ 95·8	−167·1	+ 28·	+ 16·9	− 12·	+ 30·
	1842–43	+ 20·6	..	+ 14.2	− 85·2	+ 26·9	− 5·3	−155·5	− 3·7	+ 7·2	+ 13·8	− 45·3	− 10·1
Kent	1839–43	+290·8	..	+ 67·	*	+240·7	+ 87·9	+ 15·7	+252·2	+ 50·	+112·6	−841·	+ 1·3
	1839–42	+254·9	..	+151·4	*	+136·3	+ 38·9	+ 36·7	+205·5	+ 19·8	+ 85·4	−365·2	+ 52·8
	1842–43	+ 10·1	..	− 50·3	*	+ 44·2	+ 35·3	− 18·1	+ 15·3	+ 25·2	+ 14·7	−102·2	− 50·8
Somerset	1839–43	*	..	− 3·1	*	+ 29·8	+146·5	− 46·9	*	+ 35·8	+ 17·8	+145·7	+ 38·1
	1839–42	*	..	− 2·3	*	+ 33·6	+134·3	− 35·6	*	− 5·8	+ 5·	+ 69·4	+ 36·
	1842–43	*	..	− ·8	*	− 3·	+ 5·2	− 8·4	*	+ 43·7	+ 17·3	+ 45.	+ 1·6
Northumberland	1839–43	− 2·6	..	+ 74·7	*	+ 52·6	+ 84·4	+169·1	+348·4	+ 15·3	+ 87·4	− 15·3	−164·8
	1839–42	− 6·1	..	−277·8	*	+ 79·2	+221·	+ 16·4	+177·9	+ 24·2	+ 65·	+ ·4	− 46·9
	1842–43	+ 3·4	..	+560·1	*	− 17·4	− 74·1	+131·	+ 61·3	− 7·7	+ 16·2	− 12·8	− 80·3
Leicester	1839–43	*	..	*	*	+104·3	+145·2	+ 24·4	−191·8	+104·6	+ 91·9	−212·6	+ 55·6
	1839–42	*	..	*	*	+ 88·2	+ 72·3	+ 86·3	−381·3	+ 69·2	+184·4	− 76·8	+ ·6
	1842–43	*	..	*	*	+ 8·6	+ 42·3	− 49·7	+ 64·9	+ 21·	− 29·3	− 76·8	+ 54·6
Hants	1839–43	+186·1	..	− 12·6	*	− 11·1	−440·2	− 39·	− 51·6	+ 20·7	− 26·1	+ 27·9	+ 28·2
	1839–42	+ 54·9	..	+ 61·6	*	− 13·6	−226·7	− 46·6	+ 21·1	+ 36·	− 53·3	+ 29·2	+ 43·7
	1842–43	+ 84·7	..	− 81·9	*	+ 2·3	− 65·3	+ 5·4	− 83·7	− 12·6	+ 21·6	− 1·1	− 12·1
Essex	1839–43	*	..	*	*	+ 62·6	+ 68·2	− 39·	..	+59·3	− 80·	− 38·	− 5·6
	1839–42	*	..	*	*	+ 59.6	+ 18·2	− 15·4	..	+ 78·9	− 37·3	− 36·8	− 14·6
	1842–43	*	..	*	*	+ 1·9	+ 42·3	− 20·4	− 7·6	− 12·3	− 31·1	− ·9	− 8·5
England	1839–43	+ 22·6	..	+ 48·3	−492·3	+ 20·5	+ 40·2	− 63·5	+101·1	+ 36·4	+ 2·9	− 7·4	+ 15·
	1839–42	+ 20·4	..	+ 37·9	−273·7	+ 15·6	+ 35·3	+ 9·2	+ 60·	+ 32·6	− 6·1	+ 7·1	+ 10·8
	1842–43	+ 1·8	..	+ 7·6	− 58·5	+ 4·3	+ 3·6	− 78·6	+ 25·7	+ 2·9	− 9·2	− 15·	+ 3·8
Wales	1839–43	+ 25·8	..	+ 30·	−214·7	+111·6	+ 88·2	+104·3	..	+ 43·6	+ 66·8	*	+ 9·3
	1839–42	+ 19·6	..	+ 14·	+832·9	+ 77·2	+ 70·7	+ 92·9	−706·2	+ 62·3	− 6·6	*	− 37·9
	1842–43	+ 5·2	..	+ 14·	+196·4	+ 19·4	+ 10·3	+ 5·9	..	− 13·	+ 77·8	*	+ 50·7

* Asterisks are substituted for figures in all cases regarding which (owing to the smallness of the numbers) the proportionals could not be profitably adduced so as to give a fair view of the increase or decrease.

† The amount, proportions, and increase of Game Law convictions are fully and particularly exhibited in Table IX.; and they are accordingly omitted in this general statement of the lower class of criminal offences.

It will hence be seen that as respects *Military Prisoners*, KENT and HANTS (in which are the chief barracks and depôts,) show the greatest increase. The *Game-Law Convictions* have been considered apart in a Table made for that special purpose, and to which the reader is referred. The *Offences against the Revenue* are exceedingly large in LANCASTER, NORTHUMBERLAND, SURREY, and MIDDLESEX, which show increments of 100, 75, 48, and 29, respectively. The *Offences against the Bastardy Laws* are chiefly confined to males, and are decidedly on the decrease in ENGLAND; but on the increase in WALES. The numbers in the counties are too low to admit of any fair proportional deduction. *Vagrancy* has been decidedly on the increase, particularly in Kent, where it rose to 240 per cent. in the five years. In LEICESTER the increase was 104 per cent., in LANCASTER 78 per cent., and in ESSEX 63 per cent. In WALES the increase amounted to 111 per cent. The full particulars respecting all the counties will be found in Table X. The *Offences under the Malicious Trespass Act* increased largely in SURREY, SOMERSET, and LEICESTER, which exhibit respectively increments of 217, 146½, and 145 per cent. in the five years. *Larcenies* have on the whole decreased in ENGLAND 63½ per cent., while they have increased in WALES 104 per cent. during the five years. *Offences against Police Acts* are not noticed in these remarks, because they have a partial application in the several counties, accordingly as they have or have not numerous large towns: the increase in ENGLAND during the quinquennial period amounted to 101 per cent. *Assaults* have increased in LEICESTER and ESSEX at the rate of 104 and 59 per cent. respectively, in MIDDLESEX 38 per cent., in LANCASTER 37, and in SOMERSET 36 per cent.: in ENGLAND and WALES the increases have been 37 and 43 per cent. respectively. *Imprisonments for want of Sureties* increased considerably in KENT, *viz.*, 112½ per cent., in LEICESTER to 92 per cent., in NORTHUMBERLAND 87½, and in ESSEX a decrease of 80 per cent. In WALES they increased at the rate of 66½ per cent. during the quinquennial period. In the Convictions of *Reputed Thieves* there has upon the whole been a decrease; but SOMERSET exhibits a lamentable increase of 145½ per cent. The *Miscellaneous Convictions* need no remark, as the nature of the offences cannot be identified. Other and equally interesting remarks might be made after a patient investigation of the offences committed in the other counties of England and Wales.

These observations are concluded by an exhibition of the proportions which the total female offenders bore to the total males in the following classes, during the years 1839, 1842, and 1843:—

CLASSES OF CRIMES.	1839.	1842.	1843.
I. Revenue Offences . .	7· to 100 males	10·6 to 100 males	11·5 to 100 males.
II. Bastardy	5·1 ,,	1·6 ,,	5· ,,
III. Vagrancy. . . .	65· ,,	47·6 ,,	45·6 ,,
IV. Malicious Trespasses . .	25·5 ,,	27·4 ,,	24,3 ,,
V. Larcenies . . .	21·2 ,,	16·3 ,,	13·7 ,,
VI. Offences under Police Acts .	71·6 ,,	48·3 ,,	40· ,,
VII. Assaults	17·6 ,,	17·7 ,,	16·6 ,,
VIII. Imprisoned for want of Sureties	25·6 ,,	18·6 ,,	22· ,,
IX. Reputed Thieves . .	18·6 ,,	16·3 ,,	16·3 ,,

Criminal Tables, No. II.—Part 1, Summary—England and Wales.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, both separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843; showing the Proportion of such Prisoners, Male and Female, to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes, in each Year respectively.

LOCALITY.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
England and Wales.	1839	1668	2457	5	459	32	217	11	10,467	6800	2137	545	2292	487	1059	758	6254	1098	2685	686	3751	697	9834	3056	43,280	14,175	57,455	571·9	178·9	371·
	1840	2042	2543	2	455	50	169	6	11,731	7752	2233	586	2448	520	1396	832	7462	1347	2253	489	4565	941	10,665	3492	47,962	16,017	63,979	625·4	199·5	407·6
	1841	1874	2858	4	507	45	110	3	11,038	7539	2366	624	2134	409	2265	1056	7960	1423	2460	486	4523	761	9534	3317	47,629	15,667	63,296	612·9	192·6	397·9
	1842	2090	3628	3	635	67	61	1	14,147	6741	2975	816	2726	444	1968	951	8661	1535	2789	518	4253	695	10,851	3952	54,784	15,723	70,507	695·7	190·7	437·4
	1843	2157	4342	6	687	79	40	2	15,201	6924	3205	779	1594	219	2648	1059	9080	1505	3020	664	3748	612	11,639	3986	57,361	15,835	73,196	718·8	189·5	448·1
England (only).	1839	1643	2419	5	451	29	211	8	10,329	6760	2105	538	2283	482	994	753	6129	1069	2660	675	3743	696	9701	3032	42,668	14,047	56,715	598·4	188·	388·5
	1840	2007	2508	2	447	48	169	3	11,539	7709	2209	579	2434	509	1392	832	7358	1328	2226	478	4564	941	10,557	3469	47,410	15,898	63,308	656·1	210·	427·9
	1841	1821	2816	4	493	44	110	2	10,869	7473	2340	615	2112	397	2238	1056	7824	1393	2434	474	4523	760	9442	3309	47,022	15,527	62,549	642·1	202·4	417·1
	1842	2059	3570	3	624	65	61	..	13,897	6664	2922	800	2702	440	1959	951	8425	1512	2763	509	4253	695	10,755	3930	53,990	15,569	69,559	727·5	200·3	457·7
	1843	2124	4264	6	675	76	37	2	14,896	6834	3145	762	1568	215	2648	1059	8871	1482	2967	654	3748	612	11,486	3959	56,429	15,661	72,090	750·2	198·8	468·1
Wales (only).	1839	25	38	..	8	3	6	3	138	40	32	7	9	5	65	5	125	29	25	11	8	1	133	24	612	128	740	140·	28·3	83·1
	1840	35	35	..	8	2	..	3	192	43	24	7	14	11	4	..	104	19	27	11	1	..	108	23	552	119	671	124·8	26·	74·5
	1841	53	42	..	14	1	..	1	169	66	26	9	22	12	27	..	136	30	26	12	..	1	92	8	607	140	747	135·6	30·2	81·9
	1842	31	58	..	11	2	..	1	250	77	53	16	24	4	9	..	236	23	26	9	..	..	96	22	794	154	948	175·2	32·8	102·8
	1843	33	78	..	12	3	3	..	305	90	60	17	26	4	..	..	209	23	53	10	..	..	153	27	932	174	1106	203·3	36·6	118·5

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843; showing the Proportion of such Prisoners Male and Female, to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes, in each Year respectively.

COUNTIES.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
BEDFORD	1839	..	52	..	1	..	..	..	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	1	10	..	53	12	184	16	200	361·7	29·5	190·1
	1840	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	41	5	12	3	..	..	..	..	22	1	4	..	6	..	70	14	206	23	229	399·8	41·8	214·9
	1841	..	67	..	..	..	1	..	64	11	11	4	..	..	..	..	34	4	3	..	10	..	42	4	232	23	255	442·6	41·2	235·7
	1842	..	73	..	1	..	..	..	84	14	28	2	..	..	..	..	49	2	8	3	6	..	47	8	296	29	325	559·9	51·4	297·3
	1843	..	132	..	2	..	1	..	100	12	38	10	..	..	..	..	44	4	10	..	10	1	29	20	366	47	413	683·5	82·2	372·9
BERKS	1839	..	85	..	..	..	3	..	152	53	74	27	40	5	21	..	78	6	6	..	1	..	164	25	624	116	740	794·	146·4	469·1
	1840	..	75	..	..	..	..	1	165	49	60	20	31	13	12	1	57	8	8	..	..	..	164	14	572	106	678	720·5	132·4	425·2
	1841	2	79	..	..	1	..	..	111	41	93	25	24	2	12	..	70	2	7	3	..	..	140	29	538	103	641	670·6	127·3	397·8
	1842	52	101	..	1	..	..	..	107	36	100	32	13	3	..	..	52	3	11	3	..	..	94	16	531	93	624	654·9	113·7	383·1
	1843	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	76	13	52	25	37	15	1	..	57	5	8	3	3	..	118	16	466	77	543	568·7	93·2	329·9
BUCKS	1839	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	90	7	48	5	60	4	..	..	36	..	1	2	..	..	39	5	363	23	386	480·5	29·2	251·1
	1840	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	87	10	46	1	52	8	..	..	36	4	9	2	..	..	50	..	379	25	404	498·6	31·6	261·2
	1841	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	82	15	54	5	62	4	..	..	43	2	5	..	..	..	36	2	407	28	435	532·2	35·2	279·5
	1842	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	92	13	69	11	96	12	..	..	55	8	9	..	..	..	56	8	511	52	563	664·1	65·	359·5
	1843	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	92	12	64	14	86	3	..	..	78	9	9	1	..	..	52	4	559	43	602	722·	53·4	382·1
CAMBRIDGE	1839	..	28	..	6	..	..	..	75	24	43	7	23	3	4	..	64	9	27	1	..	..	161	34	431	78	509	543·3	96·8	318·4
	1840	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	104	25	37	1	18	5	1	..	82	9	29	3	2	..	119	15	408	58	466	507·1	71·	287·4
	1841	..	38	..	4	..	..	..	111	25	23	4	21	2	7	2	92	4	23	..	5	..	125	17	449	54	503	550·2	65·1	305·8
	1842	..	51	..	10	..	..	..	135	50	31	2	22	2	7	..	103	7	12	..	3	..	113	27	487	88	575	588·4	104·7	344·7
	1843	..	55	..	9	..	..	..	202	48	30	1	38	..	21	7	114	7	21	2	7	2	98	21	595	88	683	708·7	103·5	403·7
CHESTER	1839	16	60	..	9	2	12	..	99	48	53	1	3	..	..	..	172	11	146	34	116	11	187	86	873	193	1066	466·5	98·9	278·8
	1840	88	87	..	1	..	7	..	179	63	43	2	21	..	5	..	119	18	161	34	154	17	218	52	1083	186	1269	567·6	93·6	326·3
	1841	38	93	..	4	1	5	..	276	77	34	3	17	1	6	..	130	10	189	34	227	16	185	70	1204	212	1416	621·8	104·9	358·
	1842	28	113	..	17	5	1	..	292	79	37	3	39	2	7	..	132	19	211	24	155	17	185	84	1217	233	1450	617·8	113·4	360·3
	1843	55	116	..	11	2	4	..	272	70	32	1	20	5	16	..	142	14	173	31	173	25	200	69	1214	217	1431	605·8	103·8	349·6
CORNWALL	1839	..	2	..	12	..	2	..	138	35	7	3	35	4	..	..	30	4	13	..	..	..	59	10	298	56	354	185·7	32·6	106·5
	1840	..	6	..	6	3	2	..	139	73	15	3	22	8	..	..	35	6	4	2	..	..	37	8	266	103	369	163·6	59·1	109·6
	1841	..	8	..	15	1	..	..	113	69	1	..	14	..	..	..	47	12	6	..	..	..	42	11	246	93	339	149·3	52·6	99·3
	1842	1	7	..	12	..	..	..	130	58	9	13	27	3	..	..	48	14	9	3	..	..	53	23	296	114	410	177·7	63·7	118·5
	1843	10	4	..	12	..	..	..	107	57	23	2	29	..	..	..	65	20	13	1	..	..	62	7	325	87	412	192·1	48·1	117·6

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.			Male.	Fem.	Total.
CUMBERLAND	1839	23	6	..	1	..	3	..	52	36	6	2	10	2	17	12	32	4	21	9	17	3	40	2	228	70	298	266·6	77·	168·9
	1840	..	11	..	4	..	1	..	87	44	12	3	10	1	5	3	39	8	12	3	14	1	38	4	245	67	312	285·2	73·4	176·1
	1841	21	5	..	5	1	..	..	72	50	13	1	7	..	2	1	48	6	16	4	8	3	33	13	229	80	309	265·4	87·2	173·6
	1842	13	15	..	10	1	..	..	70	38	14	..	15	3	13	4	52	11	12	7	6	6	49	15	269	85	354	310·3	92·2	197·9
	1843	13	13	..	5	1	..	..	66	18	19	4	9	1	15	42	57	8	7	..	..	..	79	8	283	82	365	325·	88·6	203·2
DERBY	1839	..	70	..	..	..	3	..	115	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	6	10	..	..	..	125	20	416	63	479	315·1	47·4	180·7
	1840	..	58	..	1	..	3	..	209	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	12	8	..	..	..	209	10	547	62	609	408·8	46·	226·7
	1841	..	126	..	1	..	3	..	179	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	8	20	..	..	..	146	19	545	76	621	401·9	55·6	228·1
	1842	..	80	..	3	1	1	..	218	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	18	10	..	..	..	245	22	662	79	741	481·6	57·1	268·6
	1843	..	97	..	2	..	..	..	117	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	15	15	1	4	..	326	24	729	75	804	523·3	53·4	287·5
DEVON	1839	62	18	1	40	2	..	..	217	59	25	4	33	10	..	..	103	21	33	6	1	..	230	60	762	163	925	306·4	59·	176·2
	1840	76	31	..	27	2	..	2	222	107	22	10	73	22	..	..	105	16	26	7	..	..	253	86	835	252	1087	333·1	90·5	205·4
	1841	58	35	..	16	1	..	1	184	78	23	9	53	15	2	..	105	28	32	2	1	..	242	67	751	201	952	297·1	71·6	178·5
	1842	65	38	..	24	4	..	..	249	78	34	6	51	14	3	..	119	26	33	8	4	..	251	68	871	204	1075	341·8	72·1	199·9
	1843	71	46	..	57	4	..	..	276	80	9	4	42	10	4	..	130	22	28	6	..	..	263	82	926	208	1134	360·4	72·9	209·1
DORSET	1839	12	36	..	13	4	3	..	70	19	44	7	2	..	..	..	44	6	7	1	..	..	44	5	275	42	317	335·8	46·8	184·8
	1840	21	39	..	23	1	4	..	90	34	77	36	4	..	..	..	32	4	18	1	..	..	39	13	347	89	436	419·5	98·3	251·6
	1841	14	37	..	19	..	3	..	85	13	84	17	3	..	..	..	55	3	13	2	..	..	64	9	377	44	421	451·2	48·1	240·5
	1842	21	53	..	16	2	..	..	92	22	69	18	..	..	..	..	48	6	19	..	..	..	74	17	392	65	457	464·4	70·3	258·5
	1843	11	65	..	16	2	..	..	100	18	57	16	1	..	..	..	71	8	20	4	..	..	59	19	400	67	467	469·2	71·7	261·5
DURHAM	1839	5	14	..	20	..	1	1	200	57	20	1	15	..	40	14	91	13	17	1	28	7	200	19	651	123	774	424·8	78·2	249·3
	1840	5	23	..	15	3	2	..	118	100	25	12	23	2	37	18	135	27	42	6	158	55	286	10	869	233	1102	554·8	145·	347·2
	1841	9	21	..	24	2	2	..	96	97	14	2	22	1	75	10	156	16	28	4	230	67	158	3	835	202	1037	521·6	123·1	319·8
	1842	12	33	..	43	3	2	..	100	80	40	10	25	2	72	15	119	17	42	7	183	44	104	9	775	187	962	473·7	111·4	290·3
	1843	..	53	..	35	3	..	..	190	102	60	7	9	..	80	22	149	46	41	8	204	55	73	10	894	253	1147	534·8	147·5	338·7
ESSEX	1839	..	95	..	1	..	4	1	269	62	104	23	72	18	..	..	78	13	74	13	4	..	213	35	914	165	1079	539·5	97·2	318·2
	1840	..	123	..	7	..	2	..	342	79	114	12	61	15	3	13	175	17	47	8	3	..	226	43	1103	187	1290	645·5	109·3	377·1
	1841	..	122	..	9	..	1	..	319	97	75	8	73	8	29	4	135	5	46	1	..	..	159	51	968	174	1142	561·6	100·8	331·
	1842	..	151	2	9	..	3	..	476	66	137	17	70	10	48	..	152	15	57	8	3	..	179	43	1285	161	1446	739·2	92·5	415·6
	1843	1	220	..	15	..	1	..	492	65	191	30	65	2	38	7	137	13	40	10	4	..	202	41	1405	168	1573	801·4	95·7	448·3

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
Gloucester	1839	18	52	..	2	..	..	2	232	106	73	16	77	22	1	..	156	15	8	1	21	4	177	27	817	193	1010	406·5	87·4	239·5
	1840	2	55	..	1	..	2	..	250	88	45	11	118	42	26	3	143	16	25	6	9	6	243	30	919	202	1121	452·1	90·4	262·7
	1841	..	64	..	..	..	1	..	220	92	67	9	114	18	1	..	235	27	43	13	16	6	165	30	926	195	1121	450·5	86·3	259·9
	1842	..	101	..	4	..	..	.	249	86	64	9	143	16	..	..	217	15	14	4	5	53	217	32	1014	215	1229	487·8	94·1	281·7
	1843	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	184	42	56	11	50	10	..	..	182	27	33	9	37	4	267	52	919	155	1074	437·2	67·1	243·5
Hants	1839	112	142	..	26	1	2	..	254	104	41	16	90	18	32	..	133	41	44	8	3	..	270	45	1149	233	1382	670·3	132·2	397·5
	1840	135	151	..	41	1	1	..	290	111	44	11	141	42	33	1	140	38	45	12	..	..	278	77	1299	293	1592	750·	164·5	453·1
	1841	102	142	..	20	..	..	..	216	65	36	2	77	11	35	1	135	20	37	12	10	..	325	56	1135	167	1302	648·5	92·8	366·7
	1842	179	157	..	43	2	..	..	214	111	13	4	66	10	39	1	192	52	30	5	4	..	373	94	1311	279	1590	741·3	153·4	443·2
	1843	334	167	..	20	5	..	..	240	96	10	1	61	20	21	1	169	50	31	12	3	1	362	59	1418	245	1663	793·5	133·3	458·8
Hereford	1839	..	12	..	..	..	4	..	53	42	10	2	48	6	28	8	23	5	..	12	2	..	62	33	242	108	350	427·	190·8	309·
	1840	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	59	42	10	8	29	15	28	4	11	4	4	4	6	1	37	12	196	90	286	344·9	158·6	251·8
	1841	..	21	..	2	..	2	..	66	46	13	4	24	14	17	5	35	11	17	7	6	..	32	16	235	103	338	412·4	181·	296·8
	1842	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	68	40	19	7	40	13	23	15	35	5	10	..	1	..	28	14	250	94	344	437·6	164·8	301·3
	1843	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	84	35	10	11	17	10	37	27	37	15	4	..	9	..	37	24	256	122	378	446·9	213·3	330·1
Herts	1839	..	105	..	2	..	..	..	78	16	110	24	28	2	..	..	66	3	25	1	1	..	72	8	487	54	541	640·2	69·2	351·2
	1840	..	114	..	..	..	2	..	95	19	130	27	72	20	2	..	99	3	10	..	..	..	59	7	583	76	659	758·7	96·5	423·5
	1841	..	110	..	1	..	..	..	71	23	169	19	34	5	..	..	82	8	9	..	..	..	65	8	541	63	604	697·	79·2	384·3
	1842	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	133	23	113	10	33	13	..	..	83	6	22	2	1	..	108	13	613	67	680	781·8	83·3	428·2
	1843	..	131	1	2	..	..	..	116	30	95	7	37	5	3	..	58	3	13	4	..	..	79	12	534	62	596	674·2	76·3	371·5
Huntingdon	1839	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	23	..	2	2	..	..	27	7	5	3	..	..	32	3	120	16	136	420·7	55·3	236·7
	1840	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	32	4	16	..	3	1	..	..	10	2	7	..	..	..	37	..	126	9	135	437·5	30·8	232·8
	1841	..	18	..	7	..	1	..	34	5	21	4	2	..	..	..	28	4	12	..	..	..	31	2	154	15	169	529·7	50·9	288·6
	1842	..	22	..	1	..	..	..	46	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	18	6	19	..	..	..	51	10	169	21	190	575·8	70·6	321·5
	1843	..	29	..	1	..	..	..	31	5	21	10	1	..	..	..	35	6	17	1	..	..	63	14	198	36	234	668·3	119·8	392·2
Kent	1839	65	100	2	19	1	4	..	380	162	155	40	152	10	38	6	200	43	32	4	21	6	380	60	1446	334	1780	542·5	123·8	331·9
	1840	104	124	..	27	5	5	..	519	241	115	23	201	20	68	33	193	39	12	4	18	2	347	61	1733	428	2161	643·	156·9	398·5
	1841	197	108	..	38	1	..	..	576	267	118	31	150	25	71	68	277	54	25	10	7	..	371	83	1938	539	2477	711·1	195·4	451·7
	1842	238	114	..	50	2	2	..	1129	195	245	35	193	36	81	58	258	43	53	16	3	3	430	107	2796	495	3291	1014·6	177·5	593·5
	1843	265	124	..	34	1	..	..	1677	254	314	69	174	22	115	47	320	61	64	16	3	..	281	79	3371	549	3920	1209·7	194·7	699·2

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
	1839	321	74	..	73	4	81	..	937	1076	146	57	74	5	279	557	605	103	849	124	2102	366	1813	552	7354	2844	10,198	942·3	348·4	638·8
	1840	302	107	..	72	14	81	..	1418	1731	199	75	31	..	144	29	737	80	927	167	2232	517	1840	704	8090	3320	11,410	1014·5	398·1	699·4
LANCASTER . .	1841	212	123	..	102	13	47	..	942	1932	253	85	35	4	706	202	794	104	887	153	2185	375	1608	474	7894	3342	11,236	968·8	392·3	674·2
	1842	185	161	..	124	20	29	..	1251	1768	247	98	153	12	218	106	847	120	1046	167	2001	350	2484	796	8756	3437	12,193	1051·6	394·7	715·6
	1843	228	214	..	141	27	16	..	1930	1984	239	96	55	11	250	79	942	117	1152	258	1366	287	2267	778	8800	3637	12,437	1034·3	408·7	714·7
	1839	..	77	..	1	..	4	..	84	17	54	..	64	..	14	..	89	9	15	1	12	..	110	22	524	49	573	506·5	45·4	271·
	1840	..	96	1	1	..	..	..	139	23	73	4	85	14	2	1	102	16	13	4	9	..	110	39	630	102	732	602·7	93·5	342·6
LEICESTER . .	1841	..	101	..	2	..	..	..	172	14	56	2	93	1	10	1	124	4	12	7	6	..	164	39	740	68	808	700·7	61·7	374·3
	1842	..	137	..	5	..	..	..	168	28	93	3	115	8	3	..	153	18	31	10	7	..	115	22	827	89	916	775·	79·9	420·
	1843	..	114	..	11	6	..	..	205	10	137	1	81	2	5	..	193	16	30	2	4	..	176	38	956	75	1031	886·7	66·6	467·9
	1839	..	51	..	7	..	1	..	319	86	25	6	17	6	16	1	86	26	42	11	..	..	149	29	713	165	878	402·7	93·7	248·6
	1840	..	53	..	2	..	1	..	312	92	39	5	13	8	20	5	80	14	35	3	2	..	156	33	713	160	873	397·4	89·6	243·9
LINCOLN . .	1841	..	40	..	5	..	2	..	574	79	41	12	12	1	26	1	114	27	33	16	..	..	177	32	1024	168	1192	563·4	92·9	328·7
	1842	..	68	..	6	..	3	..	945	144	44	11	15	5	19	5	105	24	41	6	1	..	211	54	1458	249	1707	791·7	135·9	464·6
	1843	..	107	..	11	..	..	..	795	112	70	8	9	1	8	4	144	14	57	15	..	..	204	31	1405	185	1590	753·	99·6	427·1
	1839	750	22	..	79	7	2	2	2751	3142	266	186	754	223	329	115	1420	412	522	275	469	46	1586	845	8950	5258	14,208	1241·4	644·8	925·9
	1840	768	12	..	82	8	1	..	2550	2948	232	161	189	8	818	590	2197	608	141	76	588	87	1963	1168	9541	5618	15,159	1308·8	679·7	974·6
MIDDLESEX . .	1841	788	20	..	80	15	2	..	2360	2578	217	211	129	21	936	583	2219	664	133	51	501	71	1863	1269	9248	5463	14,711	1251·6	652·1	932·9
	1842	874	23	..	114	20	..	..	2737	1885	290	333	177	14	1063	587	2285	667	124	62	319	34	1887	1654	9893	5256	15,149	1321·2	619·	948·
	1843	676	52	3	107	10	1	..	2665	1679	211	236	132	10	783	465	2125	542	77	40	423	61	2061	1781	9316	4827	14,143	1227·3	561·	873·1
	1839	..	2	..	5	..	2	1	43	14	14	4	10	1	..	..	54	4	16	2	..	..	78	..	224	26	250	337·2	43·3	197·7
	1840	22	1	..	6	1	..	..	68	29	10	1	16	3	..	..	48	8	15	1	..	..	40	2	226	45	271	330·	72·8	207·9
MONMOUTH . .	1841	49	6	..	3	..	..	..	77	19	17	6	..	..	..	..	37	7	19	2	3	..	32	7	243	41	284	344·2	64·3	211·4
	1842	38	9	..	2	..	..	..	50	36	30	18	2	3	..	..	57	9	5	1	4	..	45	12	242	79	321	332·5	120·2	231·8
	1843	55	11	..	6	1	..	..	49	52	44	7	..	..	..	..	49	5	7	..	1	..	47	3	269	68	337	358·5	100·4	236·1
	1839	3	68	1	6	..	13	..	281	24	98	8	49	3	17	..	159	27	126	25	..	..	210	67	1030	155	1185	523·8	73·5	290·7
	1840	4	97	..	9	..	7	..	302	46	97	8	52	4	20	..	143	35	98	21	6	..	259	62	1094	176	1270	552·9	82·9	309·7
NORFOLK . .	1841	6	111	..	14	1	5	..	411	88	141	20	75	6	32	..	157	22	124	24	31	6	182	51	1289	218	1507	647·4	102·1	365·2
	1842	2	146	..	2	..	1	..	381	33	164	4	61	3	25	..	269	32	96	18	17	6	260	69	1424	165	1589	710·8	76·8	382·8
	1843	8	176	..	2	..	2	..	421	70	154	41	13	6	54	8	245	35	93	19	13	5	188	34	1369	219	1588	679·1	101·3	380·1

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Northampton	1839	32	51	..	6	..	2	..	45	31	57	6	19	..	..	..	60	3	18	2	..	..	71	33	361	75	436	371·5	76·2	222·9
	1840	64	73	..	..	..	4	..	96	42	39	6	26	1	..	..	59	11	32	3	..	..	95	12	488	75	563	497·6	75·5	285·2
	1841	55	78	..	1	..	6	..	134	25	36	7	21	4	..	..	75	9	33	2	..	..	122	14	561	61	622	566·8	60·8	312·2
	1842	104	82	..	1	..	1	..	161	32	42	10	29	3	..	..	83	7	30	1	..	..	92	18	625	71	696	625·6	70·2	346·1
	1843	110	100	..	11	..	..	..	134	22	59	7	36	2	6	..	91	7	21	2	5	..	101	31	674	71	745	668·5	69·5	367·1
Northumberland	1839	70	25	..	20	2	..	..	88	121	12	1	4	1	37	29	171	29	14	6	116	59	185	16	742	264	1006	624·2	208·7	410·1
	1840	116	9	..	17	1	..	..	154	166	21	6	5	..	35	57	158	23	14	2	138	51	194	21	862	327	1189	717·9	256·	479·8
	1841	111	20	..	21	..	..	..	113	141	24	3	7	..	112	92	194	45	15	2	130	37	141	21	888	341	1229	732·2	264·3	491·1
	1842	68	18	..	6	..	1	..	217	169	38	5	4	2	107	82	203	53	34	..	141	40	117	24	954	375	1329	778·9	287·8	525·7
	1843	71	18	..	40	..	..	..	194	138	21	4	12	2	211	97	207	33	36	3	126	32	61	18	997	327	1324	805·9	248·5	518·6
Notts	1839	17	129	..	..	1	3	..	157	30	34	..	69	1	..	..	119	5	57	16	2	..	143	16	730	69	799	613·	55·	326·8
	1840	10	24	..	..	..	..	..	119	14	43	1	42	1	..	..	88	10	73	22	..	..	138	18	537	66	603	446·	52·1	243·9
	1841	28	93	..	12	..	..	..	123	13	39	..	43	5	3	..	103	5	111	15	..	..	158	13	709	51	760	582·4	39·8	304·1
	1842	6	159	..	..	..	..	..	215	19	46	..	45	1	..	..	100	3	97	16	..	..	127	10	795	49	844	646·	37·8	334·
	1843	8	150	..	..	..	..	..	132	20	35	1	40	1	..	..	110	7	122	17	..	..	216	14	813	60	873	653·4	45·8	341·7
Oxford	1839	..	62	..	1	..	2	..	85	85	47	3	41	11	..	..	60	7	7	..	..	..	77	18	382	124	506	481·5	154·8	317·4
	1840	..	75	..	..	..	1	..	119	59	60	20	43	7	..	..	76	10	4	1	..	..	94	19	472	116	588	590·9	143·8	336·3
	1841	..	105	..	1	..	..	..	106	53	66	14	44	17	..	..	60	13	5	6	..	..	86	30	473	133	606	588·	163·8	374·9
	1842	..	119	..	3	..	..	..	137	59	56	9	34	20	..	..	83	8	10	..	..	..	93	19	535	115	650	660·5	140·6	399·3
	1843	..	142	1	..	..	1	2	120	89	82	10	54	9	..	..	101	14	10	..	..	..	95	13	605	138	743	741·8	167·7	453·3
Rutland	1839	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	32	2	34	303·9	19·2	162·5
	1840	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	19	4	23	178·8	38·1	109·
	1841	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	27	1	28	251·8	9·5	131·4
	1842	..	24	..	1	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	2	5	..	..	..	4	..	48	3	51	443·7	28·1	237·3
	1843	..	28	..	3	..	..	..	15	..	7	..	3	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	66	1	67	604·5	9·3	308·9
Salop	1839	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	92	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	43	2	7	1	..	..	99	26	278	52	330	236·	44·1	139·9
	1840	..	28	..	..	..	1	..	134	44	8	2	8	4	..	..	36	4	30	2	..	..	51	5	296	61	357	249·7	51·4	150·3
	1841	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	179	50	12	..	12	4	..	..	69	8	11	2	..	..	102	20	452	84	536	378·7	70·3	224·2
	1842	..	100	..	..	..	1	..	310	49	9	5	27	6	..	..	89	4	13	1	..	..	64	9	613	74	687	510·1	61·5	285·5
	1843	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	294	63	24	2	24	5	..	..	87	8	29	7	2	..	30	3	595	88	683	491·9	72·7	281·9

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
Somerset	1839	3	68	..	9	..	4	..	501	422	79	19	85	29	37	4	389	66	87	20	1	2	214	62	1477	624	2101	716·3	279·6	489·3
	1840	120	59	..	12	..	1	..	527	396	97	22	174	49	..	..	377	55	35	5	2	..	259	80	1663	607	2270	800·3	269·9	524·7
	1841	3	54	..	14	1	1	..	500	518	91	15	136	33	6	..	419	74	40	8	63	..	222	67	1549	716	2265	739·8	316·	519·5
	1842	1	54	..	8	1	..	..	790	472	191	44	77	9	..	..	361	79	95	15	52	..	282	102	1911	722	2633	905·7	316·2	599·3
	1843	..	60	..	7	2	1	..	801	434	205	44	64	16	7	..	535	102	106	24	76	..	264	129	2126	751	2877	999·9	326·4	649·9
Stafford	1839	10	122	..	9	1	4	..	134	10	28	5	51	1	..	..	122	22	61	13	6	..	517	56	1064	108	1172	428·8	44·8	239·5
	1840	14	112	..	3	..	5	..	131	15	51	6	51	5	..	..	163	37	70	14	73	6	634	116	1287	199	1486	507·8	80·8	297·3
	1841	..	127	..	6	..	1	..	170	75	69	9	40	1	..	..	231	25	102	27	28	5	564	43	1338	185	1523	516·9	73·5	298·3
	1842	2	179	..	2	..	1	..	121	18	98	6	74	11	30	1	273	44	130	26	29	1	553	77	1492	184	1676	564·3	71·6	321·4
	1843	9	203	..	6	..	..	..	231	53	105	8	55	1	..	..	269	40	164	25	18	4	600	39	1660	170	1830	614·7	64·8	343·6
Suffolk	1839	6	147	1	3	1	4	..	133	57	119	19	78	14	1	..	117	16	44	3	9	..	181	25	842	136	978	553·8	85·6	314·6
	1840	4	155	..	4	..	1	..	155	46	49	11	93	35	2	..	116	15	32	5	1	..	148	39	760	151	911	496·5	94·4	291·1
	1841	7	133	3	5	..	1	..	76	5	29	8	28	12	5	..	85	13	31	6	7	..	207	76	614	123	737	398·5	76·4	233·9
	1842	9	140	..	3	..	..	..	149	17	68	13	56	20	2	..	127	14	31	4	..	..	152	51	737	119	856	475·1	73·4	269·9
	1843	12	196	..	2	..	2	..	158	15	80	11	73	17	..	..	149	13	34	2	..	..	216	59	922	117	1039	590·3	71·7	325·4
Surrey	1839	..	45	..	27	1	2	..	523	141	29	7	95	45	43	4	327	34	120	44	169	55	741	606	2221	947	3168	822·3	320·4	560·
	1840	..	32	..	35	8	1	..	449	167	62	6	469	116	73	47	384	69	54	15	338	49	424	545	2321	1022	3343	846·7	340·7	582·3
	1841	5	54	..	35	..	..	..	368	110	47	6	478	164	107	83	369	62	52	17	377	46	420	506	2312	994	3306	831·1	326·5	567·4
	1842	9	68	..	36	3	..	..	542	334	43	4	721	148	153	77	329	52	80	51	375	12	429	188	2785	869	3654	986·4	281·2	617·9
	1843	9	103	..	39	5	1	..	486	361	113	8	24	11	849	227	368	68	125	79	383	23	1284	245	3784	1027	4811	1320·5	327·5	801·6
Sussex	1839	8	120	..	14	..	..	..	328	81	49	5	31	5	18	..	82	12	11	1	..	..	144	37	805	141	946	556·9	94·6	322·3
	1840	15	110	1	17	..	3	..	357	120	62	9	29	5	19	3	87	13	15	..	3	..	141	21	858	172	1030	587·4	114·2	347·2
	1841	14	111	..	5	1	..	1	323	67	113	12	50	5	14	1	71	5	5	3	..	..	72	17	778	112	890	527·1	73·6	296·9
	1842	9	131	1	16	..	..	..	393	103	88	13	54	10	13	..	110	21	8	..	1	..	171	32	993	179	1172	665·7	116·4	386·9
	1843	7	150	..	13	..	1	..	321	94	117	8	50	3	13	1	107	18	6	1	..	..	109	20	894	145	1039	593·1	93·3	339·4
Warwick	1839	40	72	..	4	..	2	..	188	101	34	5	60	5	..	..	179	24	53	12	112	14	214	15	958	176	1134	508·1	88·7	293·
	1840	18	81	..	12	1	2	..	258	186	77	9	91	6	..	..	253	18	34	4	262	15	216	21	1304	260	1564	678·9	128·5	396·7
	1841	15	55	..	2	3	..	..	272	161	78	5	88	3	8	1	296	14	39	8	145	5	108	5	1106	205	1311	565·2	99·5	326·3
	1842	22	113	..	..	..	..	..	195	119	101	9	69	..	..	..	306	28	63	9	191	10	153	35	1213	210	1423	608·5	100·	347·7
	1843	25	127	..	12	4	..	..	199	38	112	10	61	6	..	1	275	23	62	13	203	5	124	61	1200	161	1361	590·8	75·3	326·4

Criminal Tables, No. II.—Part 2, Counties—England.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Laws.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 109,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
Westmoreland	1839	..	11	..	1	..	2	1	34	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	5	5	64	10	74	228·1	35·6	131·8
	1840	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	57	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	2	..	..	..	20	3	108	11	119	383·9	39·1	211·4
	1841	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	48	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	5	..	2	2	18	1	90	16	106	319·	56·6	187·8
	1842	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	66	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	3	..	2	..	25	4	131	9	140	463·	31·8	247·3
	1843	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	57	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	30	5	2	..	2	..	19	6	135	19	154	475·8	66·9	271·2
Wilts . . .	1839	..	123	..	..	..	3	..	66	24	64	18	14	8	..	..	55	10	12	1	15	..	233	46	585	107	692	462·	83·	270·8
	1840	..	111	..	6	..	4	..	59	14	42	20	33	7	..	..	135	5	4	..	2	1	460	90	856	137	993	671·7	105·7	386·1
	1841	..	127	..	1	..	1	..	81	19	36	27	24	2	..	..	99	5	3	..	..	..	312	81	684	134	818	533·4	102·7	316·2
	1842	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	112	15	54	8	25	12	..	..	121	10	7	..	3	..	347	86	841	131	972	651·7	99·8	373·3
	1843	..	223	..	..	..	..	..	102	31	36	14	11	..	..	..	102	3	12	3	..	..	361	43	847	94	941	652·2	71·1	359·1
Worcester .	1839	..	36	..	7	..	1	..	117	26	15	2	31	8	9	3	70	13	26	3	2	..	122	28	436	83	519	387·5	71·4	226·7
	1840	..	38	..	4	..	3	..	133	37	30	7	54	15	11	2	93	16	39	13	35	3	130	21	570	114	684	501·8	97·	295·9
	1841	..	29	..	4	1	..	..	145	53	18	..	33	6	9	1	66	20	34	9	4	..	122	29	464	119	583	404·7	100·3	249·9
	1842	..	27	..	7	..	1	..	130	39	22	1	37	5	7	..	117	8	27	9	1	2	107	26	483	90	573	417·3	75·1	243·3
	1843	..	48	..	1	..	..	..	146	32	45	3	27	4	5	..	138	36	29	18	9	1	106	29	554	123	677	474·1	101·7	284·7
York (Three Ridings United)	1839	70	92	..	27	2	38	..	885	372	93	9	46	4	13	..	453	37	100	20	403	103	396	39	2616	586	3202	341·5	75·2	207·2
	1840	107	127	..	12	..	16	..	972	392	92	15	50	5	27	22	515	46	88	26	523	130	470	30	2999	666	3665	385·8	84·2	236·6
	1841	87	132	1	15	1	25	..	818	341	108	26	65	2	7	..	448	41	207	23	521	121	396	24	2829	580	3409	358·6	72·3	214·2
	1842	121	238	..	45	..	14	..	936	294	163	22	91	9	16	..	544	35	206	23	735	117	380	33	3489	533	4022	435·9	65·4	249·1
	1843	146	242	..	42	3	6	..	1019	538	163	19	68	4	106	24	586	43	244	17	661	106	301	23	3584	777	4361	441·3	94·	266·2

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of Wales during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843; showing the Proportion of such Prisoners, Male and Female, to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes, in each Year respectively.

COUNTIES.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Anglesey	1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	7	..	..	3	..	15	7	22	62·3	26·7	43·8
	1840	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	5	..	..	4	2	21	7	28	86·7	26·6	55·4
	1841	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	12	..	17	3	20	69·7	11·3	39·3
	1842	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	2	..	..	9	1	21	4	25	85·6	15·	48·8
	1843	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	6	2	16	6	22	64·8	22·3	42·7
Brecon	1839	25	6	..	..	..	1	1	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	2	..	..	11	1	65	6	71	238·2	22·4	131·4
	1840	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	1	1	4	1	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	6	2	65	10	75	234·9	36·8	136·8
	1841	15	5	..	6	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	11	2	5	4	..	..	4	1	58	8	66	206·6	29·1	118·7
	1842	13	6	..	1	..	..	1	16	3	4	3	2	..	..	..	14	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	63	10	73	221·2	35·8	129·3
	1843	21	7	..	1	..	..	..	11	14	2	4	2	..	..	..	16	1	5	1	..	..	5	..	70	20	90	242·3	70·6	157·3
Cardigan	1839	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	51	5	9	1	..	..	..	..	12	3	96	14	110	302·5	38·9	162·4
	1840	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	25	3	28	78·2	8·3	41·
	1841	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	20	6	26	61·9	16·4	37·8
	1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	28	2	30	86·3	5·4	43·3
	1843	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	32	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	1	..	..	45	..	101	4	105	308·9	10·8	150·4
Carmarthen	1839	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	10	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	16	8	..	..	..	..	16	14	62	21	83	124·	38·2	79·1
	1840	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	25	3	5	1	..	1	..	..	7	4	2	2	1	..	19	11	66	23	89	131·1	41·6	84·3
	1841	..	5	..	2	2	..	..	12	4	4	..	2	1	1	..	16	2	2	..	..	1	14	2	58	10	68	114·4	18·	64·
	1842	..	8	..	1	1	..	..	22	8	1	1	4	1	..	..	16	3	1	..	..	..	19	3	72	17	89	141·1	30·3	83·1
	1843	5	11	..	1	..	..	..	29	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	19	3	2	..	..	..	18	9	87	20	107	169·4	35·5	99·3
Carnarvon	1839	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14	31·5	5·	17·9
	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	12	1	36	2	38	92·6	4·9	47·7
	1841	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	26	7	33	65·6	16·9	40·7
	1842	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	34	5	39	84·2	11·8	47·2
	1843	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	26	7	33	63·2	16·3	39·2
Denbigh	1839	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	3	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	41	1	42	93·3	2·3	47·8
	1840	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	113·2	..	56·6
	1841	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	..	..	..	13	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	8	47	88·8	18·	52·9
	1842	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	25	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	72	10	82	161·2	22·4	91·8
	1843	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	20	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	8	..	..	..	6	2	66	11	77	146·9	24·5	85·7

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of WALES during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Military Prisoners.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
FLINT	1839	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	40	4	44	120·6	12·3	67·
	1840	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	13	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	28	3	31	83·6	9·1	46·8
	1841	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	13	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	30	8	38	88·7	24·2	56·8
	1842	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	33	4	6	1	1	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	76	7	83	222·7	20·9	122·9
	1843	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	8	..	..	..	12	..	71	2	73	206·	5·9	107·
GLAMORGAN	1839	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	25	20	6	2	1	..	10	..	33	7	3	..	..	..	44	..	127	29	156	152·7	36·8	96·3
	1840	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	26	13	2	..	2	3	4	..	39	6	..	1	..	..	39	1	119	25	144	139·2	30·8	86·5
	1841	28	5	..	2	..	..	..	36	25	8	..	8	2	12	..	56	15	1	1	..	..	15	..	171	43	214	194·6	51·6	125·
	1842	7	11	..	4	..	..	..	52	32	23	1	8	..	9	..	93	13	2	..	..	..	29	10	238	56	294	263·5	65·4	167·1
	1843	7	9	..	5	..	..	..	69	51	8	1	14	2	..	..	88	7	9	1	..	..	13	1	222	63	285	239·2	71·6	157·6
MERIONETH	1839	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	22	1	23	116·4	5·1	59·7
	1840	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	18	2	20	94·3	10·1	51·4
	1841	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	18	1	19	93·4	5·	48·4
	1842	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	21	71·9	34·6	52·8
	1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	18	6	24	91·5	29·3	59·8
MONTGOMERY	1839	..	..	.	..	..	2	..	13	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	9	1	5	..	..	..	8	2	39	6	45	114·8	17·3	65·6
	1840	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	..	17	1	40	10	50	117·2	28·8	72·6
	1841	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	23	4	2	4	6	4	..	..	12	1	4	1	..	..	20	..	70	15	85	204·2	42·9	122·8
	1842	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	28	6	5	1	3	2	..	..	17	..	4	2	..	..	3	2	62	13	75	180·1	37·	107·9
	1843	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	28	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	16	..	5	1	..	..	7	4	72	7	79	208·2	19·9	113·2
PEMBROKE	1839	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	16	10	7	5	3	5	1	..	15	6	10	2	..	..	25	4	83	31	114	210·2	66·1	132·
	1840	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	29	7	6	2	3	5	..	..	10	3	5	2	..	..	6	4	63	25	88	158·	52·8	100·9
	1841	10	2	..	3	..	..	..	31	14	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	2	..	..	19	1	77	21	98	191·3	43·9	111·3
	1842	11	3	..	..	1	..	..	28	1	7	4	3	..	..	..	13	1	4	3	..	..	20	2	89	12	101	219·	24·9	113·6
	1843	..	6	..	2	2	..	..	56	3	15	3	4	2	..	..	14	2	5	1	..	..	36	7	138	20	158	336·4	41·1	176·1
RADNOR	1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	6	16	78·4	48·1	63·4
	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	1	1	2	1	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	21	9	30	164·2	72·	118·6
	1841	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	5	3	..	..	7	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	23	10	33	179·4	79·8	130·1
	1842	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	3	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	25	11	36	194·4	87·5	141·6
	1843	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	10	1	1	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	5	2	45	8	53	349·	63·5	207·9

No. III.

RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.

In the following Tables is exhibited the result of the Proceedings at the Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, both separately and conjointly, as well as in the several counties of each. In the Table is shown the Proportion of Convicted and Acquitted respectively, as compared, not only with the total accused, but with a population of 100,000 in each and both of the sexes. And in all cases (as in the former tables), for the sake of accuracy in deducing the increase or decrease, the proportions are worked out to one place of decimals. It should, however, be recollected that, as the proportions in the Table, as well as in these remarks, are made with reference to the convicted and acquitted found in the first four classes of the Table, excluding the remaining five, (which are included in the Grand Total, but not considered in the calculations,) the proportions per cent. will not amount to an exact hundred, but something less.

It will appear that the successful prosecutions, *i. e.*, the convictions in England and Wales, present the following proportions in each of the five years, both as respects the total criminals, and the total population:—

Years.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.	Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Total Population.
1839	71·	114·4
1840	72·3	125·
1841	72·2	123·
1842	72·2	139·7
1843	71·7	131·2

Thus showing an increase on the convictions themselves, of 1· per cent., and with respect to the general population, 14·7 per cent.; a result quite conclusive as to the positive and very material increase of the ascertained crimes of the higher class. The proportions of the acquittals (which include the prisoners *acquitted at the bar*, those against whom the *bills were ignored* by the grand jury, and those also who were not prosecuted), were as follows, in the several years:—

Years.	Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.	Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Total Population.
1839	27·6	44·5
1840	26·5	45·7
1841	26·5	45·2
1842	26·8	51·8
1843	27·	49·4

Thus showing a slight decrease (2·2 per cent.) as respects the prisoners themselves, and an increase of 11· per cent. as compared with the population of the country. As, however, the acquittals are divided into three classes, it may be interesting to see the proportions which each bears to the whole.

	Proportion per Cent. to Total Acquittals.				
Classes of Acquittals.	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Acquittals at the Bar . .	64·1	66·1	64·6	67·8	70·1
No Bills Found . . .	21·7	23·1	24·3	22·7	21·7
Prosecutions relinquished .	14·2	10·8	11·1	9·5	8·2
Total Acquittals. .	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

From this Table it appears that the average annual proportion of prisoners against whom no bills were found by the grand juries amounts to 22·7 in a hundred, or nearly *one quarter* of all the acquittals, a proportion far too high to allow of the supposition that the initial investigations of offences are conducted with uniform care and diligence. The acquittals at the bar are seriously on the increase. The cases in which the prosecutions were relinquished have decreased 73·2 per cent. in the quinquennial period. The acquittals generally preponderate on the side of the females, the proportions being—of acquitted males 100·, and of acquitted females 116·5; a circumstance probably owing to the unwillingness of juries to convict female prisoners when there remains even a shadow of doubt as to their guilt.

Again, as respects the convictions during each year of the quinquennial period, the following statement exhibits their increase or decrease, from year to year, and between particular years, both as respects the total accusations, and the total population of England and Wales:—

Years.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Convicted, as compared to Accused.	Increase or Decrease of Convicted, as compared to 100,000 of Population.
In 1840 from 1839	+1·9	+ 9·2
,, 1841 ,, 1840	− ·2	− 1·6
,, 1841 ,, 1839	+1·7	+ 7·4
,, 1842 ,, 1841	None.	+13·6
,, 1842 ,, 1839	+1·7	+22·1
,, 1843 ,, 1842	− ·7	− 6·5
,, 1843 ,, 1839	+1·	+14.7

In England only the convictions and acquittals respectively, in each of the five years, present the following proportions, both to the total accused, and the total population.

Years.	Proportion per Cent. to Accused.		Proportion to 100,000 of Total Population.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
1839	71·1	27·5	119·	46·
1840	72·5	26·4	130·	47·3
1841	72·3	26·3	128·	46·6
1842	72·3	26·7	145·	53·5
1843	71·9	26·9	136·3	51·1

From which proportions is deduced an increase of 1·1 per cent. in the convictions; a decrease of 2·2 per cent. in the acquittals, during the period, when compared with the total criminals; but if the comparison be instituted with the population at large, there is an increase in the convictions of 14·5 per cent., and in the acquittals of 11·1 per cent.

The following calculations exhibit the increase or decrease of the convictions in England only, from year to year, and between particular years, in the manner above specified respecting England and Wales:—

Years.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Convicted, as compared to Accused.	Increase or Decrease of Convicted, as compared to 100,000 of Population.
In 1840 from 1839	+1·9	+ 9·2
,, 1841 ,, 1840	− ·2	− 1·6
,, 1841 ,, 1839	+1.7	+ 7·6
,, 1842 ,, 1841	None.	+13·3
,, 1842 ,, 1839	+1·7	+21·9
,, 1843 ,, 1842	− ·6	− 6·4
,, 1843 ,, 1839	+1·1	+14·5

In Wales only, the convictions and acquittals respectively, in each of the five years, present the following proportions, both to the total accused, and the total population.

Years.	Proportion per Cent. to Accused.		Proportion to 100,000 of Total Population.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
1839	65·3	32·7	40·1	20·1
1840	68·2	29·6	43·4	18·8
1841	64·3	34·5	40·1	21·5
1842	68·3	30·2	51·	22·5
1843	65·	30·9	45·3	21·5

From which proportions is shown a slight decrease of ·5 per cent. in the convictions, a decrease of 6· per cent. in the acquittals, during the period, when compared with the total criminals; but if the convicted prisoners are compared with the total population of the Principality, an increase is discovered in the convictions of 13· per cent., and in the acquittals of 7· per cent.

The increase or decrease of the convictions in Wales only, from year to year, and between particular years, in the manner above specified respecting England and Wales, is next exhibited:—

Years.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Convicted, as compared to Accused.	Increase or Decrease of Convicted, as compared to 100,000 of Population.
In 1840 from 1839	+4·4	+ 8·2
,, 1841 ,, 1840	−6·1	− 8·2
,, 1841 ,, 1839	−1·5	None.
,, 1842 ,, 1841	+6·2	+27·2
,, 1842 ,, 1839	+4·6	+27·2
,, 1843 ,, 1842	−5·1	−12·6
,, 1843 ,, 1839	− ·5	+13·

The numbers of those admitted as Crown evidence, vary so little in each of the five years, as to require no remark beyond this:—that on an average of the five years the males bear to the females a proportion of 100 to 19. Of those bailed in court to appear at a subsequent tribunal, the number in 1842, which was the year of aggravated distress, was not above one-half of what it was in the other years of the quinquennial period, owing, in all probability, to the difficulty of getting good accountable bail in a season of general difficulty. Of those who did not appear to their recognizances, the numbers in 1842 were 50, whereas in the previous year there were only 16, and in the year following only 23. Criminal Insanity seems nearly stationary during the whole period; the average total bearing to the total of crime during the five years, a proportion of only one to 1000—a sure proof that the assertions generally made respecting the large amount and increase of Criminal Insanity are wholly without foundation.

The different Counties of England furnish materials for very important investigations on the comparisons between alleged and proved criminality. The proportions of the convictions and acquittals vary greatly in the several counties; and, in order that the successful prosecutions or convictions may be properly represented, a list of all the English Counties is furnished, arranged in a descending order, regulated by the proportion of the convictions to the committals, in the years 1839 and 1843.

COUNTIES.	Proportion of Convictions to Committals.		Proportion of Acquittals to Committals.	
	1839	1843	1839	1843
Rutland	91·7	78·4	8·3	21·6
Notts	78·2	79·5	19·9	17·3
York	77·9	76·7	20·7	21·8
Lancaster	77·4	76·	21·6	22·
Warwick	79·9	73·2	19·8	26·4
Lincoln	73·1	76·9	25·5	22·3
Northumberland	70·6	77·3	29·4	22·7
Sussex	72·	75·5	27·	23·3
Bedford	81·2	65·8	18·7	32·9
Leicester	74·8	71·8	24·9	28·
Huntingdon	67·9	78·1	30·2	20·5
Middlesex	72·	73·8	25·	24·1
Norfolk	72·6	73·1	25·3	26·
Kent	71·7	73·8	27·2	25·1
Essex	72·6	72·3	25·	27·2
Chester	73·4	71·9	24·1	28·
Somerset	72·7	71·	26·7	28·6
Suffolk	69·	74·	30·2	25·3
Derby	71·8	70·7	27·3	27·6
Durham	65·7	74·6	33·7	24·4
Westmoreland	71·7	69·8	28·3	20·8
Devon	69·8	69·4	29·1	29·8
Hants	70·2	68·6	29·	30·4
Wilts	71·2	66·9	27·2	31·1
Northampton	71·	66·2	28·2	32·5
Oxford	69·2	67·5	29·8	31·6
Cambridge	66·8	67·7	32·3	31·7
Worcester	71·7	63·4	27·4	36·3
Gloucester	68·4	66·4	31·	33·3
Stafford	61 8	72·6	38·	27·1
Cornwall	68·	62·8	31·3	36·9
Salop	65·	62·9	32·3	36·5
Monmouth	68·5	59·4	31·5	40·6
Hereford	60·9	64·6	38·2	35·4
Berks	60·4	61·7	37·5	36·8
Dorset	63·	58·5	35·5	41·2
Bucks	63·8	67·5	38·5	30·6
Herts	65·9	64·4	33·7	34·9
Cumberland	69·5	83·9	29·9	16·1
Surrey	51·2	61·6	48·7	38·2
England	71·1	71·9	27·5	26·9

From this table, which is at once curious and important, it appears that the different localities of the country exhibit the most extraordinary variations. For instance, the proportions of the convicted to the committed prisoners in 1839 rose in certain districts over others at a rate of no less than 79·1 per cent., and in 1843 to 43·4 per cent.; while the acquitted to the committed show the enormous difference of 486 per cent. in 1839, and of 156 in 1843, those counties of England being selected which exhibit the extreme variations.

It may be further observed, that the mean proportion of acquittals to committals on the quinquennial period varies widely in different counties. Twelve counties are selected in which the proportions were highest:—

Counties.	Mean Proportion of Acquittals to Committals.
Surrey	42·4 per cent.
Monmouth	36·2 ,,
Dorset	35· ,,
Cornwall	34·4 ,,
Hereford	34·4 ,,
Berks	33·2 ,,
Salop	34·9 per cent.
Herts	33· ,,
Bucks	31·7 ,,
Gloucester	31·5 ,,
Stafford	30·5 ,,
Worcester	29·2 ,,

Twelve other counties are also chosen, in which the proportions were lowest:—

Counties.	Mean Proportion of Acquittals to Committals.
Lincoln	24·6 per cent.
Middlesex	24·2 ,,
Cumberland	24·1 ,,
Northumberland	24· ,,
Chester	24· ,,
Sussex	23·7 ,,
York	22·7 per cent
Warwick	22·3 ,,
Lancaster	21·1 ,,
Notts	18·3 ,,
Westmoreland	16·6 ,,
Rutland	14· ,,

Again, in the increase and decrease of the convictions and acquittals respectively during the quinquennial period, singular fluctuations may be observed: *First*, as respects the convictions, a list of the counties is given in a descending order:—

Counties in which there has been an Increase of Convictions.	
Cumberland	20·8
Surrey	20·3
Stafford	17·5
Huntingdon	15·
Durham	13·5
Northumberland	9·5
Suffolk	7·2
Hereford	6·1
Bucks	5·8
Lincoln	5·2
Sussex	4·8
Kent	2·8
Middlesex	2·7
Berks	2·
Notts	1·7
Cambridge	1·3
Norfolk	·7

Counties in which there has been a Decrease of Convictions.	
Bedford	23·4
Rutland	17·
Worcester	13·1
Monmouth	15·3
Warwick	9·1
Cornwall	8·3
Dorset	7·7
Northampton	7·2
Wilts	6·4
Leicester	4·2
Salop	3·3
Gloucester	3·
Westmoreland	2·8
Oxford and Somerset	2·5
Herts and Hants	2·3
Chester	2·1
Lancaster	1·9
Derby	1·6
York	1·6
Devon	·6
Essex	·4

Secondly, as respects the acquittals, a list of seven counties in which the increase has been the greatest, and seven others in which there has been the greatest decrease, is given:—

Rutland	+159·5
Bedford	+ 75·7
Warwick	+ 33·3
Worcester	+ 32·5
Monmouth	+ 28·8
Cornwall	+ 17·9
Salop	+ 13·
Cumberland	—85·7
Huntingdon	—47·3
Stafford	—40·2
Durham	—42·2
Westmoreland	—36·1
Northumberland	—29·5
Surrey	—27·5

These variations are so great, and the increases and decreases so fluctuating, that they need no comment. They are deserving, however, of the most serious investigation.

The classification of the various offences, and the exhibition of the modes of punishment with which they are visited, will be more fully seen by an examination of the very clear and comprehensive Criminal Tables for the five years drawn up at the Home Office. It is proposed here simply to furnish a few proportionals, comparing the different classes of crimes and punishments with the whole respectively, and showing, also, the proportionate kinds of punishments with which the different classes of crimes were respectively visited, the calculations being based on the *annual mean* of the quinquennial period. In this table the convictions and punishments of the six classes together make an exact hundred, while the punishments in each class constitute the totals of the convictions in the same class respectively.

CLASSES.	Convictions, Annual Mean.	Proportion per Cent. of Classes to Total.	Executions. Annual Means.	Proportion to Convicted.	Transportations. Annual Mean.	Proportion to Convicted.	Proportion to Total Transported.
Class I. Offences against the Person. . . .	1374·	6·7	10·4	·8	124·2	9·	3·1
,, II. ——— *with violence* against Property .	1486·4	7·3	*	*	868·2	58·4	21·5
,, III. ——— *without violence* against Property	16,088·	78·9	*	*	2894·4	18·	71·5
,, IV. *Malicious* offences against Property . .	65·4	·3	*	*	27·	42·8	·6
,, V. Offences against the Currency	424·2	2·1	*	*	100·6	23·7	2·5
,, VI. Miscellaneous, not before included . .	934·8	4·7	*	*	31·8	3·4	·8
Grand Total	20,372·8	100·	10·4	·051	4046·2	19·8	100·

CLASSES.	Imprisonments. Annual Mean.	Proportion to Convicted.	Proportion to Total Imprisonments.	Whipping, Fined, and discharged on Sureties. Annual Mean.	Proportion to Convictions.	Proportion to Total Whipped, &c.	Sentences Respited, and Pardon. Annual Mean.	Proportion to Convictions.	Proportion to Total Pardons.
Class I. Offences against the Person	1030·	75·	6·5	208·2	15·2	34·8	1·2	·09	20·8
,, II. ——— *with violence* against Property . .	615·6	41·4	3·9	2·2	·15	·4	·4	·03	6·9
,, III. ——— *without violence* against Property	13,112·6	81·5	83·5	78·4	·49	13·1	2·6	·02	44·8
,, IV. *Malicious* offences against Property . .	33·	50·5	·2	5·2	8·	·8	·2	·3	3·4
,, V. Offences against the Currency	321·4	75·8	2·1	1·6	·4	·3	·6	·1	10·3
,, VI. Miscellaneous, not before included . . .	599·8	64·2	3·8	302·4	32·3	50·6	·8	·1	13·8
Grand Total	15,712·4	77·1	100·	598·	2·94	100·	5·8	·028	100·

Hence it appears that the greatest numerical amount of Crime is found in Class III., which comprises all classes of Larcenies; and in this class we find that out of 16 convicts about 13 are sentenced to imprisonment, and nearly 3 to transportation. The Offences against Property *attended with violence*, *i. e.* those comprised in Class II., constitute about 7½ per cent. of all the convictions, the proportions of punishment being—transportations 58½, and imprisonments 41½ per cent. nearly. Class I., *i. e.*, *Offences against the Person*, include a very large proportion (64·2 per cent.) of *grave assaults*; while sexual offences, including sodomy (fearfully on the increase), amounted to 17·6 per cent. on the mean of the five years, whereas in 1843 these crimes rose to 21·2 as compared with the totals of Class I. in the same year. In Class IV., (which includes *Arson* and *Riots with felonious damage*,) the offences bear a small proportion to the totals; but the increase has reached about 96·7 per cent. in the five years, as compared with the population. *Forgeries* and *Currency offences*, comprised in Class V., amounted to 2·1 per cent. on the annual mean totals; but the quinquennial increase, as compared with the population, rose to the amount of 47·4 per cent. The *Miscellaneous Offences* included under Class VI. (a large portion of which consists of Seditious Riots and Game-law offences) formed about 4¾ per cent. on the annual mean total, the quinquennial increase being 9½ per cent. as compared with the population. As respects the increase of particular crimes, it may be observed that *Burglary* and *Housebreaking* rose during the five years 68½ per cent.; *Sexual crimes* (including sodomy), 50½ per cent.; *Shooting* and *Stabbing*, &c., 29 per cent.; and the *Game-law offences* of the higher class at the appalling rate of 121·3 per cent. during the quinquennial period. The other offences, with their proportions and increase or decrease, may be investigated by reference to the Tables of the Home Office, from which these deductions have been made.

RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.

Criminal Tables, No. III.—Part 1, Summary—England and Wales.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843,—showing also for each Year, the Proportion of the Convictions and Acquittals to the Total of Prisoners Tried, and to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes.

LOCALITY.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
England and Wales.	1839	14,521	3192	3495	921	1142	353	697	285	87	16	185	35	..	..	18	9	..	..	20,145	4811	24,956	72·1	66·3	71·	26·5	32·4	27·6	191·9	40·3	114·4	70·5	19·7	44·5
	1840	15,925	3679	3799	937	1284	370	521	256	86	13	161	24	12	..	20	6	..	..	21,808	5285	27,093	73·	69·6	72·3	25·7	29·6	26·5	207·6	45·8	125·	73·1	19·5	45·7
	1841	15,962	3586	3699	937	1367	378	547	252	71	19	168	35	15	1	25	2	19	2	21,873	5212	27,085	73·	68·8	72·2	25·7	30·1	26·5	205·4	44·1	123·	72·2	19·3	45·2
	1842	18 574	3939	4626	1033	1455	439	598	194	83	14	99	11	49	1	21	2	18	4	25,523	5637	31,160	72·8	69·9	72·2	26·2	29·6	26·8	235·9	47·8	139·7	84·8	20·2	51·8
	1843	17,750	3675	4564	1097	1396	352	488	175	79	17	188	24	22	1	17	7	12	7	24,516	5355	29,871	72·4	68·6	71·7	26·3	30·3	27·	222·4	44·	131·2	80·8	19·4	49·4
England (only).	1839	14,247	3109	3415	893	1095	343	687	281	84	16	179	35	..	..	18	1	..	..	19,725	4684	24,409	72·2	66·4	71·1	26·3	32·4	27·5	199·7	41·6	119·	72·9	20·3	46·
	1840	15,619	3594	3718	913	1250	364	502	251	83	13	155	21	12	..	19	6	..	..	21,358	5162	26,520	73·1	69·6	72·5	25·6	29·6	26·4	216·1	47·5	130·	75·7	20·2	47·3
	1841	15,690	3492	3602	911	1333	361	525	252	69	19	165	35	13	1	25	2	19	2	21,441	5075	26,516	73·2	68·8	72·3	25·5	30·	26·3	214·2	45·5	128·	74·6	19·9	46·6
	1842	18,199	3844	4520	1011	1405	420	589	192	81	13	98	10	46	1	19	2	18	4	24,975	5497	30,472	72·9	69·9	72·3	26·1	29·5	26·7	245·1	49·4	145·	87·8	21·	53·5
	1843	17,408	3594	4460	1072	1346	337	483	173	75	17	174	21	20	1	16	6	11	6	23,993	5227	29,220	72·6	68·8	71·9	26·2	30·3	26·9	231·4	45·6	136·3	83·6	20·1	51·1
Wales (only).	1839	274	83	80	28	47	10	10	4	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	420	127	547	65·2	65·4	65·3	32·6	33·1	32·7	62·7	18·3	40·1	31·3	9·3	20·1
	1840	306	85	81	24	34	6	19	5	3	..	6	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	450	123	573	68·	69·1	68·2	29·8	28·5	29·6	69·2	18·6	43·4	30·3	7·6	18·8
	1841	272	94	97	26	34	17	22	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	432	137	569	63·	68·6	64·3	35·4	31·4	34·5	60·8	20·3	40·1	34·2	9·2	21·5
	1842	375	95	106	22	50	19	9	2	2	1	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	548	140	688	68·4	67·9	68·3	30·1	30·7	30·2	82·8	20·2	51·	36·4	9·2	22·5
	1843	342	81	104	25	50	15	5	2	4	..	14	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	523	128	651	65·4	63·3	65·	30·4	32·8	30·9	74·6	17·	45·3	34·7	8·8	21·5

RESULT of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843;—showing also for each Year the Proportion of the Convictions and Acquittals to the Total of Prisoners Tried, and to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes.

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court, to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
BEDFORD	1839	93	11	12	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	13	128	80·9	84·6	81·2	19·1	15·4	18·7	182·8	20·2	98·9	43·2	3·7	22·8
	1840	95	7	30	5	9	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	14	153	68·4	50·	65·7	30·2	50·	32·	184·4	12·7	95·7	81·5	12·7	46·
	1841	131	8	26	2	20	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	186	10	196	70·4	80·	70·9	26·3	20·	26·	251·	14·4	128·8	93·9	3·6	47·2
	1842	124	15	50	5	14	2	4	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	199	22	221	62·3	68·2	62·9	34·2	31·8	33·9	234·5	26·6	127·1	128·6	12·4	68·6
	1843	129	19	47	5	19	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	201	24	225	64·2	79·2	65·8	34·3	20·8	32·9	240·9	33·2	133·6	128·9	8·7	66·8
BERKS	1839	188	23	64	25	18	1	22	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	51	349	63·1	45·1	60·4	34·9	52·9	37 5	239·3	29·	133·7	132·4	34·1	83·
	1840	186	36	52	14	20	4	13	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	275	58	333	67·6	62·1	66·7	30·9	32·8	31·2	234·3	45·	138·2	107·1	23·7	65·2
	1841	182	35	62	10	22	6	12	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	285	54	339	63·9	64·8	64·	33·7	33·3	33·6	226·8	43·3	134·7	119·7	22·2	70·7
	1842	207	37	52	10	12	6	12	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	53	339	72·4	69·8	72·	26·6	30·2	27·1	255·3	45 3	149·8	93·7	19·6	56·5
	1843	182	16	63	10	19	2	23	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	290	31	321	62·8	51·6	61·7	36·2	41·9	36·8	222·1	19·4	120·3	128·2	15·7	71·7
BUCKS	1839	164	5	57	10	15	3	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	20	265	66·9	25·	63·8	31·9	70·	34·7	217·1	6·4	110·	103·2	17·8	59·8
	1840	148	11	41	7	26	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	19	241	66·7	58	66·	33·3	42·	34·	194·7	13·9	102·8	97·3	10·1	53·
	1841	191	13	53	2	12	..	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	16	282	71·8	81·3	72·3	26·3	18·7	25·9	249·8	16·3	131·1	91·5	3·8	46·9
	1842	173	17	58	7	25	4	4	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	28	295	64·8	60·7	64·4	32·6	39·3	33·2	224·8	21·3	121·4	113·1	13·7	62·6
	1843	200	18	55	8	25	4	7	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	292	31	323	68·2	58·1	67·5	29·8	38·7	30·6	258·3	22·4	138·4	112·4	14·9	62·8
CAMBRIDGE	1839	134	17	39	9	14	5	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	33	226	69·4	51·5	66·8	29·6	48·5	32·3	168·9	21·1	94·4	71·8	19·9	45·7
	1840	148	20	42	9	12	2	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	33	244	70·1	60·6	68·9	29·9	36·4	30·7	183·9	24·5	103·6	78·3	14·7	46·3
	1841	155	20	42	5	15	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	223	25	248	69·5	80·	70·6	29·2	20·	28·2	189·9	24·1	106·4	79·7	6·1	42·6
	1842	184	15	28	7	18	3	14	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	245	28	273	75·1	53·6	72·9	24·5	39·3	26·	222·3	17·8	119·3	72·5	13·1	42·6
	1843	182	21	55	8	17	1	12	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	268	32	300	67·9	65·6	67·7	31·3	34·4	31·7	216·8	24·6	120·	100·	12·9	56·1
CHESTER	1839	451	132	107	33	31	8	10	2	1	1	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	618	176	794	73·	75·	73·4	23·9	24·4	24·1	241·	67·6	152·5	79·1	22·	50·
	1840	636	146	119	22	26	6	12	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	796	179	975	79·9	81·6	80·2	19·7	18·4	19·5	334·1	73·5	201·1	82·5	16·6	48·9
	1841	561	142	111	31	43	11	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	726	184	910	77·3	77·2	77·3	22·2	22·8	22·3	289·7	70·3	177·7	83·1	20·8	51·3
	1842	619	148	175	27	39	9	22	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	858	184	1042	72·2	80·4	73·6	27·5	19·6	26·1	314·2	72·	190·6	119·8	17·5	67·6
	1843	646	117	170	44	58	14	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	883	178	1061	73·2	65·7	71·9	26·8	33·7	28·	322·4	56·	186·4	118·3	28·7	68·3
CORNWALL	1839	158	29	45	15	19	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	49	275	69·9	59·2	68·	29·2	40·8	31·3	98·5	16·9	56·2	41·1	11·6	25·9
	1840	155	43	64	21	22	9	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	75	319	63·5	57·3	62·1	36·1	41·3	37·3	95·3	24·7	58·8	54·1	17·8	35·3
	1841	133	32	57	15	30	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	225	51	276	59·1	62·7	59·8	39·6	35·3	38·8	80·7	18·1	48·3	54·	10·2	31·4
	1842	164	44	44	14	12	5	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	66	290	73·2	66·7	71·7	26·8	30·3	27·6	98·2	24·6	60·1	35·9	11·2	23·1
	1843	156	52	62	14	21	16	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	87	331	63·9	59·8	62·8	36·1	39·1	36·9	92·2	28·7	59·4	52·	18·8	34·8

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CUMBERLAND	1839	73	34	22	11	7	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	105	49	154	69·5	69·4	69·5	30·5	28·6	29·9	85·4	37·4	60·6	37·4	15·4	26·1
	1840	78	39	18	7	1	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	51	151	78·	76·5	77·5	21·	23·5	21·9	90·8	42·7	66·	24·4	13·1	18·6
	1841	100	30	20	7	6	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	40	171	76·3	75·	76·	23·7	25·	24·	115·9	32·7	73·	35·9	10·9	23·
	1842	72	24	8	12	2	2	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	42	134	78·3	57·1	71·6	21·7	42·9	28·4	83·1	26·	53·7	23·1	19·5	21·2
	1843	60	34	7	5	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	42	112	85·7	81·	83·9	14·3	19·	16·1	68·9	36·7	52·3	11·5	8·6	10·
DERBY	1839	150	13	46	6	8	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	207	20	227	72·5	65·	71·8	26·6	35·	27·3	113·6	9·8	61·5	41·7	5·2	23·4
	1840	159	14	52	7	9	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	226	21	247	70·4	66·7	70·	28·8	33·3	29·1	118·8	10·4	64·4	48·6	5·2	26 8
	1841	170	15	53	7	11	2	2	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	249	24	273	68·3	62·5	67·8	26·5	37·5	27·5	125·4	11·	68·	48·7	6·6	27·6
	1842	221	22	88	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	321	26	347	68·8	84·6	70·	30·5	15·4	29·4	160·8	15·9	88·1	71·3	2·9	36·9
	1843	213	28	86	2	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	310	31	341	68·7	90·3	70·7	29·4	9·7	27·6	152·9	19·9	86·2	65·3	2·2	33·6
DEVON	1839	329	131	89	27	46	19	10	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	480	179	659	68·5	73·2	69·8	30·2	26·3	29·1	132·3	47·4	87·7	58·3	17·	36·6
	1840	369	137	96	36	51	17	8	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	535	194	729	69·	70·6	69·4	29·	27·8	28·7	147 2	49·2	95·6	61·8	19·4	39·5
	1841	336	133	109	31	35	11	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	487	178	665	69·	74·7	70·5	30·4	23·6	28·6	132·9	47·4	87·9	58·6	14·9	35·6
	1842	369	150	97	27	34	15	10	3	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	515	197	712	71·6	76·1	72·9	27·4	22·8	26·1	144·8	53·	96·5	55·3	15·9	34·6
	1843	395	121	92	40	58	17	13	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	564	180	744	70·	67·2	69·4	28·9	32·8	29·8	153·7	42·4	95·2	63·4	20·7	40·9
DORSET	1839	190	25	66	23	19	6	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	285	56	341	66·7	44·6	63·	31·9	53·6	35·5	232·	27·9	125·	111·1	33·5	70·5
	1840	140	24	67	12	16	5	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	41	273	60·3	58·5	60·1	38·4	41·5	38·8	169·2	26·5	94·6	107·6	18·8	61·2
	1841	163	24	47	12	19	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	36	273	68·8	66·7	68·5	30·4	33·3	30·8	195·1	26·2	106·8	86·2	13·1	48·
	1842	131	21	16	1	20	6	17	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	30	217	70·1	70·	70·	28·3	30·	28·6	155·2	22·7	86·	62·8	9·8	35·1
	1843	138	24	67	21	16	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	51	277	61·1	47·1	58·5	38·5	52·9	41·2	161·9	25·7	90·7	102·	28·9	63·8
DURHAM	1839	76	39	19	8	5	4	15	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	59	175	65·5	66.1	65·7	33·6	33·9	33·7	49·6	24·8	37·	25·4	12·7	19·
	1840	89	30	14	10	10	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	46	169	72·4	65·2	70·4	27·6	34·8	29·6	56·8	18·7	37·5	21·7	9·9	15·8
	1841	112	35	22	7	8	1	17	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	160	51	211	70·	68·6	69·7	29·4	31·4	29·9	70·	21·3	45·3	29·4	9·7	19·4
	1842	136	46	34	5	6	4	10	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	191	57	248	71·2	80·7	73·4	26·2	19·3	24·6	83·1	27·4	54·9	30·6	6·5	18·4
	1843	177	40	35	8	6	1	16	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	237	54	291	74·7	74·1	74·6	24·	22·2	23·7	105·9	23·3	64·1	34·1	9·1	21·
ESSEX	1839	353	37	71	16	34	9	4	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	62	537	74·3	59·7	72·6	22·9	40·3	25·	208·4	21·8	115·	64·3	14·7	39·5
	1840	353	45	86	23	31	5	2	..	1	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	77	570	71·6	58·4	69·8	24·1	36·4	25·8	206·6	26·3	116·3	69·6	16·4	43·
	1841	386	43	100	21	35	13	3	..	2	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	538	79	617	71·7	54·4	69·5	25·7	43·1	27·9	224·	24·9	124·3	80·1	19·7	49·9
	1842	412	46	90	18	36	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	72	612	76·3	63·9	74·8	23·3	36·1	24·8	237·	26·4	131·6	72·5	14·9	43·7
	1843	444	56	114	22	42	9	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	604	88	692	73·5	63·6	72·3	26·	35·2	27·2	253·3	31·5	142·4	89·5	17·6	53·6

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
GLOUCESTER	1839	357	59	105	24	42	12	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	512	96	608	69·7	61·5	68·4	29·5	38·5	31·	177·6	26·7	98·6	75·1	16·8	44·6
	1840	431	90	119	22	38	5	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	596	118	714	72·3	76·3	73·	27·3	22·9	26·7	212·1	40·3	122·2	80·2	12·1	44·5
	1841	476	81	178	38	31	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	693	123	816	68·7	65·9	68·3	31·	34·1	31·5	231·6	35·9	129·1	104·6	18·6	59·6
	1842	488	93	197	40	63	12	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	754	146	900	64·7	63·7	64·6	35·2	35·6	35·2	234·8	40·7	133·2	127·5	22·8	72·7
	1843	492	90	171	36	68	15	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	735	142	877	66·9	63·4	66·4	32·8	35·9	33·3	234·1	39·	131·9	114·7	22·1	66·2
HANTS	1839	363	76	91	20	32	15	15	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	505	120	625	71·9	63·8	70·2	27·3	35 8	29·	211·8	43·1	126·3	80·5	24·4	52·
	1840	375	111	153	31	47	10	4	5	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	589	157	746	63·7	70·7	65·2	34·6	29·3	33·5	216·5	62·3	138·3	117·8	25·8	71·2
	1841	369	67	85	22	66	8	12	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	102	637	69·	65·7	68·4	30·5	33·3	30·9	210·9	37·2	122·8	93·1	18·9	55·5
	1842	317	76	119	24	21	12	14	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	478	112	590	66·3	67·9	66·6	32·2	32·1	32·2	179·2	41·8	109·5	87·1	19·8	53·
	1843	362	80	113	25	35	7	14	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	527	117	644	68·7	68·4	68·6	30·7	29·1	30·4	202·5	43·5	121·9	90·7	18·5	54·1
HEREFORD	1839	112	25	37	15	18	11	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	54	225	65·5	46·3	60·9	33·3	53·7	38·2	197·6	44·2	120·9	100·6	51·2	75·9
	1840	130	42	51	16	23	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	63	272	62·2	66·7	63·2	36·8	33·3	36·	228·7	74·	151·5	135·5	37·	86·3
	1841	126	40	22	11	21	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	58	228	74·1	69·	72·8	25·3	31·	26·8	221·1	70·3	145·7	75·5	31·6	53·6
	1842	119	38	49	11	24	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	51	247	60·7	74·5	63·6	38·3	25·5	35·6	208·3	66·6	137·5	131·3	22·8	77·1
	1843	128	20	39	10	17	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	38	229	67·	52·6	64·6	33·	47·4	35·4	223·4	35·	129·3	110·	31·5	72·7
HERTS	1839	170	12	59	10	16	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	30	276	69·1	40·	65·9	30·5	60·	33·7	223·5	15·4	118·1	98·6	23·1	60·4
	1840	175	19	63	4	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	31	296	66·	61·3	65·5	33·6	38·7	34·1	227·8	24·1	124·7	115·8	15·2	64·9
	1841	189	24	57	5	23	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	271	34	305	69·7	70·6	69·8	29·9	29·4	29·8	243·5	30·1	135·5	104·4	12·6	57·9
	1842	189	27	66	8	28	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	285	38	323	66·3	71·1	66·9	33·	28·9	32·5	241·1	33·6	136·	119·9	13·7	66·1
	1843	187	14	69	8	20	3	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	25	312	65·2	56·	64·4	34·1	44·	34·9	236·1	17·3	125·3	123·7	13·5	67·9
HUNTINGDON	1839	31	5	8	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	10	53	72·1	50·	67·9	25·6	50·	30·2	108·7	17·3	62·7	38·6	17·3	27·8
	1840	59	4	13	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	84	5	89	70·2	80·	70·8	21·4	20·	21·3	204·9	13·7	108·6	62·5	3·4	32·8
	1841	38	1	8	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	63	61·3	100·	61·9	35·5	..	34·9	130·8	3·4	66·6	75·7	..	37·6
	1842	38	9	11	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	13	72	64·4	69·2	65·3	35·6	30·8	34·7	129·5	30·3	79·5	71·5	13·4	42·3
	1843	54	3	8	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	9	73	84·4	33·3	78·1	15·6	55·6	20·5	182·2	10·	95·5	33·8	16·6	25·1
KENT	1839	502	87	107	32	42	4	32	6	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	691	130	821	72·6	66·9	71·7	26·2	32·3	27·2	188·4	32·3	109·8	67·9	15·6	41·6
	1840	441	94	104	28	24	5	32	9	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	607	137	744	72·7	68·6	71·9	26·4	30·7	27·2	163·6	34·5	98·7	59·4	15·4	37·3
	1841	467	81	110	18	48	5	26	10	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	656	115	771	71·2	70·4	71·1	28·	28·7	28·1	171·4	29·4	99·9	67·5	12·	39·6
	1842	540	94	130	23	59	18	20	7	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	754	144	898	71·6	65·3	70·6	27·7	33·3	28·6	196·	33·7	114·4	75·8	17·2	46·3
	1843	497	88	124	17	24	4	17	13	2	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	669	124	793	74·3	71·	73·8	24·7	27·4	25·1	178·4	31·2	104·3	59·2	12·1	35·5

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each county of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
LANCASTER	1839	1732	513	306	103	77	34	71	34	3	..	23	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2212	688	2900	78·3	74·6	77·4	20·5	24·9	21·6	221·9	62·8	140·6	58·2	21·	39·1
	1840	2105	622	385	114	80	46	32	40	6	1	15	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2624	825	3449	80·2	75·4	79·1	18·9	24·2	20·2	264·	74·6	167·1	62·3	24·	42·7
	1841	2177	633	366	98	97	42	85	53	5	2	10	1	..	..	8	2	2	..	2750	831	3581	79·2	76·2	78·5	19·9	23·2	20·7	267·2	74·3	168·6	67·3	22·6	44·4
	1842	2856	818	590	126	109	47	81	42	11	1	13	..	24	..	2	..	4	..	3690	1034	4724	77·4	79·1	77·8	21·1	20·8	21·1	343·	93·9	215·7	93·7	24·7	58·4
	1843	2289	633	478	117	122	48	54	26	5	2	63	1	4	..	1	..	2	..	3018	827	3845	75·8	76·5	76·	21·7	23·1	22·	269·	71·1	167·9	76·9	21·5	48·5
LEICESTER	1839	271	35	62	10	21	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	49	409	75·3	71·4	74.8	24·4	28·6	24·9	262·	32·4	144·9	85·1	13·	48·2
	1840	321	51	65	13	26	5	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	422	69	491	76·1	73·9	75·8	23·5	26·1	23·8	307·1	46·7	174·1	94·7	16·5	54·8
	1841	278	44	84	12	25	4	7	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	396	61	457	70·2	72·1	70·5	29·3	27·9	29·1	263·2	39·9	149·2	109·8	15·4	61·6
	1842	319	53	86	16	27	3	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	445	72	517	71·7	73·6	71·9	26·7	26·4	26·7	299·9	47·6	170·5	111·5	17·	63·3
	1843	305	39	79	12	34	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	427	52	479	71·4	75·	71·8	28·3	25·	28·	282·9	34·7	156·1	112·2	11·5	60·8
LINCOLN	1839	250	51	51	11	19	12	11	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	336	76	412	74·4	67·1	73·1	24·1	31·6	25·5	141·2	29·	85·2	45·8	13·6	29·7
	1840	219	55	63	12	17	2	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	311	72	383	70·4	76·4	71·5	28·9	22·2	27·7	122·1	30·8	76·6	50·2	8·9	29·6
	1841	225	49	47	8	12	6	4	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	290	66	356	77·6	74·2	77·	21·7	22·7	21·9	123·8	27·1	75·6	34·7	8·3	21·5
	1842	265	65	69	18	21	6	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	363	90	453	73·	72·2	72·8	26·2	26·7	26·3	143·9	35·5	89·8	51·6	13·1	32·4
	1843	388	47	59	26	27	4	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	486	80	566	79·8	58·8	76·9	19·3	40·	22·3	208·	25·3	116·9	50·4	17·2	33·8
MIDDLESEX	1839	2388	672	491	186	158	68	122	38	5	4	82	28	..	..	5	2	..	..	3251	998	4249	73.5	67·3	72·	23·7	29·3	25·	332·	82·4	199·4	107·2	35·8	69·3
	1840	2308	689	400	143	144	77	75	22	5	2	77	10	..	..	5	1	..	..	3014	944	3958	76·6	73·	75·7	20·5	25·6	21·8	316·6	83·4	192·6	84·9	29·3	55·3
	1841	2479	699	408	189	170	95	90	34	6	3	86	27	..	..	4	..	1	..	3244	1047	4291	76·4	66·8	74·1	20·6	30·4	23·	335·5	83·4	201·6	90·4	38·	62·5
	1842	2622	679	522	218	210	126	128	32	2	..	36	6	..	..	4	..	1	..	3525	1061	4586	74·4	64·	72·	24·4	35·4	27·	350·1	80·	206·6	114·9	44·3	77·3
	1843	2744	780	570	197	213	84	67	19	11	1	69	11	..	..	4	..	2	1	3680	1093	4773	74·6	71·4	73·8	23·1	27·5	24·1	361·5	90·6	217·6	112·	34·9	71·
MONMOUTH	1839	150	28	45	8	16	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	42	260	68·8	66·7	68·5	31·2	33·3	31·5	225·8	46·7	140·8	102·3	23·3	64·9
	1840	178	19	54	7	21	7	19	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	275	39	314	64·7	48·7	62·7	34·2	48·7	36·	259·9	30·7	151·2	137·2	30·7	86·7
	1841	188	39	44	22	45	8	9	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	76	363	65·5	51·3	62·5	34·1	46·	36·6	266·3	61·2	169·	138·8	54·9	99·
	1842	161	26	36	12	31	10	17	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	248	51	299	64·9	51·	62·5	33·9	47·1	36·1	221·2	39·6	135·	115·4	36·5	78·
	1843	122	30	46	16	33	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	51	256	59·6	58·8	59·4	40·5	41·2	40·6	162·6	44·3	106·5	110·6	31·	72·8
NORFOLK	1839	467	70	107	18	48	8	6	..	6	1	5	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	642	98	740	72·7	71·4	72·6	25·1	26·5	25·3	237·5	33·2	131·8	81·9	12·3	45·9
	1840	440	87	101	22	39	8	5	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	593	120	713	74·2	72·5	73·9	24·4	26·7	24·8	222·3	41·	128·5	73·3	15·1	43·2
	1841	368	76	119	15	60	3	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	560	94	654	65·7	80·9	67·9	33·	19·1	31·	184·8	35·6	107·6	92·9	8·4	49·2
	1842	444	58	144	17	74	6	7	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	677	82	759	65·6	70·7	66·1	33·2	28·	32·7	221·6	27·	120·9	112·3	10·7	59·7
	1843	498	64	104	34	44	6	9	3	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	661	108	769	75·3	59·3	73·1	23·8	39·8	26·	247·	29·6	134·5	77·9	19·9	47·9

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem	Male.	Fem	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
NORTHAMPTON	1839	167	19	38	13	13	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	224	38	262	74·6	50·	71·	24·6	50·	28·2	171·9	19·3	95·1	56·6	19·3	37·8
	1840	178	19	50	8	21	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	29	284	69·8	65·5	69·4	29·4	34·5	29·9	181·5	19·1	99·8	76·5	10·1	43·1
	1841	184	26	73	16	13	3	5	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	279	46	325	66·	56·5	64·6	32·6	43·5	34·2	186·	25·9	105·4	91·9	19·9	55·7
	1842	216	23	84	14	17	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	39	363	66·7	59·	65·9	32·4	41·	33·3	216·3	22·7	118·9	105·1	15·8	60·2
	1843	185	19	65	10	8	..	16	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	278	30	308	66·5	63·3	66·2	32·3	36·7	32·5	183·5	18·6	100·5	88·3	10·8	49·3
NORTHUMBERLAND	1839	72	29	21	6	8	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	39	143	69·2	74·4	70·6	30·8	25·6	29·4	60·6	22·9	41·2	26·9	7·9	17.1
	1840	92	40	21	6	2	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	126	50	176	73·	80·	75·	21·4	20·	21·	76·6	31·3	53·3	22·5	7·8	14·9
	1841	114	42	32	13	8	5	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	164	61	225	69·5	68·9	69·3	28·	31·1	29·	94·	32·6	62·3	37·9	14·7	26·
	1842	141	33	17	7	6	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	170	44	214	82·9	75·	81·3	15·9	25·	17·8	115·2	25·3	68·8	22·	8·4	15·
	1843	177	51	28	14	12	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	71	295	79·	71·8	77·3	21·	28·2	22·7	143·1	38·8	89·3	38·	15·2	26·2
NOTTS	1839	220	32	40	7	7	1	9	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	281	41	322	78·3	78·1	78·2	19·9	19·5	19·9	184·8	25·5	103·1	47·	6·4	26·2
	1840	252	39	38	7	11	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	308	50	358	81·8	78·	81·3	17.2	22·	17·9	209 3	30·8	117·7	44·	8·7	25·9
	1841	220	40	29	5	18	2	9	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	48	327	78·9	83·3	79·5	20·1	16·7	19·6	180·7	31·2	104·	45·	6·2	25·6
	1842	265	40	43	4	10	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	46	370	81·8	87·	82·4	17·3	13·	16·8	215·4	30·9	120·7	45·5	4·6	24·5
	1843	237	35	30	6	21	..	2	..	4	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	43	342	79·3	81·4	79·5	17·7	14·	17·3	190·5	26·7	106·5	42·6	4·6	23·1
OXFORD	1839	170	41	49	8	15	2	16	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	53	305	67·5	77·4	69·2	31·7	20·8	29·8	214·3	51·2	132·4	100·9	13·7	57·1
	1840	205	35	73	12	17	8	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	307	58	365	66·8	60·3	65·6	31·9	37·9	32·9	256·6	43·4	149·5	122·7	27·3	74 8
	1841	180	31	54	11	15	3	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	264	49	313	68·2	63·3	67·4	31.	36·7	32·	223·8	38·2	130·5	102·	22·2	61·9
	1842	215	33	54	9	10	1	13	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	294	45	339	73·1	73·3	73·2	26·2	24·4	26·	265·5	40·4	152·4	95·1	13·4	54·1
	1843	177	43	69	12	12	1	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	269	57	326	65·8	75·4	67·5	33·1	24·6	31·6	217·	52·2	134·3	109·1	17·	62·8
RUTLAND	1839	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	90·9	100·	91·7	9·1	..	8·3	95·	9·6	52·6	9·5	..	4·8
	1840	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	100·	100·	100·	..	..	..	75·3	9·5	42·6	..	..	..
	1841	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	6	15	66·7	100·	80·	22·2	..	13·3	56·	56·7	56·3	18·7	..	9·4
	1842	31	2	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3	45	73·8	66·7	73·3	26·2	33·3	26·7	286·5	18·7	153·5	101·7	9·4	55·8
	1843	24	5	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	7	37	80·	71·4	78·4	20·	28·6	21·6	219·8	46·4	133·7	55·	18·6	36·7
SALOP	1839	167	28	59	10	22	4	2	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	42	300	64·7	66·7	65·	32·2	33·3	32·3	141·8	23·8	82·7	70·5	11·8	41·1
	1840	166	40	66	15	27	6	7	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	66	333	62·2	60·6	61·9	37·5	39·4	37·8	140·1	33·6	86·7	84·3	21·9	53·1
	1841	209	47	99	20	21	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	331	76	407	63·1	61·8	62·9	36·3	38·2	36·6	175·1	39·3	107·1	100·5	24·2	62·3
	1842	236	58	81	27	34	7	8	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	413	93	506	69·3	62·4	68·	29·8	37·6	31·2	238·	48·2	142·9	102·4	29·	65·7
	1843	247	53	130	20	22	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	403	74	477	61·3	71·6	62·9	38·2	27·	56·5	204·2	43·7	123·8	127·3	16·5	71·8

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
SOMERSET	1839	662	164	192	28	41	7	30	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	932	204	1136	71·	80·4	72·7	28·2	19·6	26·7	321·	73·5	192·4	127·5	17·9	70·6
	1840	844	204	214	56	98	16	31	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1189	282	1471	71·	72·3	71·2	28·8	27·7	28·6	406·2	90·7	242·2	165·1	34·7	97·3
	1841	797	203	202	54	69	24	41	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1114	286	1400	71·5	71·	71·4	28·	28·3	28·1	380·6	89·6	229·4	149·	35·7	90·1
	1842	961	214	226	49	61	22	14	7	4	..	15	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	1287	293	1580	74·7	73·	74·4	23·4	26·6	24·	455·5	93·7	267·4	142·7	34·2	86·3
	1843	769	157	226	49	60	9	26	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1085	220	1305	70·9	71·4	71·	28·8	27·7	28·6	361·6	68·2	209·2	146·7	26·5	84·2
STAFFORD	1839	451	96	214	37	67	16	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	734	151	885	61·4	63·6	61·8	38·3	36·4	38·	181·8	39.8	111·7	113·2	22·8	68·7
	1840	581	94	172	35	79	15	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	843	145	988	68·9	64·8	68·3	30·7	35·2	31·4	229·3	38·2	135·1	102·2	20·7	62·
	1841	564	124	138	34	59	11	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	767	170	937	73·5	72·9	73·4	25·8	26·5	25·9	217·9	49·3	134·8	76·5	17·9	47·6
	1842	741	108	205	39	81	13	19	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1055	160	1215	70·2	67·5	69·9	28·9	32·5	29·4	280·2	42·	162·8	115·4	20·2	68·5
	1843	929	142	281	56	41	11	9	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1264	211	1475	73·5	67·3	72·6	26·2	32·2	27·1	344·	54·1	201·1	122·6	25·9	74·9
SUFFOLK	1839	318	47	88	12	33	3	20	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	66	529	68·7	71·2	69·	30·5	28·8	30·2	209·2	29·6	117·4	92·7	11·9	51·5
	1840	292	66	76	14	24	3	16	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	85	502	70·	77·6	71·3	27·8	22·4	26·9	190·8	41·3	114·4	75·8	11·9	43·1
	1841	251	46	67	15	25	5	7	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	361	68	429	69·5	67·7	69·2	27·4	32·3	28·2	162·9	28·6	94·3	64·2	13·7	38·4
	1842	306	63	90	9	30	6	17	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	447	80	527	68·5	78·7	70·	30·6	20·	29·	197·2	38·9	116·3	88·3	9·9	48·3
	1843	374	41	84	14	24	5	12	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	64	561	75·2	64·1	74·	24·1	34·4	25·3	239·5	25·1	130·	76·8	13·5	44·5
SURREY	1839	452	97	93	40	48	13	182	147	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	776	297	1073	58·2	32·7	51·2	41·6	67·3	48·7	167·4	32·8	97·	119·6	67·7	92·6
	1840	427	133	113	31	41	28	94	115	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	308	988	62·8	43·2	56·7	36·5	56·5	42·7	155·8	44·3	97·5	90·5	58·	73·5
	1841	372	102	104	19	32	25	65	112	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	575	258	833	64·7	39·5	56·9	35·	60·5	43·	133·7	33·5	81·3	72·3	51·2	61·4
	1842	386	103	106	42	31	17	53	74	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	579	236	815	66·7	43·6	60·	32·8	56·4	39·6	136·7	33·3	82·7	67·3	43·	54·6
	1843	329	77	67	30	22	12	51	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	469	190	659	70·1	40·5	61·6	29·9	58·9	38·2	114·8	24·6	67·6	48·9	35·7	42·
SUSSEX	1839	310	45	76	16	29	3	8	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	427	66	493	72·6	68·2	72·	26·5	30·3	27·	214·4	30·2	120·9	78·2	13·4	45·3
	1840	339	41	83	19	32	6	7	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	467	67	534	72·6	61·2	71·2	26·1	38·8	27·7	232·1	27·2	128·1	83·5	17·3	49·9
	1841	375	45	72	11	26	4	6	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	487	62	549	77·	72·6	76·5	21·4	24·2	21·7	254·	29·6	140·1	70·5	9·9	39·7
	1842	369	66	57	16	21	3	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	454	88	542	81·3	75·	80·3	18·1	22·7	18·8	247·4	42·9	143·6	55·	13·	33·7
	1843	307	59	69	13	22	6	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	78	485	75·4	75·6	75·5	23·1	24·4	23·3	203·7	38·	119·5	62·3	12·2	36·9
WARWICK	1839	549	107	103	17	16	7	18	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	689	133	822	79·7	80·5	79·9	19·9	19·5	19·8	291·2	53·9	169·5	72·7	13·1	42·1
	1840	621	112	114	18	38	7	10	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	785	139	924	79·1	80·6	79·3	20·6	19·4	20·5	323·3	55·4	185·9	84·3	13·3	47·9
	1841	635	111	82	28	60	3	13	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	796	149	945	79·8	74·5	78·9	19·5	23·5	20·1	324·5	53·9	185·7	79·2	17·	47·3
	1842	762	130	195	36	50	11	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1017	179	1196	74·9	72·6	74·6	24·6	26·8	24.9	382·2	61·9	217·9	125·4	22·9	72·8
	1843	626	113	164	37	48	13	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	842	167	1009	74·3	67·7	73·2	25·4	31·1	26·4	308·2	52·8	177·2	105·4	24·3	63.8

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
WESTMORELAND .	1839	31	2	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	46	73·8	50·	71·7	26·2	50·	28·3	110·5	7·1	58·8	39·2	7·1	23·1
	1840	30	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	10	43	90·9	100·	93.	9·1	..	7·	106 6	35·5	71·1	10·7	..	5·3
	1841	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26	86·7	100·	92·3	13·3	..	7·7	46·1	38·9	42·5	7·1	..	3·5
	1842	34	4	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	7	47	85·	57·1	80·9	15·	42·9	19·1	120·2	14·1	67·1	21·2	10·6	15·9
	1843	32	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	10	53	74·4	50·	69·8	14·	50·	20·8	112·8	17·6	65·2	21·1	17·6	19·4
WILTS . . .	1839	298	45	87	12	17	1	14	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	423	59	482	70·4	76·3	71·2	27·9	22·	27·2	235·3	34·9	134·3	93·2	10·1	51·3
	1840	313	49	103	17	22	5	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451	73	524	69·4	67·1	69·1	30·2	32·9	30.5	245·6	37·8	140·8	106·7	18·5	62·2
	1841	343	44	81	14	37	4	16	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	482	63	545	71·2	69·8	71·	27·8	30·2	28·1	267·5	33·7	149·6	104·5	14·6	59·1
	1842	356	43	114	9	30	7	13	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	64	579	69·1	67·2	68·9	30 5	31·2	30·6	275·9	32·7	153·2	121·6	15·2	58·
	1843	276	34	82	17	25	1	17	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	409	54	463	67·5	63·	66·9	30·3	37·	31·1	212·5	25·7	118·3	95·5	15·1	55·
WORCESTER . .	1839	278	44	61	17	25	14	5	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	371	78	449	74·9	56·4	71.7	24·5	41·	27.4	247·	37·8	140·7	80·9	27·5	53·7
	1840	384	77	89	22	41	8	9	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	525	111	636	73·1	69·4	72·5	26·5	29·7	27·	338·	65·5	199·5	122 4	28·1	74·4
	1841	233	53	103	16	22	6	3	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	466	79	545	71·5	67·1	70·8	27·5	29·1	27·7	290·4	44·7	165·5	111·6	19·4	64·7
	1842	350	69	77	20	51	4	7	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490	97	587	71·4	71·1	71·4	27·6	26·8	27·4	302·4	57·6	177·9	116·6	21·7	68·4
	1843	334	66	139	26	37	7	19	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	100	631	62·9	66·	63·4	36·7	34·	36·3	2e5·8	54·6	168·3	166·9	28·1	96·3
YORK (Three Ridings United).	1839	940	183	176	45	42	20	12	3	1	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1188	254	1442	79·1	72·	77·9	19·4	26·8	20·7	122·7	23·5	72·6	30·	8·7	19·3
	1840	1149	199	252	67	73	23	11	5	5	1	18	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	1512	300	1812	76·	66·3	74·4	22·2	31·7	23·8	147·8	25·2	85·9	43·2	12·	27·5
	1841	1094	197	232	67	59	22	20	1	3	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1425	287	1712	76·8	68·6	75·4	21·8	31·4	23·4	138·7	24·5	81·2	39·4	11·2	25·2
	1842	1610	234	399	76	69	9	28	3	6	..	9	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	2125	324	2449	75·8	72·2	75·3	23·3	27·2	23 9	201·1	28·7	114 2	62·	10·8	36·2
	1843	1397	260	304	72	64	13	14	3	6	2	18	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	1804	356	2160	77·4	73·	76·7	21·2	24·7	21·8	172·	31·5	101·1	47·	10·6	28·7

RESULT of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of Wales during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, showing also for each Year the Proportion of the Convictions and Acquittals to the Total of Prisoners Tried and to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes.

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
ANGLESEY	1839	3	5	7	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	25	21·4	45·5	32·	78·6	54·5	68·	12·5	19·1	15·9	45·7	22·9	33·1
	1840	8	2	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	17	53·3	100·	58·8	46·7	..	41·2	33·	7·6	19·8	28·9	..	13 8
	1841	3	5	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	50·	83·3	66·7	50·	16·7	33·3	12·3	18·9	15·7	12·3	3·7	7·9
	1842	14	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	21	73·7	100·	76·2	26·3	..	23·8	56·7	7·5	31·2	20·4	..	9·7
	1843	14	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	20	93·3	100·	95·	6·7	..	5·	56·7	18·6	36·9	4·	..	1·9
BRECON	1839	20	4	9	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	5	39	58·8	80·	61·5	41·2	20·	38·5	73·3	15·	44·4	51·3	3·7	27·8
	1840	34	5	9	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	8	56	70·8	62·5	69·6	27·1	37·5	28·6	122·8	18·4	71·2	47·	11·1	29·2
	1841	17	3	10	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	5	36	54·8	60·	55·5	45·2	40·	44·5	60·5	10·9	35·9	49·9	7·3	28·8
	1842	37	3	10	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	7	60	69·8	42·9	66·6	30·2	57·1	33·4	123·	10·7	70·9	56·2	14·3	35·5
	1843	25	3	17	2	10	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	54	7	61	46·3	42·9	45·9	50·	42·9	49·1	86·5	10·6	48·9	93·5	10·6	52·4
CARDIGAN	1839	13	5	3	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	7	32	52·	71·4	56·3	40·	28·6	37·5	41·	13·2	26·6	31·5	5.2	17·7
	1840	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11	90·	100·	90.9	10·	..	9·1	28·2	2·8	14·7	3·1	..	1·4
	1841	9	4	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	21	56·3	80·	61·9	43·7	20·	38·1	28·	10·9	18·9	21·7	2·8	11·6
	1842	12	2	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	22	60·	100·	63·6	40·	..	36·4	37·	5·4	20·2	24·5	..	11·5
	1843	12	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	23	63·2	100·	69·6	36·8	..	30·4	36·7	10·8	22·9	21·4	..	10·
CARMARTHEN	1839	12	5	6	3	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	13	36	52·2	38·5	47·2	47·8	61·5	52·8	24·	9·1	16·2	22·	14·6	18·1
	1840	21	7	16	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	18	57	53·8	38·9	49·1	46·2	61·1	50·9	41·7	12·7	26·6	35·8	19·9	27·5
	1841	10	7	18	7	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	18	51	30·3	38·9	33·3	66·7	61·1	64·7	19·7	12·6	16·	43·4	19·8	31·
	1842	21	4	8	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	7	41	61·8	57·1	61·	38·2	42·9	39·	41·2	7·1	23·4	25·5	5·3	15·
	1843	11	3	11	5	2	1	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	9	42	33·3	33·3	33·3	48·5	66·7	52·4	21·4	5·4	13·	31·2	10·6	20·4
CARNARVON	1839	22	6	7	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	9	43	64·7	66·7	65·1	35·3	33·3	34·9	57·7	15·	35·8	31·5	7·5	19·2
	1840	42	9	2	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	11	59	87·5	81·8	86·4	12·5	18·2	13·6	108·	22·1	64·1	15·4	4·9	10·1
	1841	35	2	4	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	6	51	77·8	33·3	72·6	22·2	66·7	27·4	88·3	4·8	45·6	25·3	9·6	17·1
	1842	37	1	5	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	9	52	86·	11·1	73·1	14·	88·9	26·9	91·6	2·3	46·	14·9	19·	16·9
	1843	35	2	4	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	6	51	77·8	33·3	72·6	22·2	66·7	27·5	85·	4·6	43·9	24·3	9·2	16·7
DENBIGH	1839	21	12	2	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	14	43	72·4	85·7	76·7	27·6	14·3	23·3	47·8	27·3	37·6	18·2	4·6	11·4
	1840	27	7	9	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	8	48	67·5	87·5	70·8	32·5	12·5	29·2	61·1	15·8	38·5	29·4	2·3	15·8
	1841	34	9	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	12	57	75·5	75·	75·4	24·5	25·	24·6	76·5	20·2	48·4	24·8	6·7	15·8
	1842	47	9	10	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	15	74	79·7	60·	75·7	20·3	40·	24·3	105·	20·1	62·7	27·	13·4	20·1
	1843	60	9	14	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	74	14	88	81·1	64·3	78·4	18·9	28·6	20·5	133·6	20·	76·8	31·1	9·9	20·

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of Wales during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
FLINT	1839	12	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	21	63·2	..	57·1	31·6	100·	38·1	36·2	..	18·2	18·1	6·2	12·2
	1840	23	3	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4	35	74·2	75·	74·3	22·6	25·	22·9	68·9	9·1	39·2	20·9	3·	12·1
	1841	13	1	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	27	54·2	33·3	51·9	37·5	66·7	40·7	38·5	3·2	21·4	26·6	6·	16·4
	1842	20	9	10	..	9	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	11	53	47·6	81·8	54·7	50·	18·2	43·4	58·6	26·9	42·9	61 5	6·	34·1
	1843	22	3	9	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	36	5	41	61·1	60·	61·	33·3	40·	34·2	63·7	8·9	36·7	34·8	5·9	20·5
GLAMORGAN	1839	74	17	15	3	7	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	99	23	122	74·7	73·9	74 6	25·3	21·8	24·6	89·	21·6	56·2	30·1	6·3	18·5
	1840	70	29	23	..	9	..	15	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	33	151	59·3	87·9	65·6	39·8	12·1	33·8	81·9	35·8	59·5	55·	4·9	30·6
	1841	97	44	22	4	5	1	11	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	138	49	187	70·3	89·8	75·4	27·5	10·2	23·	110·3	52·8	82·4	43·2	6·	25·1
	1842	113	41	26	4	10	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	155	49	204	72·9	83 7	75·5	25·2	14·3	22·6	125·1	47·9	87·5	43·2	8·1	26·2
	1843	68	20	15	5	13	3	2	1	1	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	32	139	63·6	62·5	63·3	28·	28·1	28·1	73·3	22·8	48·7	32·3	10·2	21·7
MERIONETH	1839	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	66·8	100·	85·7	33·3	..	14·3	10·6	20·4	15·6	5·3	..	2·6
	1840	7	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	3	12	77·8	100·	83·3	11·1	..	8·3	36·7	15·1	25·7	5·2	..	2·5
	1841	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	100·	..	80·	..	100·	20·	20·7	..	10·2	..	5·	2·5
	1842	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	2	14	91·7	50·	85·7	..	50·	7·1	56·5	4·9	30·2	..	4·9	2·5
	1843	15	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	5	22	88·2	40·	77·3	5·9	60·	18·2	76·2	9·7	42·4	5·1	14·7	9·9
MONTGOMERY	1839	62	9	10	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	79	14	93	78 5	64·3	76·3	15·2	28·6	17·2	182·5	26·	103·5	35·3	11·5	23·3
	1840	39	8	6	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	18	71	73·6	44·4	66·2	17·	38·9	22·5	114.3	23·	68·2	26·4	20·1	23·2
	1841	22	8	10	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	10	47	59·5	80·	63·8	40·5	20·	36·2	64·2	22·9	43·3	43·7	5·7	24·6
	1842	33	12	14	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	55	18	73	60·	66·7	61·6	38·2	33·3	37·	95·8	34·2	64·7	61·	17·1	38·8
	1843	42	13	10	4	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	19	82	66·7	68·4	67·1	31·6	31·6	31·7	121·5	36·9	78·8	57·8	17·	37·2
PEMBROKE	1839	21	11	11	2	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	13	53	52·5	84·6	60·4	47·5	15·4	39·6	53·2	23·4	37·	48·1	4·3	24·3
	1840	15	6	4	4	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	12	35	65·2	50·	60·	30·4	50·	37·1	37·6	12·7	24·1	17·6	12·7	14·9
	1841	18	9	6	2	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17	45	64·3	52·9	60·	32·1	47·1	37·8	44·7	18·8	30·7	22·4	16·7	19·3
	1842	19	8	8	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	14	49	54·3	57·1	55·1	45·7	42·9	44·9	46·8	16·6	30·4	39·4	12·4	24·7
	1843	23	15	12	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	19	58	59·	79·	65·5	41·	21·	34·5	56·1	30·8	42·3	39·	8·2	22·3
RADNOR	1839	12	5	7	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	33	57·1	41·7	51·5	38·1	58·3	45·5	94·1	40·1	67·4	62·7	56·2	59·5
	1840	11	5	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	24	68·8	100·	76·2	31·2	..	23·8	86·	40·	63·3	39·1	..	19·8
	1841	10	2	12	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	30	40·	40·	40.	60.	60·	60.	78·	16·	47·3	116·9	23·9	71·
	1842	11	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	25	52·4	75·	56.	38·1	..	32·	85·5	23·9	55·1	62·2	..	31·5
	1843	15	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	24	71·4	66·7	70·8	23·8	33·3	25·	116·3	15·9	66·7	38·8	7·9	23·5

No. IV.

RE-COMMITTALS.

In the following Table will be found the Re-committals in England and Wales separately and conjointly, as well as in the several counties of England and in the two great divisions of Wales. The Re-committals are divided into four classes, each of which is compared with the whole; and then the entire Re-committals are compared with the total prisoners of both classes, male, female, and both together. No distinction has been made between prisoners at Assizes and Sessions and those under Summary Convictions; because, if such distinction had been attempted, it would have been impossible, from the nature of the returns, to distinguish the re-committed prisoners of either class, so as not to count them in two or more places. With this view, and in order to save trouble to the reader, we here furnish a Table of the total prisoners, male and female, during the quinquennial period.

Total of Prisoners at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions.

ENGLAND.	1839			1840			1841			1842			1843		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bedford	299	29	328	345	37	382	418	33	451	495	51	546	567	71	638
Berks	922	167	1,089	847	164	1,011	823	157	980	817	146	963	756	108	864
Bucks	608	43	651	601	44	645	673	44	717	778	80	858	851	74	925
Cambridge	624	111	735	619	91	710	672	79	751	732	116	848	863	120	983
Chester	1,491	369	1,860	1,879	365	2,244	1,930	396	2,326	2,075	417	2,492	2,097	395	2,492
Cornwall	524	105	629	510	178	688	471	144	615	520	180	700	569	174	743
Cumberland	333	119	452	345	118	463	360	120	480	361	127	488	353	124	477
Derby	623	83	706	773	83	856	794	100	894	983	105	1,088	1,039	106	1,145
Devon	1,242	342	1,584	1,370	446	1,816	1,238	379	1,617	1,386	401	1,787	1,490	388	1,878
Dorset	560	98	658	579	130	709	614	80	694	579	95	674	626	118	744
Durham	767	182	949	992	279	1,271	995	253	1,248	966	244	1,210	1,131	307	1,438
Essex	1,389	227	1,616	1,596	264	1,860	1,506	253	1,759	1,825	233	2,058	2,009	256	2,265
Gloucester	1,329	289	1,618	1,515	320	1,835	1,619	318	1,937	1,768	361	2,129	1,654	297	1,951
Hants	1,654	353	2,007	1,888	450	2,338	1,670	269	1,939	1,789	391	2,180	1,945	362	2,307
Hereford	413	162	575	405	153	558	405	161	566	446	145	591	447	160	607
Herts	733	84	817	848	107	955	812	97	909	898	105	1,003	821	87	908
Huntingdon	163	26	189	210	14	224	216	16	232	228	34	262	262	45	307
Kent	2,137	464	2,601	2,340	565	2,905	2,594	654	3,248	3,550	639	4,189	4,040	673	4,713
Lancaster	9,566	3,532	13,098	10,714	4,145	14,859	10,644	4,173	14,817	12,446	4,471	16,917	11,818	4,464	16,282
Leicester	884	98	982	1,052	171	1,223	1,136	129	1,265	1,272	161	1,433	1,383	127	1,510
Lincoln	1,049	241	1,290	1,024	232	1,256	1,314	234	1,548	1,821	339	2,160	1,891	265	2,156
Middlesex	12,201	6,256	18,457	12,555	6,562	19,117	12,492	6,510	19,002	13,418	6,317	19,735	12,996	5,920	18,916
Monmouth	442	68	510	501	84	585	530	117	647	490	130	620	474	119	593
Norfolk	1,672	253	1,925	1,687	296	1,983	1,849	312	2,161	2,101	247	2,348	2,030	327	2,357
Northampton	585	113	698	743	104	847	840	107	947	949	110	1,059	952	101	1,053
Northumberland	846	303	1,149	988	377	1,365	1,052	402	1,454	1,124	419	1,543	1,221	398	1,619
Notts	1,011	110	1,121	845	116	961	988	99	1,087	1,119	95	1,214	1,112	103	1,215
Oxford	634	177	811	779	174	953	737	182	919	829	160	989	874	195	1,069
Rutland	43	3	46	27	5	32	36	7	43	90	6	96	96	8	104
Salop	536	94	630	563	127	690	783	160	943	1,026	167	1,193	998	162	1,160
Somerset	2,409	828	3,237	2,852	889	3,741	2,663	1,002	3,665	3,198	1,015	4,213	3,211	971	4,182
Stafford	1,798	259	2,057	2,130	344	2,474	2,105	355	2,460	2,547	344	2,891	2,924	381	3,305
Suffolk	1,305	202	1,507	1,177	236	1,413	975	191	1,166	1,184	199	1,383	1,419	181	1,600
Surrey	2,997	1,244	4,241	3,001	1,330	4,331	2,887	1,252	4,139	3,364	1,105	4,469	4,253	1,217	5,470
Sussex	1,232	207	1,439	1,325	239	1,564	1,265	174	1,439	1,447	267	1,714	1,301	223	1,524
Warwick	1,647	309	1,956	2,089	399	2,488	1,902	354	2,256	2,230	389	2,619	2,042	328	2,370
Westmoreland	106	14	120	141	21	162	105	27	132	171	16	187	178	29	207
Wilts	1,008	166	1,174	1,307	210	1,517	1,166	197	1,363	1,356	195	1,551	1,256	148	1,404
Worcester	807	161	968	1,095	225	1,320	930	198	1,128	973	187	1,160	1,085	223	1,308
York	3,804	840	4,644	4,511	966	5,477	4,254	867	5,121	5,614	857	6,471	5,388	1,133	6,521
Total	62,393	18,731	81,124	68,768	21,060	89,828	68,463	20,602	89,065	78,965	21,066	100,031	80,422	20,888	101,310
Wales North	347	75	422	389	70	459	361	80	441	509	103	612	519	93	612
Wales South	685	180	865	613	172	785	678	197	875	833	191	1,024	936	209	1,145
Total	1,032	255	1,287	1,002	242	1,244	1,039	277	1,316	1,342	294	1,636	1,455	302	1,757
Total England and Wales	63,425	18,986	82,411	69,770	21,302	91,072	69,502	20,879	90,381	80,307	21,360	101,667	81,877	21,190	103,067

On looking at the Re-committals of England and Wales generally, we find that the average annual proportion of all Re-committals to the Total number of Prisoners was as 33·6 to 100; the males being 31·3 to 100, and the females 42·5 to 100, respectively. Of those re-committed *once* only there were 44·8 per cent, in both sexes, taking the average for five years, as compared with the whole of the re-committed prisoners; of those *twice* re-committed there were 19·6 per cent.; of those *three* times re-committed there were 11 per cent.; and of those re-committed *four* or more times there were 24·6 per cent. The increase or decrease requires scarcely any remark; there has been a slight increase, especially among the females four or more times committed; but the reason is not apparent.

In England only, we find that the average annual proportion of all Re-committals as compared with the total of prisoners was as 34 to 100; the males being 31·6 to 100, and the females 44·5 to 100, respectively. Of those recommitted *once* only there were 44·7 per cent. in both sexes, taking the average for five years, as compared with the whole of the re-committed prisoners; of those *twice* re-committed there were 19·6 per cent. Of those *three* times re-committed there were 11; and of those re-committed *four* or more times there were 24·7 per cent.

In Wales only, we find that the average annual proportion of all Re-committals as compared with the total of prisoners was as 12 to 100; the males being 11 to 100, and the females 14·4 to 100, respectively. Of those who were re-committed *once* only there were 54·6 per cent. in both sexes, taking the average for five years, as compared with the whole of the re-committed prisoners; of those *twice* re-committed there were 25·3 per cent.; of those *three* times re-committed there were 8·2; and of those re-committed *four* or more times there were 11·9 per cent.

With respect to the several counties of England and the two Divisions of Wales, a list of them is here furnished, classified with reference to the average annual amount of Re-committed Prisoners as compared with the total prisoners of both classes; and also is added the mean annual proportion which the four classes bear respectively to the whole of the Re-committals, without distinction of Sex.

Centesimal Proportions of Average Annual Re-committals, without distinction of Sex.

COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. to all Prisoners.	Average Annual Proportion of Once Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Twice Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Thrice Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Four or more times Re-committed to all Re-committals.
Lancaster	48·	35·3	17·7	13·7	33·3
Middlesex	45·3	46·8	19·	8·7	25·5
Surrey	37·2	46·4	19·6	9·8	24·2
Oxford	34·9	39·6	18·7	8·8	32·9
Chester	33·9	52·1	25·9	9·8	12·2
York	32·8	45·8	21·9	12·5	19·8
Leicester	32·2	53·2	23·6	10·	13·2
Sussex	30·6	55·2	21·4	10·5	12·9
Suffolk	30·3	56·6	19·6	9·6	14·2
Notts	29·1	65·9	19·1	10.	5·
Essex	28·9	58·7	16·2	10·5	14·6
Bedford	28·6	58·	22·1	9·7	10·2
Wilts	27·9	59·7	20·4	10·4	9·5
Berks	27·7	60·5	19·8	10·	9·7
Norfolk	27·3	52·3	19·1	14·	14·6
Bucks	27·2	62·4	15·5	10·7	11·4
Stafford	27·	50·2	22·2	11·	16·2
Northumberland	26·7	37·6	19·1	10·8	32·5
Somerset	26·1	44·1	23·4	13·3	19·2
Dorset	26·	69·3	18·2	6·5	7·2
Kent	24·8	49·6	22·2	10·8	17·4
Huntingdon	24·6	70·5	14·1	9·6	6·8
Cornwall	24·4	50·5	22·2	10·7	16·6
Durham	23·6	46·9	25·	10·6	22·5
Hants	23·3	52·2	23·8	11·8	12·2
Cambridge	23·1	42·2	25·7	9·6	22·5
Worcester	20·8	66·1	17·6	6·1	9·2
Westmoreland	20·4	65·2	23·	7·1	5·7
Herts	20·3	44·5	24·7	13·8	17·
Warwick	20·3	62·2	20·6	8·7	8·5
Derby	20·1	63·4	19·3	10·8	6·5
Hereford	20·1	58·2	17·1	7·9	16·8
Salop	18·6	53·9	17·6	8·6	9·9
Northampton	18·7	56·3	20·6	13·3	9·8
Gloucester	17·	49·7	29·3	12·2	8·8
Cumberland	16·4	50·8	22·6	13·3	13·3
Devon	16·4	63·2	21·4	8·8	6·6
Lincoln	16·2	57·2	19·9	11·	11·7
Monmouth	16·	60·5	22·7	10·1	6·7
Rutland	12·2	66·6	23·2	4·5	9·3
South Wales	15·2	54·7	24·	8·6	18·7
North Wales	6·4	48·7	36·3	3·6	11·4

The preceding table, however, does not show with sufficient clearness the amount of aggravations in the re-committals as they stand in the several counties, the aggravated re-committals consisting of those three or more times committed; a smaller table of this description therefore is appended, showing the comparative increase of obstinacy in crime, the counties being arranged accordingly in a descending order:

CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS of PRISONERS RE-COMMITTED three or more times, without distinction of SEX.

COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.	COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.
Lancaster	47·	Northampton	23·1
Northumberland	43·3	Lincoln	22·7
Oxford	41·7	Chester	22·
Middlesex	34·2	Gloucester	21·
Surrey	34·	Bedford	19·9
Durham	33·1	Wilts	19·9
Somerset	32·5	Berks	19·7
York	32·3	Salop	18·5
Bucks	32·1	Derby	17·3
Cambridge	32·1	Warwick	17·2
Herts	30·8	Monmouth	16·8
Norfolk	28·6	Huntingdon	16·4
Kent	28·2	Devon	15·4
Cornwall	27·3	Worcester	15·3
Stafford	27·2	Notts	15·
Cumberland	26·6	Hereford	14·7
Essex	25·1	Rutland	13·8
Hants	24·	Dorset	13·7
Suffolk	23·8	Westmoreland	12·8
Sussex	23·4	S. Wales	27·3
Leicester	23·2	N. Wales	15·

These tables, taken in connexion, show many curious results, both with respect to the re-committals generally, and in their several classes. The densely populated counties of LANCASTER and MIDDLESEX show by far the greatest number of total re-committals, the former exhibiting a proportion of nearly 50 per cent. to all prisoners, while 47 per cent. of the re-committed prisoners were aggravated cases;—while in MIDDLESEX the general proportions were somewhat more than 45 per cent., the aggravated cases bearing to the whole re-committals the ratio of 34·2 per cent. OXFORD exhibits a general proportion of 35 re-committed to one-hundred prisoners, and in aggravated cases of 41·7 per cent; an amount attributable perhaps in some measure to the influence of a rich and juvenile population on female morals. SURREY (a Metropolitan County) exhibits a proportion of 37·2 per cent. of re-committed prisoners to all prisoners, and about the same proportion of aggravated cases as MIDDLESEX, viz., 34 per cent. In NORTHUMBERLAND, (where the re-committed prisoners form little more than one-fourth (26·7) to all prisoners,) the aggravated cases mounted as high as 43·3 per cent.; and in the adjoining colliery county of DURHAM, the proportion of re-committed prisoners amounted only to 23·6 per cent. to all prisoners, the aggravated cases being 33·1 per cent. In ten counties, viz., NOTTS, ESSEX, BEDFORD, WILTS, BERKS, NORFOLK, BUCKS, STAFFORD, SOMERSET and DORSET, where the general proportions were under 30 and above 25 per cent,, the proportions of aggravated cases were as follows:—SOMERSET 32·5, BUCKS 32·1, NORFOLK 28·6, STAFFORD 27·2, ESSEX 25·1, BEDFORD and WILTS 19·9, BERKS 19·7, NOTTS 15, and DORSET only 13·7 per cent.

In twelve counties, viz., KENT, HUNTINGDON, CORNWALL, DURHAM, HANTS, CAMBRIDGE, WORCESTER, WESTMORELAND, HERTS, WARWICK, DERBY, and HEREFORD, the general proportions varied between 20 and 25 per cent., the proportion of aggravated re-committals, being in DURHAM 33·1, CAMBRIDGE 32·1, HERTS 30·8, KENT 28·2, CORNWALL 27·3, HANTS 24·, DERBY 17·3, and WARWICK nearly the same, HUNTINGDON 16·4. WORCESTER 15·3, and WESTMORELAND 12·8. CUMBERLAND where the proportion of re-committals to total offenders is comparatively low, exhibits a proportion of aggravated cases amounting to 26·6 per cent. In SOUTH WALES the general proportions of re-committals were 15·2 per cent. to all prisoners, and 27·3 per cent. were aggravated re-committals; whereas in the Northern Division of the Principality, where the general proportions were 6·4 per cent., those prisoners thrice or upwards re-committed bore to the whole re-committed a minor proportion of 15 per cent.

It will be requisite, however, to exhibit the proportions of re-committals generally and in their classes, with distinction of sex, and in the following Table they are arranged side by side for the purpose of more easy comparison.

CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS of AVERAGE ANNUAL RE-COMMITTALS, with Distinction of SEX.

COUNTIES.	MALES. Average Annual Proportion per Cent. to all Prisoners.	Average Annual Proportion of Once Re-committed to all Re-committals	Average Annual Proportion of Twice Re-committed to all Re-committals	Average Annual Proportion of Thrice Re-committed to all Re-committals	Average Annual Proportion of Four or more times Re committed to all Re-committals.	COUNTIES.	FEMALES. Average Annual Proportion per Cent. to all Prisoners.	Average Annual Proportion of Once Re-committed to all Re-committals	Average Annual Proportion of Twice Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Thrice Re-committed to all Re-committals	Average Annual Proportion of Four or more times Re-committed to all Re-committals.
Lancaster	43·4	42·4	24·4	15·6	17·6	Lancaster	59·7	28·5	15·7	12·2	43·6
Middlesex	39·4	56·2	19·8	7·4	16·6	Middlesex	53·7	37·4	18·2	10·2	34·4
Chester	33·8	60·3	21·4	9·1	9·2	Surrey	46·9	37·3	17·9	10·2	34·6
Oxford	33·8	48·	23·5	11·4	17·1	Oxford	38·4	31·2	13·8	6·2	48·8
Surrey	33·8	55·5	21·3	9·4	13·8	Northumberland	37·9	29·9	17·2	10·5	42·4
Leicester	33·4	52·4	21·3	11·4	14·9	York	35·6	40·4	21·1	13·7	24·8
York	32·3	51·3	22·8	11·2	14·7	Durham	35·	33·9	25·8	10·4	29·9
Suffolk	32·1	55·3	20·2	10·6	13·9	Chester	33·5	44·	30·2	10·6	15·2
Sussex	31·9	56·7	21·4	10·2	11·7	Cornwall	29·9	47·3	22·2	10·5	20·
Essex	31·4	55·	19·1	11·1	14·8	Somerset	29·8	34·6	24·3	15·7	25·4
Notts	30·1	63·7	22·3	8·1	5·9	Kent	27·7	45·6	23·1	11·3	20·
Bedford	30·	52·5	20·2	9·5	17·8	Cumberland	26·7	39·2	27·2	15·8	17·8
Wilts	29·6	54·1	20·	10·7	15·2	Hereford	24·9	51·2	16·2	8·2	24·4
Norfolk	28·9	51·8	20·2	13·8	14·2	Warwick	24·3	60·2	20·	10·1	9·7
Berks	28·8	56·3	20·	10·3	11·4	Hants	24·	55·8	21·5	10·5	12·2
Bucks	28·4	46·9	22·3	12·8	18·	Herts	22·8	46·7	24·9	12·	16·4
Dorset	27·9	67·5	18·7	8·2	5·6	Notts	22·2	68·2	15·8	11·9	4·1
Stafford	27·8	49·4	21·2	11·3	18·1	Monmouth	21·8	54·1	24·9	11·1	9·9
Somerset	26·3	53·9	22·4	10·7	13·	Essex	21·6	62·3	13·2	10·1	14·4
Huntingdon	26·1	52·5	21·1	14·2	12·2	Berks	21·5	64·7	17·6	9·7	8·
Cambridge	23·7	50·3	24·8	11·7	13·2	Stafford	21·4	51·	23·2	11·5	14·3
Kent	23·6	53·7	21·3	10·3	14·7	Leicester	21·2	53·9	26·1	8·5	11·5
Cornwall	23·	53·7	22·2	10·9	13·2	Dorset	21·1	71·1	17·5	4·8	6·6
Hants	22·8	48·6	26·1	13·1	12·2	Gloucester	21·	48·5	29·6	11·8	10·1
Northumberland	22·6	45·4	21·	11·	22·6	Sussex	20·9	53·7	21·4	10·8	14·1
Durham	21·8	50·	24·2	10·7	15·1	Suffolk	19·9	57·9	19·	8·6	14·5
Westmoreland	21·5	57·1	21·	7·6	11·3	Derby	19·7	66·5	17·9	12·5	3·1
Worcester	21·1	67·3	17·4	7·2	8·1	Cambridge	19·	34·	26·5	7·5	32·
Salop	20·2	62·1	22·4	9·5	6·	Devon	18·4	60·4	23·5	9·6	6·5
Derby	20·	60·3	20·8	9·	9·9	Worcester	18·2	66·9	18·	5·1	10·
Herts	20·	42·4	24·4	15·6	17·6	Norfolk	17·4	52·8	18·1	14·1	15·
Warwick	19·5	64·3	21·2	7·2	7·3	Wilts	16·4	65·2	20·9	10·1	3·8
Hereford	19·	65·1	18·	7·6	9·3	Bedford	14·9	63·5	24·	10·	2·5
Northampton	18·8	52·2	18·	14·3	15·5	Westmoreland	14·5	73·3	20·	6·7	..
Lincoln	17·	56·1	22·1	10·8	11·	Rutland	13·3	50·	50·	..	..
Devon	16·4	66·	19·3	8·	6·7	Lincoln	12·4	58·2	17·8	11·2	12·8
Gloucester	16·3	50·9	29·	12·6	7·5	Bucks	12·2	77·9	8·7	8·6	4·8
Monmouth	14·1	66·9	18·5	9·	5·6	Salop	12·	65·6	12·8	7·8	13·8
Cumberland	12·8	53·7	22·2	10·9	13·2	Northampton	11·5	60·5	23·1	12·3	4·1
Rutland	12·8	69·3	17·8	5·4	7·5	Huntingdon	10·2	92·8	5·4	1·8	..
South Wales	14·2	63·3	22·6	7·3	6·8	South Wales	19·4	46·1	25·4	9·9	18·6
North Wales	7·2	68·	25·1	6·4	·5	North Wales	3·1	25·	50·	..	25·

From an examination of the above table, it will be found that there are certain counties in which the proportion of re-committed females exceeds that of the males; while in certain others the opposite is the fact. Thus, in LANCASTER, MIDDLESEX, SURREY, OXFORD, NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, YORK, WARWICK, MONMOUTH, and CORNWALL (which comprise nine-tenths of the trading, manufacturing, and mining industry of the country), the female Re-committals are higher than those of the males; whereas in the Rural Districts—for instance, in BEDFORD, BERKS, BUCKS, CAMBRIDGE, CUMBERLAND, DORSET, DEVON, ESSEX, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORFOLK, RUTLAND, SALOP, SOMERSET, SUFFOLK, SUSSEX, WESTMORELAND, and WILTS, the crimes of the males prevail more or less over those of the females.

In South Wales the female Re-committals are considerably higher than those of the males, whereas the opposite is the case in North Wales.

In Lancaster, Middlesex, and Surrey, where female crime attains its culminating point, the density of population conduces, doubtless, to a very high amount of Convictions arising from disorder, brawls and drunkenness, incidental to prostitutes and other profligate females. In Northumberland, Durham, York and Warwick, likewise, (in all of which female labour is exercised in its most deteriorating form,) the proportion of female over male re-commitments is most remarkable;—and whenever females are employed in masculine occupations, congregated together in large numbers, with opportunities for free intercourse with the other sex, female crime will prevail over that of the males,—though chiefly in offences of the lower class. Among the total male Re-committals the following Counties range successively:—Chester, Oxford, and Surrey, 33·8 per cent. each, Leicester 33·4, York 32·3, Suffolk 32·1, Sussex 31·9, Essex 31·4, Notts 30·1. Eight Counties range between 30 and 25 per cent., in the general proportions, viz., Wilts, Norfolk, Berks, Bucks, Dorset, Stafford, Somerset, and Huntingdon; eleven Counties, viz., Cambridge, Kent, Cornwall, Hants, Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, Worcester, Salop, Derby, and Herts, exhibit general proportions, varying between 25 and 20 per cent. to the total prisoners. In Hereford and Northampton the Re-commitals form a proportion of 19 per cent. to the total prisoners. In Lincoln, Devon, Gloucester, and Monmouth, the proportions vary from 17 to 14 per cent. The two lowest Counties, as regards general proportions, are Cumberland and Rutland—both equal, viz., 12·8 per cent.; and the latter, as might be expected from its small population, exhibits a very large proportion of primary Re-committals; but the smallest proportions in all England, of the aggravated cases. In Wales, the Southern Division nearly doubles in its general proportions the Northern Division.

As respects the proportion of the females, Cornwall (29·9), Somerset (29·8), Kent (27·7), and Cumberland (26·7) per cent. ranged between 35 and 25 per cent. in the general proportions. Thirteen counties, viz., Hereford, Warwick, Hants, Herts, Notts, Monmouth, Essex, Berks, Stafford, Leicester, Dorset, Gloucester, and Sussex, range in their general proportions between 25 and 20 per cent. The eight lowest counties are Bedford (14·9), Westmoreland (14·5), Rutland (13·3), Lincoln (12·4), Bucks (12·2), Salop (12·), Northampton (11·5), Huntingdon (10·2). In South Wales the proportions of the females prevail over those in North Wales in the proportion of 19·4 to 3·1 per cent. This disproportion, as regards the females, may be attributed to the circumstance that, in South Wales there is a great demand for mining, factory, and other labour which calls forth the females from their proper sphere of domestic occupations.

The aggravated Re-committals, however, in order to be better understood, are here separately exhibited, in order to show the varying amounts of obstinacy in Male and Female Criminals belonging to different localities.

Centesimal Proportions of Prisoners Re-committed three times or more, with Distinction of Sex.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.	COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.	COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.	COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.
Northumberland	33·6	Surrey	23·2	Lancaster	55·8	Gloucester	21·9
Lancaster	33·2	Sussex	21·9	Oxford	55·	Salop	21·6
Herts	33·2	Berks	21·7	Northumberland	52·9	Monmouth	21·
Bucks	30·8	Lincoln	21·7	Surrey	44·8	Warwick	19·8
Southampton	29·8	Gloucester	20·1	Middlesex	44·6	Leicester	20·
Stafford	29·4	Westmoreland	18·9	Somerset	41·1	Berks	17·7
Oxford	28·5	Derby	18·9	Durham	40·3	Northampton	16·4
Norfolk	28·	Chester	18·3	Cambridge	39·5	Devon	16·1
Bedford	26·3	Hereford	16·9	York	38·5	Notts	16·
Leicester	26·3	Salop	15·5	Cumberland	33·6	Worcester	15·1
Huntingdon	25·9	Worcester	15·3	Hereford	32·6	Derby	15·6
Essex	25·9	Devon	14·7	Kent	31·3	Wilts	13·9
Wilts	25·9	Monmouth	14·6	Cornwall	30·5	Bucks	13·4
York	25·9	Warwick	14·5	Norfolk	29·1	Bedford	12·5
Durham	25·8	Suffolk	14·5	Herts	28·4	Dorset	11·4
Hants	25·3	Notts	14·	Chester	25·8	Westmoreland	6·7
Kent	25·	Dorset	13·8	Stafford	25·8	Huntingdon	1·8
Cambridge	24·9	Rutland	12·9	Sussex	24·9	Rutland	··
Cumberland	24·1			Essex	24·5		
Middlesex	24·	South Wales	14·1	Lincoln	24·	South Wales	28·5
Cornwall	24·	North Wales	6·9	Suffolk	23·1	North Wales	25·
Somerset	23·7			Hants	22·7		

The first and most striking reflection on viewing this table is, that in nine Counties, the *aggravated* Re-committals of females greatly exceed those of the males, not only in the same locality, but in all parts whatsoever: thus, for instance, the male *aggravated* Re-committals of NORTHUMBERLAND, LANCASTER, and HERTS are only as 33 to 100 total Re-committals; whereas the following proportions apply to the females, LANCASTER 55·8, (the males being only 33·2 per cent.,) OXFORD 55, (the males being only 28·5); NORTHUMBERLAND 52·9, (the males only 33·6); MIDDLESEX 44·6, (males 24·); SOMERSET 41·1, (males 23·7); DURHAM 40·3, (males 25·8); CAMBRIDGE 39·5, (males 24·9); and YORK 38·5. It is, however, only just to observe that the Re-committals of females are generally for lighter offences.

There are several other Counties in which, though the general amount of *aggravated* Re-committals be less, yet the relative proportion between the sexes is unfavourable to the females. Thus,in HEREFORD the females are to the males as 32·6 to 16·9; in KENT as 31·3 to 25; in CHESTER as 25·8 to 18·3; SUFFOLK 23·1 to 14·5; MONMOUTH 21· to 14·6; SUSSEX 24·9 to 21·9; whilst in other Counties the proportions are in favour of the females, as in HUNTINGDON 1·8 females to 26·3 males; WESTMORELAND 6·7 females to 19 males; in WILTS 14· females to 26· males; in BEDFORD 12·5 females to 26·3 males; in BERKS 17·7 females to 21·7 males; in HANTS 22·7 females to 25·3 males; in HERTS 28·4 females to 33·2 males; and in LEICESTER 20 females to 26 males, all these Counties being decidedly and exclusively agricultural. With respect to the Principality, the *aggravated* Re-committals are decidedly on the side of the females, and much more so in South than in North Wales.

With respect to the increases or decreases during the quinquennial period, some Counties require no remark. In SALOP, however, the increase has been most alarming, amounting to 344 per cent.; in HUNTINGDON to 70 per cent.; in GLOUCESTER to 63 per cent.; in CHESTER to 46 per cent.; and in DURHAM to 42 per cent. In OXFORD the decrease amounted to 45 per cent., but in YORK it was very slight.

The two sexes similarly considered as to the increases and decreases of Re-committals, present many curious features, a few of which we shall here point out. First of the males, respecting whom SALOP shows an increase, 338·5 per cent. during the quinquennial period; BUCKS 218 per cent.; CHESTER 64·2 per cent; HUNTINGDON 54·8 per cent.; HERTS 43· per cent.; WARWICK 42· per cent.; SUFFOLK 35· per cent.; NORFOLK 23·4 per cent; and WILTS 21·6 per cent. As respects the decreases, the following only deserve notice, viz., LINCOLN 45·2; CUMBERLAND 41·; HEREFORD 40·7; DERBY 39·; and OXFORD 36·1 per cent.; the other Counties require no remark. With respect to the females BUCKS is decidedly the culminating county, showing an immense as well as progressive increase of 1074 per cent., or in plainer language an increase nearly *eleven-fold;* in SALOP also, the increase during the same period amounted to 386 per cent.; in GLOUCESTER to 247 per cent.; in CUMBERLAND to 116 per cent.; in MONMOUTH to 99 per cent.; in HERTS to 79 per cent. and in CHESTER to 49 per cent. With respect to the other Counties it is not necessary to go into further detail.

In SOUTH WALES the increase amounts to about 34·5 per cent.; and as respects NORTH WALES, the general proportions, though one-fifth less than in SOUTH WALES, furnish nearly an equal amount of aggravated Re-committals.

RE-COMMITTALS.

Criminal Tables, No. IV.—Part 1, Summary—England and Wales.

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several classes bear to the whole of the Re-committals, as well as those which all the Re-committals bear to all Prisoners of both classes, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

LOCALITY.		Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four times or more Re-committed.				Total Re-committals.					
		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.			Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Sexes.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
England & Wales	1839	10,237	2,993	53·7	38·2	3,902	1,487	20·5	19·	1,829	873	9·6	11·1	3,086	2,487	16·2	31·7	19,054	7,840	26,894	30·	41·3	32·6
	1840	11,158	3,172	52·5	36·5	4,378	1,712	20·6	19·7	2,195	962	10·3	11·1	3,523	2,847	16·6	32·7	21,254	8,693	29,947	30·5	40·8	32·5
	1841	12,057	3,299	50·9	36·	4,753	1,645	20·1	18·	3,433	1,075	14·5	11·7	3,422	3,143	14·5	34·3	23,665	9,162	32,827	34·	43·9	36·3
	1842	13,379	3,413	53·5	38·6	5,230	1,596	20·9	18·1	2,533	958	10·1	10·9	3,888	2,865	15·5	32·4	25,030	8,832	33,862	31·2	41·6	33·3
	1843	13,004	3,363	51·6	36·6	5,474	1,590	21·7	17·3	2,597	944	10·3	10·3	4,120	3,291	16·4	35·8	25,195	9,188	34,383	30·8	43·4	33·4
England (only)	1839	10,159	2,977	53·6	38·1	3,887	1,482	20·5	19·	1,821	870	9·6	11·2	3,076	2,480	16·3	31·7	18,943	7,809	26,752	30·4	41·7	33·
	1840	11,086	3,159	52·4	36·5	4,352	1,703	20·6	19·7	2,184	959	10·3	11·1	3,519	2,836	16·7	32·7	21,141	8,657	29,798	30·7	41·1	33·2
	1841	11,949	3,283	50·8	36·	4,723	1,634	20·1	17·9	3,418	1,073	14·6	11·8	3,416	3,134	14·5	34·3	23,506	9,124	32,630	34·3	41·3	36·6
	1842	13,290	3,388	53·4	38·5	5,182	1,583	20·8	18·	2,528	955	10·2	10·9	3,881	2,862	15·6	32·6	24,881	8,788	33,669	31·5	41·7	33·7
	1843	12,920	3,344	51·6	36·6	5,434	1,572	21·7	17·2	2,588	936	10·3	10·2	4,111	3,287	16·4	36·	25,053	9,139	34,192	31·2	43·8	33·7
Wales (only)	1839	78	16	70·3	51·6	15	5	13·5	16·1	8	3	7·2	9·7	10	7	9·	22·6	111	31	142	7·5	12·1	11·
	1840	72	13	63·7	36·1	26	9	23·	25·	11	3	9·7	8·3	4	11	3·6	30·6	113	36	149	11·3	14·9	11·4
	1841	108	16	67·9	42·1	30	11	18·9	28·9	15	2	9·4	5·3	6	9	3·8	23·7	159	38	197	15·3	13·7	15·
	1842	89	25	59·7	56·8	48	13	32·2	29·6	5	3	3·4	6·8	7	3	4·7	6·8	149	44	193	11·1	15·	11·8
	1843	84	19	59·2	38·8	40	18	28·2	36·7	9	8	6·3	16·3	9	4	6·3	8·2	142	49	191	9·8	16·2	10·9

Criminal Tables, No. IV.—Part 2, Counties—England.

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in each County of England, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole of the Re-committals, as well as those which all the Re-committals bear to all Prisoners of both Classes, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

COUNTIES.		Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.					
		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.			Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Bedford	1839	59	4	57·8	57·1	18	2	17·7	28·6	4	1	3·9	14·3	21	..	20·6	..	102	7	109	34·1	24·1	33·2
	1840	46	3	46·5	50·	24	2	24·2	33·3	8	1	8·1	16·7	21	..	21·2	..	99	6	105	28·7	16·2	28·8
	1841	63	2	60·	100·	16	..	15·2	..	7	..	6·7	..	19	..	18·1	..	105	2	107	25·1	6·1	23·7
	1842	76	2	49·	66·7	38	1	24·5	33·3	19	..	12·3	..	22	..	14·2	..	155	3	158	31·3	5·9	28·9
	1843	83	7	49·1	43·7	33	4	19·5	25·	28	3	16·6	18·8	25	2	14·8	12·5	169	16	185	29·8	22·5	29·
Berks	1839	140	28	60·9	87·5	44	2	19·1	6·3	21	1	9·1	3·1	25	1	10·9	3·1	230	32	269	24·9	19·2	24·1
	1840	120	16	55·	50·	53	8	24·3	25·	26	4	11·9	12·5	19	4	8·8	12·5	218	32	250	25·7	19·5	24·7
	1841	159	24	56·2	58·6	64	6	22·6	14·6	22	6	7·8	14·6	38	5	13·4	12·2	283	41	324	34·4	26·1	33·1
	1842	147	18	54·9	54·6	58	8	21·6	24·2	33	6	12·3	18·2	30	1	11·2	3·	268	33	301	32·8	22·6	31·3
	1843	108	16	54·8	72·7	44	4	22·3	18·2	20	..	10·2	..	25	2	12·7	9·1	197	22	219	26·1	20·4	25·3
Bucks	1839	38	1	48·1	100·	19	..	24·	..	10	..	12·7	..	12	..	15·2	..	79	1	80	13·	2·3	12·3
	1840	33	1	50·8	100·	12	..	18·5	..	6	..	9·2	..	14	..	21·5	..	65	1	66	10·8	2·3	10·2
	1841	114	3	46·5	42·8	56	2	22·9	28·6	32	2	13·	28·6	43	..	17·6	..	245	7	252	36·4	15·9	35·1
	1842	142	9	44·8	81·8	75	..	23·7	..	45	1	14·2	9·1	55	1	17·3	9·1	317	11	328	40·7	13·7	38·2
	1843	156	13	44·3	65·	78	3	22·2	15·	53	1	15·	5·	65	3	18·5	15·	352	20	372	41·4	27·	40·2
Cambridge	1839	70	7	48·9	38·9	40	5	28·	27·8	14	1	9·8	5·5	19	5	13·3	27·8	143	18	161	22·9	16·2	21·9
	1840	76	6	52·4	23·1	34	4	23·5	15·4	20	2	13·8	7·7	15	14	10·3	53·8	145	26	171	23·4	28·6	24·1
	1841	93	6	52·2	31·6	41	7	23·	36·8	14	1	7·9	5·3	30	5	16·9	26·3	178	19	197	26·5	24·1	26·2
	1842	83	4	47·4	26·7	47	6	26·9	40·	23	1	13·1	6·6	22	4	12·6	26·7	175	15	190	23·9	12·9	22·4
	1843	96	8	50·8	50·	43	2	22·8	12·5	26	2	13·7	12·5	24	4	12·7	25·	189	16	205	21·9	13·3	20·9
Chester	1839	230	34	53·6	34·	114	49	26·6	49·	43	6	10·	6·	42	11	9·8	11·	429	100	529	28·8	27·1	28·4
	1840	289	40	57·	38·8	116	40	22·9	38·8	52	13	10·2	12·6	50	10	9·9	9·8	507	103	610	27·	28·2	27·2
	1841	362	53	62·1	50·5	123	28	20·1	26·7	47	6	9·	5·7	51	18	8·8	17·1	583	105	688	30·2	26·5	29·6
	1842	572	88	65·6	48·9	148	32	17·	17·8	72	25	8·3	13·9	80	35	9·1	19·4	872	180	1,052	42·	43·2	42·2
	1843	546	79	63·1	47·	177	32	20·5	19·	69	25	7·9	15·	73	32	8·5	19·	865	168	1,033	41·2	42·5	41·5
Cornwall	1839	68	15	55·7	57·7	29	6	23·8	23·1	15	1	12·3	3·8	10	4	8·2	15·4	122	26	148	23·3	24·8	23·5
	1840	37	13	46·8	34·2	17	8	21·5	21·1	10	7	12·7	18·4	15	10	19·	26·3	79	38	117	15·5	21·3	17·
	1841	63	27	54·8	51·9	26	5	22·6	9·6	13	4	11·3	7·7	13	16	11·3	30·8	115	52	167	24·4	36·1	27·2
	1842	75	39	52·4	62·9	32	16	22·4	25·8	17	3	11·9	4·9	19	4	13·3	6·4	143	62	205	27·5	34·4	29·3
	1843	75	17	59·	29·8	26	18	20·5	31·6	8	10	6·3	17·5	18	12	14·2	21·1	127	57	184	22·3	32·8	24·8

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.					
		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.			Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
CUMBERLAND	1839	31	11	77·5	55·	4	6	10·	30·	2	1	5·	5·	3	2	7·5	10·	40	20	60	12·	16·8	13·3
	1840	33	15	60·	46·9	12	8	21·8	25·	6	7	10·9	21·9	4	2	7·3	6·2	55	32	87	15·9	27·1	18·8
	1841	25	13	55·5	46·4	12	9	26·7	32·2	6	5	13·3	17·9	2	1	4·5	3·5	45	28	73	12·5	23·3	15·2
	1842	29	13	52·7	34·2	12	10	21·8	26·3	8	8	14·6	21·1	6	7	10·9	18·4	55	38	93	15·2	29·9	19·1
	1843	20	6	66·7	13·3	3	10	10·	22·3	3	6	10·	13·3	4	23	13·3	51·1	30	45	75	8·5	36·3	15·7
DERBY	1839	77	14	68·1	60·9	20	7	17·7	30·4	9	2	8·	8·7	7	..	6·2	..	113	23	136	18·1	27·7	19·3
	1840	97	7	60·3	50·	34	3	21·1	21·4	13	4	8·	28·6	17	..	10·6	..	161	14	175	20·8	16·9	20·5
	1841	145	13	65·7	72·2	40	4	18·1	22·2	18	..	8·1	..	18	1	8·1	5·6	221	18	239	27·8	18·	26·7
	1842	125	12	61·6	60·	44	1	21·7	5·	16	5	7·8	25·	18	2	8·9	10·	203	20	223	20·6	19·	20·5
	1843	62	17	45·9	89·5	34	2	25·2	10·5	18	..	13·3	..	21	..	15·6	..	135	19	154	13·	17·	13·4
DEVON	1839	140	44	70·	62·	41	15	20·5	21·1	7	5	3·5	7·	12	7	6·	9·9	200	71	271	16·1	20·8	17·1
	1840	140	48	68·9	71·6	39	14	19·2	20·9	14	4	6·9	6·	10	1	5·	1·5	203	67	270	18·6	15·	14·9
	1841	136	50	62·7	58·8	49	22	22·6	25·9	15	7	6·9	8·2	17	6	7·8	7·1	217	85	302	17·1	22·4	18·7
	1842	138	43	62·2	55·1	39	25	17·6	32·1	32	6	14·4	7·6	13	4	5·8	5·2	222	78	300	16·	19·4	16·8
	1843	143	31	66·2	54·4	36	10	16·7	17·5	18	11	8·3	19·3	19	5	8·8	8·8	216	57	273	14·1	14·7	14·5
DORSET	1839	100	11	70·9	55·	29	6	20·6	30·	10	..	7·1	..	2	3	1·4	15·	141	20	161	25·2	20·4	24·9
	1840	117	16	67·3	66·7	34	5	19·5	20·8	16	1	9·2	4·2	7	2	4·	8·3	174	24	198	30·	18·5	27·9
	1841	119	15	67·2	83·3	32	2	18·1	11·1	21	1	11·9	5·6	5	..	2·8	..	177	18	195	28·8	22·5	28·1
	1842	73	13	53·7	61·9	24	3	17·6	14·3	12	3	8·8	14·3	27	2	19·9	9·5	136	21	157	23·5	22·1	18·5
	1843	158	23	78·2	88·5	36	3	17·8	11·5	8	..	4·	..	..	..	..	..	202	26	228	32·3	22·	30·6
DURHAM	1839	47	26	43·9	47·3	27	6	25·2	10·9	13	5	12·2	9·1	20	18	18·7	32·7	107	55	162	13·9	30·2	17·
	1840	105	17	52·	18·3	49	40	24·2	43·	21	10	10·4	10·8	27	26	13·4	27·9	202	93	295	30·9	33·3	22·6
	1841	134	41	54·9	37·6	58	22	23·8	20·2	20	10	8·2	9·2	32	36	13·1	33·	244	109	353	24·5	43·1	28·3
	1842	103	26	46·2	28·6	60	29	26·9	31·9	24	8	10·8	8·7	36	28	16·1	30·8	223	91	314	22·4	37·3	25·9
	1843	133	36	53·2	37·5	52	22	20·8	22·9	30	14	12·	14·6	35	24	14·	25·	250	96	346	17·5	31·3	24·1
ESSEX	1839	200	33	54·9	68·7	54	2	14·8	4·2	50	8	13·8	16·7	60	5	16·5	10·4	364	48	412	26·2	21·1	25·4
	1840	369	35	52·8	60·4	126	10	18·	17·2	107	3	15·3	5·2	97	10	13·9	17·2	699	58	757	43·8	22·	40·7
	1841	227	29	53·2	56·9	88	9	20·6	17·6	39	6	9·1	11·8	73	7	17·1	13·7	427	51	478	28·3	20·1	27·2
	1842	330	31	58·4	55·3	108	9	19·1	16·1	43	7	7·6	12·5	84	9	14·9	16·1	565	56	621	30·9	24·	24·
	1843	313	38	55·9	70·4	129	6	23·	11·1	53	2	9·5	3·7	65	8	11·6	14·8	560	54	614	27·9	21·1	27·1

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES		Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four Times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-commitals.					
		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Numbers of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.			Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
GLOUCESTER	1839	79	10	44·6	37·	65	11	36·7	40·8	21	3	11·9	11·1	12	3	6·8	11·1	177	27	204	13·3	9·3	12·6
	1840	105	20	44·7	44·5	73	17	31·	37·8	43	2	18·3	4·4	14	6	6·	13·3	235	45	280	15·5	14·1	15·2
	1841	130	42	53·7	60·9	67	17	27·7	24·6	27	4	11·1	5·8	18	6	7·5	8·7	242	69	311	15·6	21·7	16·
	1842	190	49	56·2	49·	83	21	24·6	21·	36	19	10·6	19·	29	11	8·6	11·	338	100	438	18·6	27·7	20·6
	1843	170	49	55·4	51·	76	23	24·8	24·	34	18	11·1	18·8	27	6	8·7	6·2	307	96	403	18·6	32·3	20·6
HANTS	1839	195	49	55·1	70·	80	9	22·6	12·9	41	2	11·6	2·8	38	10	10·7	14·3	354	70	424	21·5	19·8	22·7
	1840	176	51	37·5	52·1	166	26	35·3	26·5	74	10	15·7	10·2	54	11	11·5	11·2	470	98	568	24·9	21·8	24·3
	1841	212	45	56·8	57·7	78	16	20·9	20·5	39	9	10·5	11·5	44	8	11·8	10·3	373	78	451	22·3	29·	23·3
	1842	241	44	58·5	48·3	78	17	18·9	18·7	45	13	10·9	14·3	48	17	11·7	18·7	412	91	503	23·	23·3	23·1
	1843	154	48	35·	51·1	145	27	32·9	28·7	73	13	16·6	13·8	68	6	15·5	6·4	440	94	534	22·6	26·	23·1
HEREFORD	1839	63	27	72·4	61·4	11	7	12·7	15·9	9	3	10·3	6·8	4	7	4·6	15·9	87	44	131	21·1	27·2	22·8
	1840	55	21	64·	58·3	12	4	14·	11·1	7	4	8·1	11·1	12	7	13·9	19·5	86	36	122	21·2	22·2	21·9
	1841	55	26	54·5	53·1	21	10	20·8	20·4	10	3	9·9	6·1	15	10	14·8	20·4	101	49	150	25·	30·4	23·3
	1842	36	16	63·2	47·	14	2	24·6	5·9	2	2	3·5	5·9	5	14	8·7	41·2	57	34	91	12·8	22·5	15·4
	1843	48	13	71·6	36·1	12	10	17·9	27·8	4	4	6·	11·1	3	9	4·5	25·	67	36	103	15·	22·5	17·
HERTS	1839	49	5	36·3	35·7	38	4	28·2	28·6	28	2	20·7	14·3	20	3	14·8	21·4	135	14	149	18·4	16·7	18·2
	1840	79	11	49·4	47·8	31	8	19·4	34·8	18	2	11·2	8·7	32	2	20·	8·7	160	23	183	18·9	21·5	19·2
	1841	70	7	49·7	43·7	34	3	24·1	18·8	13	2	9·2	12·5	24	4	17·	25·	141	16	157	17·4	16·5	17·2
	1842	56	15	32·9	48·4	41	6	24·1	19·3	34	4	20·	12·9	39	6	23·	19·4	170	31	201	18·9	29·5	20·
	1843	94	15	43·5	57·7	57	6	26·4	23·1	37	3	17·1	11·5	28	2	13·	7·7	216	26	242	26·3	29·9	26·7
HUNTINGDON	1839	11	2	34·4	100·	9	..	28·1	..	7	..	21·9	..	5	..	15·6	..	32	2	34	19·7	7·7	18·
	1840	32	..	65·3	..	9	..	18·4	..	7	..	14·3	..	1	..	2·	..	49	..	49	23·3	..	21·9
	1841	31	1	53·5	100·	13	..	22·4	..	8	..	13·8	..	6	..	10·3	..	58	1	59	26·8	6·2	25·4
	1842	41	2	59·4	100·	9	..	13·1	..	10	..	14·5	..	9	..	13·	..	69	2	71	30·3	5·9	27·1
	1843	40	10	50·	71·4	19	3	23·7	21·4	5	1	6·3	7·2	16	..	20·	..	80	14	94	30·5	31·1	30·6
KENT	1839	304	60	51·3	45·8	120	37	20·2	28·2	66	9	11·1	6·9	103	25	17·4	19·1	593	131	724	27·8	28·2	27·9
	1840	289	64	53·7	46·4	115	28	21·4	20·3	50	18	9·3	13·	84	28	15·6	20·3	538	138	676	20·3	24·4	23·3
	1841	301	67	49·3	38·5	137	47	22·2	27·	72	23	11·7	13·2	104	37	16·8	21·3	617	174	791	23·8	26·6	24·3
	1842	455	85	57·5	46·7	163	38	20·6	20·9	83	23	10·5	12·6	90	36	11·4	19·8	791	182	973	22·3	28·5	23·3
	1843	550	105	56·6	50·5	215	40	22·1	19·2	86	22	8·9	10·6	120	41	12·4	19·7	971	208	1,179	24·	30·9	25·

Showing the Total Number of Re-commmittals in each County of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four Times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.					
		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.			Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Tota l
LANCASTER	1839	1,643	539	43·	27·7	704	313	18·4	16·1	464	260	12·1	13·3	1,014	836	26·5	42·9	3,825	1,948	5,773	40·	55·1	44·1
	1840	1,689	686	39·	27·9	811	390	18·7	15·9	569	304	13·2	12·4	1,258	1,074	29·1	43·8	4,327	2,454	6,781	40·4	59·2	45·6
	1841	2,460	759	39·7	27·1	1,090	418	17·6	14·9	1,751	416	28·3	14·8	896	1,214	14·4	43·2	6,197	2,807	9,004	58·2	67·3	60·8
	1842	2,249	803	46·2	31·6	1,052	408	21·6	16·1	499	253	10·2	9·9	1,072	1,078	22·	42·4	4,872	2,542	7,414	39·1	56·9	43·8
	1843	1,988	755	42·8	28·2	1,032	409	22·2	15·3	535	283	11·9	10·6	1,074	1,226	23·1	45·9	4,649	2,673	7,322	39·3	59·9	44·9
LEICESTER	1839	153	12	53·9	63·2	61	3	21·5	15·8	26	1	9·1	5·2	44	3	15·5	15·8	284	19	303	32·1	19·4	30·9
	1840	152	16	52·	50·	65	12	22·3	37·5	33	3	11·3	9·4	42	1	14·4	3·1	292	32	324	27·8	18·7	26·5
	1841	206	16	57·4	59·3	75	7	20·9	25·9	38	3	10·6	11·1	40	1	11·1	3·7	359	27	386	31·6	20·9	30·5
	1842	250	17	49·8	39·5	94	12	18·7	27·9	73	4	14·6	9·3	85	10	16·9	23·3	502	43	545	39·5	26·7	38·
	1843	245	15	48·8	57·7	115	6	22·9	23·1	58	2	11·6	7·7	84	3	16·7	11·5	502	26	528	36·3	20·5	35·
LINCOLN	1839	114	18	52·5	69·2	48	5	22·1	19·2	33	2	15·2	7·7	22	1	10·2	3·9	217	26	243	20·7	10·8	18·8
	1840	87	19	56·5	51·4	31	8	20·1	21·6	15	5	9·7	13·5	21	5	13·7	13·5	154	37	191	15·	15·9	15·2
	1841	122	16	56·	59·3	42	4	19·3	14·8	23	1	10·5	3·7	31	6	14·2	22·2	218	27	245	16·6	11·5	15·8
	1842	188	25	61·6	61·	68	6	22·3	14·6	28	5	9·2	12·2	21	5	6·9	12·2	305	41	346	16·7	12·1	16·
	1843	157	16	54·	50·	77	6	26·5	18·7	28	6	9·6	18·8	29	4	9·9	12·5	291	32	323	15·4	12·	15·
MIDDLESEX	1839	2,828	1,238	58·1	38·4	902	610	18·5	18·9	290	312	6·	9·7	845	1,062	17·4	33·	4,865	3,222	8,087	39·9	51·5	43·8
	1840	2,937	1,271	56·5	36·4	1,020	686	19·6	19·7	366	356	7·1	10·2	872	1,178	16·8	33·7	5,195	3,491	8,686	41·4	53·2	45·4
	1841	2,925	1,291	55·1	37·4	1,047	614	19·7	17·8	441	347	8·3	10·	898	1,202	16·9	34·8	5,311	3,454	8,765	42·5	53·	46·1
	1842	3,153	1,292	55·7	38·2	1,147	603	20·3	17·9	462	358	8·2	10·6	892	1,127	15·8	33·3	5,654	3,380	9,034	33·4	53·5	45·8
	1843	2,883	1,244	55·6	36·5	1,070	580	20·7	17·	389	318	7·5	9·3	841	1,267	16·2	37·2	5,183	3,409	8,592	39·9	57·6	45·4
MONMOUTH	1839	41	5	73·2	62·5	12	2	21·4	25·	2	1	3·6	12·5	1	..	1·8	..	56	8	64	12·7	11·8	12·5
	1840	56	13	82·4	59·1	7	4	10·3	18·2	4	4	5·8	18·2	1	1	1·5	4·5	68	22	90	13·6	26·2	15·4
	1841	51	13	58·6	56·5	16	6	18·4	26·1	10	1	11·5	4·3	10	3	11·5	13·1	87	23	110	16·4	19·7	17·
	1842	48	19	61·5	52·8	19	7	24·4	19·4	7	5	9·	13·9	4	5	5·1	13·9	78	36	114	15·9	27·7	18·4
	1843	43	11	58·9	39·3	13	10	17·8	35·7	11	2	15·1	7·1	6	5	8·2	17·9	73	28	101	11·8	23·5	17·
NORFOLK	1839	227	30	53·	57·7	92	8	21·5	15·4	50	5	11·7	9·6	59	9	13·8	17·3	428	52	480	25·6	20·6	24·9
	1840	246	22	54·8	59·5	89	8	19·8	21·6	69	3	15·4	8·1	45	4	10·	10·8	449	37	486	26·6	12·5	24·5
	1841	292	28	51·2	56·	117	8	20·6	16·	68	7	12·	14·	92	7	16·2	14·	569	50	619	30·8	16·	28·6
	1842	312	24	49·8	54·5	113	5	18·	11·4	101	10	16·1	22·7	101	5	16·1	11·4	627	44	671	29·8	17·8	28·6
	1843	321	24	50·1	36·4	136	17	21·2	25·7	87	11	13·6	16·7	97	14	15·1	21·2	641	66	707	31·6	20·2	30·

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four Times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.					
		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.			Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
NORTHAMPTON	1839	71	8	57·3	40·	16	5	12·9	25·	17	3	13·7	15·	20	4	16·1	20·	124	20	144	21·1	17·7	23·7
	1840	77	6	58·4	85·7	23	1	17·4	14·3	18	..	13·6	..	14	..	10·6	..	132	7	139	17·8	6·7	16·4
	1841	82	10	55·4	66·7	22	4	14·9	26·7	16	1	10·8	6·6	28	..	18·9	..	148	15	163	17·6	14·	17·2
	1842	96	5	51·1	50·	39	2	20·7	20·	24	3	12·8	30·	29	..	15·4	..	188	10	198	19·8	9·1	18·7
	1843	65	6	38·7	60·	40	3	23·8	30·	35	1	20·8	10·	28	..	16·7	..	168	10	178	17·6	9·9	16·9
NORTHUMBERLAND	1839	71	37	45·8	27·	33	17	21·3	12·4	21	20	13·5	14·6	30	63	19·4	46·	155	137	292	18·3	45·2	25·4
	1840	121	40	54·	25·8	44	22	19·6	14·2	25	10	11·9	6·5	34	83	15·2	53·5	224	155	379	22·3	41·1	27·8
	1841	114	36	46·7	27·5	49	30	20·1	22·9	23	18	9·4	13·7	58	47	23·8	35·9	244	131	375	23·2	32·6	25·8
	1842	125	56	41·4	38·4	76	26	25·2	17·8	32	16	10·6	10·9	69	48	22·8	32·9	302	146	448	26·9	34·8	29·
	1843	107	43	39·2	30·7	52	26	19·	18·6	27	10	9·9	7·1	87	61	31·9	43·6	273	140	413	22·4	35·9	25·5
NOTTS	1839	216	26	69·6	63·3	55	7	17·7	17·1	25	4	8·1	9·8	14	4	4·6	9·8	310	41	351	30·7	37·3	31·3
	1840	228	13	69·5	61·9	56	5	17·1	23·8	21	2	6·4	9·5	23	1	7·	4·8	328	21	349	38·8	18·1	36·3
	1841	155	9	58·5	52·9	66	2	24·9	11·8	29	5	10·9	29·4	15	1	5·7	5·9	265	17	282	26·8	17·2	25·9
	1842	173	17	62·9	85·	70	3	25·5	15·	18	..	6·5	..	14	..	5·1	..	275	20	295	24·5	21·1	24·
	1843	188	14	57·8	77·8	86	2	26·5	11·1	28	2	8·6	11·1	23	..	7·1	..	325	18	343	29·2	17·5	28·2
OXFORD	1839	165	32	56·1	30·5	57	10	19·4	9·5	25	2	8·5	1·9	47	61	16·	58·1	294	105	399	46·4	59·3	49·2
	1840	105	17	44·3	28·4	61	8	25·7	13·3	31	2	13·1	3·3	40	33	16·9	55·	237	60	297	30·4	34·5	31·2
	1841	129	21	48·1	32·8	65	9	24·3	14·1	34	6	12·7	9·4	40	28	14·9	43·7	268	64	332	36·4	35·2	36·1
	1842	78	11	43·6	18·6	46	7	25·7	11·9	21	6	11·7	10·2	34	35	19·	59·3	179	59	238	21·6	36·9	24·1
	1843	143	29	48·	45·3	67	13	22·4	20·3	33	4	11·1	6·3	55	18	18·5	28·1	298	64	362	34·1	26·1	33·9
RUTLAND	1839	3	1	100·	50·	..	1	..	50·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	7·	66·6	10·8
	1840	3	..	37·5	..	4	..	50·	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12·5	..	8	..	8	29·6	..	25·8
	1841	3	..	75·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25·	..	4	..	4	11·1	..	9·3
	1842	5	..	62·5	..	2	..	25·	..	1	..	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8·9	..	8·3
	1843	5	..	71·4	..	1	..	14·3	..	1	..	14·3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7·3	..	6·7
SALOP	1839	20	2	46·5	40·	12	1	27·9	20·	6	1	14·	20·	5	1	11·6	20·	43	5	48	8·	5·3	7·6
	1840	33	3	60·5	100·	15	..	27·3	..	5	..	9·1	..	2	..	3·6	..	55	3	58	9·8	2·4	8·4
	1841	117	17	66·9	81·	33	2	18·9	9·5	17	1	9·7	4·8	8	1	4·5	4·7	175	21	196	24·	13·1	20·8
	1842	181	12	73·6	54·6	42	5	17·1	22·7	14	1	5·7	4·5	9	4	3·6	18·2	246	22	268	24·	13·2	22·5
	1843	221	22	63·1	52·4	74	5	21·1	11·9	31	4	8·9	9·5	24	11	6·9	26·2	350	42	392	35·1	25·9	33·8

Showing the Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four Times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.					
		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.			Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Somerset	1839	330	81	46·9	33·9	210	85	29·8	35·6	94	65	13·4	27·2	70	8	9·9	3·3	704	239	943	29·2	28·9	29·1
	1840	423	83	64·7	38·8	142	61	21·7	28·5	60	38	9·2	17·8	29	32	4·4	14·9	654	214	868	22·9	24·1	23·2
	1841	307	106	54·	30·	118	78	20·7	22·	53	39	9·3	11·	91	131	16·	37·	569	354	923	21·4	35·3	25·2
	1842	597	130	61·8	44·1	186	58	19·3	19·6	88	30	9·1	10·2	95	77	9·8	26·1	966	295	1,261	30·2	29·1	29·9
	1843	375	81	42·1	26·3	184	49	20·7	15·9	110	37	12·4	12·	221	141	24·8	45·8	890	308	1,198	28·1	31·7	23·6
Stafford	1839	241	21	49·5	47·7	110	11	22·6	25·	50	8	10·3	18·2	86	4	17·6	9·1	487	44	531	27·1	17·	25·8
	1840	315	44	50·3	56·4	130	19	20·8	24·4	59	5	9·4	6·4	122	10	19·5	12·8	626	78	704	29·4	22·7	28·5
	1841	311	39	49·3	46·4	138	24	21·8	28·6	77	11	12·2	13·1	105	10	16·7	11·9	631	84	715	30·	23·7	29·1
	1842	355	47	50·	54·6	155	17	21·9	19·8	85	10	12·	11·6	114	12	16·1	14·	709	86	795	27·8	25·	27·5
	1843	346	36	47·7	50·	138	13	19·	18·1	90	6	12·4	8·3	152	17	20·9	23·6	726	72	798	24·8	18·9	24·1
Suffolk	1839	193	26	57·1	66·7	74	6	21·9	15·4	41	5	12·1	12·8	30	2	8·9	5·1	338	39	377	25·9	19·3	25·6
	1840	172	22	57·5	50·	57	12	19·1	27·3	30	2	10·	4·5	40	8	13·4	18·2	299	44	343	25·4	18·6	23·
	1841	212	27	60·1	65·8	63	4	17·8	9·8	30	5	8·5	12·2	48	5	13·6	12·2	353	41	394	36·2	21·5	33·8
	1842	225	25	49·8	62·5	85	7	18·8	17·5	59	2	13·	5·	83	6	18·4	15·	452	40	492	38·2	20·1	35·6
	1843	258	16	52·	44·5	115	9	23·2	25·	46	3	9·3	8·3	77	8	15·5	22·2	496	36	532	35·	19·9	33·3
Surrey	1839	583	269	57·6	38·7	226	124	22·3	17·9	86	69	8·5	9·9	117	233	11·6	33·5	1,012	695	1,707	33·8	55·9	40·2
	1840	602	215	57·6	37·9	222	117	21·2	20·6	95	69	9·1	12·1	127	167	12·1	29·4	1,046	568	1,614	34·9	42·7	37·3
	1841	542	201	52·2	33·3	225	108	21·7	17·9	112	62	10·8	10·3	159	232	15·3	38·5	1,038	603	1,641	36·	48·2	39·6
	1842	550	169	52·5	36·1	225	89	21·5	19·	103	50	9·8	10·7	169	160	16·2	34·2	1,047	468	1,515	31·1	42·4	33·9
	1843	820	224	57·8	40·6	279	79	19·7	14·3	129	43	9·8	7·8	191	206	13·5	37·3	1,419	552	1,971	33·4	45·4	36·
Sussex	1839	226	26	59·2	54·2	70	7	18·3	14·6	36	7	9·4	14·6	50	8	13·1	16·6	382	48	430	31·	23·2	29·9
	1840	242	25	58·5	56·8	84	9	20·3	20·5	46	4	11·1	9·1	42	6	10·1	13·6	414	44	458	31·2	18·4	29·3
	1841	205	21	54·8	60·	91	7	24·4	20·	33	4	8·8	11·4	45	3	12·	8·6	374	35	409	29·6	20·1	28·4
	1842	278	30	58·4	42·3	93	17	19·5	23·9	54	9	11·4	12·7	51	15	10·7	21·1	476	71	547	32·9	21·6	31·9
	1843	243	26	52·7	55·3	113	13	24·5	27·7	47	3	10·2	6·4	58	5	12·6	10·6	461	47	508	35·1	21·1	33·3
Warwick	1839	213	61	70·5	70·9	59	12	19·5	14·	15	8	5·	9·3	15	5	5·	5·8	302	86	388	18·3	27·8	19·8
	1840	252	58	64·3	54·7	71	26	18·1	24·5	30	15	7·7	14·2	39	7	9·9	6·6	392	106	498	18·8	26·6	20·
	1841	197	45	61·2	56·2	78	20	24·2	25·	20	8	6·2	10·	27	7	8·4	8·8	322	80	402	16·9	22·6	17·8
	1842	247	44	63·	60·3	85	9	21·7	12·3	36	8	9·1	11·	24	12	6·2	16·4	392	73	465	17·6	18·8	17·8
	1843	330	49	62·3	59·	120	20	22·6	24·1	43	5	8·2	6·	37	9	6·9	10·9	530	83	613	26·	25·3	25·9

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four Times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.					
		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.			Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
WESTMORELAND.	1839	14	1	58·4	50·	8	1	33·3	50·	..	..	..	..	2	..	8·3	..	24	2	26	22·6	14·3	21·7
	1840	14	1	53·8	100·	8	..	30·8	..	2	..	7·7	..	2	..	7·7	..	26	1	27	18·4	4·8	16·7
	1841	13	2	56·6	66·7	4	..	17·4	..	3	1	13·	33·3	3	..	13·	..	23	3	26	21·9	11·1	19·7
	1842	21	2	63·6	50·	6	2	18·2	50·	2	..	6·	..	4	..	12·2	..	33	4	37	19·3	25·	19·8
	1843	24	5	53·3	100·	9	..	20·	..	5	..	11·2	..	7	..	15·5	..	45	5	50	25·3	17·2	24·
WILTS	1839	147	17	57·4	58·6	51	6	19·9	20·7	27	4	10·5	13·8	31	2	12·2	6·9	256	29	285	25·5	17·5	24·3
	1840	194	25	55·9	67·6	77	7	22·2	18·9	30	4	8·6	10·8	46	1	13·3	2·7	347	37	384	26·5	17·6	25·3
	1841	185	28	51·8	75·7	83	5	23·3	13·5	41	4	11·5	10·8	48	..	13·4	..	357	37	394	30·6	18·8	28·9
	1842	224	19	49·2	59·4	90	7	19·7	21·8	53	3	11·6	9·4	89	3	19·5	9·4	456	32	488	33·6	16·4	31·5
	1843	225	11	56·1	64·7	60	5	15·	29·4	45	1	11·2	5·9	71	..	17·7	..	401	17	418	32·	11·5	29·8
WORCESTER	1839	82	13	63·1	68·4	21	2	16·2	10·6	12	..	9·2	..	15	4	11·5	21·	130	19	149	16·1	11·8	15·4
	1840	128	29	66·3	85·3	39	5	20·2	14·7	14	..	7·2	..	12	..	6·3	..	193	34	227	17·6	15·1	17·2
	1841	169	25	71·6	54·4	33	11	14·	23·9	18	4	7·6	8·7	16	6	6·8	13·	236	46	282	25·4	23·2	25·
	1842	153	17	66·2	56·7	40	5	17·3	16·7	18	4	7·8	13·3	20	4	8·7	13·3	231	30	261	22·6	16·	22·5
	1843	178	39	69·3	69·6	50	13	19·5	23·2	10	2	3·9	3·6	19	2	7·3	3·6	257	56	313	23·7	25·1	23·9
YORK (Three Ridings United).	1839	677	133	53·9	42·4	304	72	24·2	22·9	131	43	10·4	13·7	144	66	11·5	21·	1,256	314	1,570	33·	37·4	33·8
	1840	812	167	53·1	44·2	340	78	22·2	20·6	164	41	10·7	10·9	214	92	14·	24·3	1,530	378	1,908	33·9	39·1	34·8
	1841	710	109	51·2	38·5	313	64	22·6	22·6	158	40	11·4	14·1	205	70	14·8	24·8	1,386	283	1,669	32·6	32·6	32·6
	1842	870	115	50·8	38·6	376	64	22·	21·5	196	44	11·4	14·7	270	75	15·8	25·2	1,712	298	2,010	30·5	34·8	31·1
	1843	806	147	47·6	38·2	388	69	22·9	17·9	207	58	12·2	15·1	294	111	17·3	28·8	1,695	385	2,080	31·5	34·	31·9

RE-COMMITTALS.

Criminal Tables, No. IV.—Part 2, North and South Wales.

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in North and South Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole of the Re-committals, as well as those which all the Re-committals bear to all Prisoners of both Classes, in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

LOCALITY.		Once Re-commmitted.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.					
		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.			Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
North Wales	1839	19	..	86·4	..	2	..	9·1	..	1	..	4·5	..	..	1	..	100·	22	1	23	6·3	1·3	5·4
	1840	15	..	65·2	..	7	..	30·4	..	1	..	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	5·9	..	5·
	1841	20	1	66·7	50·	7	1	23·3	50·	3	..	10·	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	32	8·3	2·5	7·3
	1842	20	5	50·	50·	16	5	40·	50·	3	..	7·5	..	1	..	2·5	..	40	10	50	7·9	9·7	8·2
	1843	25	..	71·4	..	8	2	22·9	100·	2	..	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	37	6·7	2·2	6·
South Wales	1839	59	16	66·3	53·3	13	5	14·6	16·7	7	3	7·9	10·	10	6	11·2	20·	89	30	119	13·	16·7	13·8
	1840	57	13	63·3	36·1	19	9	21·1	25·	10	3	11·1	8·3	4	11	4·5	30·6	90	36	126	14·7	20·9	16·
	1841	88	15	68·2	41·7	23	10	17·8	27·8	12	2	9·3	5·4	6	9	4·7	25·1	129	36	165	19·	18·3	18·9
	1842	69	20	63·3	58·8	32	8	29·4	23·6	2	3	1·8	8·8	6	3	5·5	8·8	109	34	143	13·1	17·8	14·
	1843	59	19	55·2	40·4	32	16	29·9	34·1	7	7	6·5	17·	9	4	8·4	8·5	107	47	154	11·4	22·5	13·4

No. V.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.

The following Table exhibits, in six groups, the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of all Prisoners (without reference to sex), in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, as well as the separate counties of each, together with the proportions per cent. which the several classes bear to the whole in each year of the quinqennial period, 1839—1843. And the accuracy of the deductions is proved by the fact, that the sum of the constituent parts amounts exactly to a hundred without a decimal. It will be found, however, on examination, that the totals of the Table of Imprisonment before Trial from which these proportions are formed, do not correspond with the totals in Table I., owing to the fact that in the former table, *i. e.*, of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, the persons committed and rendered in Court by their bail are ommitted because they undergo no imprisonment before trial.

The object of the table is to show the long imprisonment to which committed criminals are subjected, in many cases, antecedently to the proof of their guilt or innocence: and it will appear that out of 24,473 prisoners, committed in 1839, throughout England and Wales, no less than 9,493, or 38·8 per cent. of the whole, were taken away from their families, and kept in gaol one month and upwards, before their cases were examined by the juries. As respects those imprisoned two months and upwards, before trial, there were 3,946, or 16·1 per cent.; and of those imprisoned three months and upwards, 881, or 3·6 per cent; facts quite conclusive as to the necessity of more frequent judicial inquiries. The following table exhibits the proportions for each year of the quinquennial period.

	Years.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL. Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners One Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Two Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Three Months and upwards.
England and Wales.	1839	38·8	16·1	3·6
	1840	38·2	15·1	4·1
	1841	40·4	15·1	3·7
	1842	39·7	15·7	4·4
	1843	40·	16·3	5·8
	Annual Mean	39·4	15·6	4·3

Thus showing an increase during the quinquennial period, of +3·2 per cent. of those confined one month and upwards; of +1·2 per cent. of prisoners confined two months and upwards, and +60 per cent. of those confined three months and upwards before trial.

With respect to England only, there were in 1839 no less than 9,228 out of 24,019 prisoners, or 38·4 out of a hundred, confined one month and upwards before trial; while in 1843 the numbers respectively were—total imprisoned before trial 26,822, and those imprisoned one month and upwards before trial, 10,687, or 39·8 out of a hundred. The following is a tabular arrangement of the proportions in each year of the period:—

	Years.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL. Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners One Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Two Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Three Months and upwards.
England only.	1839	38·4	15·9	3·5
	1840	37·9	15·	4·
	1841	40·2	15·	3·6
	1842	39·4	15·8	4·3
	1843	39·8	16·1	5·7
	Annual Mean	89·1	15·5	4·2

Thus showing an increase during the quinquennial period, of +3·7 per cent. of those confined one month and upwards; of +1·5 per cent. of Prisoners confined two months and upwards, and +62·9 per cent. of those confined three months and upwards before trial.

With respect to Wales only, there were in 1839, no less than to 265 out of 454 prisoners, or 58·4 out of a hundred, confined one month and upwards before trial, while in 1843, the numbers respectively were—total imprisoned before trial 542, and those imprisoned one month and upwards before trial 265, or 48·9 out of a hundred. The following is a tabular arrangement of the proportions in each year of the period:—

	Years.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL. Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners One Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Two Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Three Months and upwards.
Wales only.	1839	58·4	28·4	7·
	1840	50·7	18·9	7·2
	1841	50·	19·3	5·3
	1842	51·1	23·4	9·1
	1843	48·9	23·8	9·
	Annual Mean	51·8	22·7	7·5

Thus showing a decrease during the quinquennial period of 19·4 per cent. of those confined one month and upwards; a decrease of 19·3 per cent. of prisoners confined two months and upwards, and an increase of 28·3 per cent. of those confined three months and upwards before trial.

With respect to the counties of England and Wales in particular, the reader may easily deduce the proportions, and increase or decrease, from an examination of the tables themselves; but, by way of specimen, a selection of ten English counties is furnished in which the lengthened imprisonments before trial are most prevalent, with the view of showing the extent of the evil complained of, together with its increase or decrease.

COUNTIES.		TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL. Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 1 Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 2 Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 3 Months and upwards.
Bucks	1839	60·2	28·3	4·1
	1840	46·8	24·8	3·2
	1841	55·2	29·	3·6
	1842	52·8	22·4	6·1
	1843	58·6	26·9	7·1
Hants	1839	55·7	29·8	4·7
	1840	54·9	24·1	5·2
	1841	49·3	20·1	6·7
	1842	45·7	18·6	2·7
	1843	54·9	23·1	5·5
Kent	1839	53·9	26·9	4·6
	1840	53·2	21·2	2·5
	1841	54·1	21·6	2·6
	1842	58·	24·2	4·3
	1843	52·9	22·5	5·8
Lincoln	1839	60·9	32·2	9·6
	1840	60·7	34·9	8·6
	1841	67·8	35·7	9·6
	1842	59·8	30·4	7·1
	1843	62·7	36·9	15·
Notts	1839	62·2	30·2	3·3
	1840	57·3	18·6	2·4
	1841	52·9	24·3	3·6
	1842	57·5	34·8	9·
	1843	67·7	45·5	11·6

COUNTIES.		TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL. Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 1 Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 2 Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 3 Months and upwards.
Rutland	1839	44·4	33·3	..
	1840	77·8	22·2	..
	1841	80·	26·7	..
	1842	40·	6·6	..
	1843	59·5	13·5	2·7
Salop	1839	55·7	21·3	7·
	1840	45·1	17·8	4·1
	1841	47·8	17·3	6·6
	1842	44·1	17·	4·3
	1843	55·6	23·5	8·6
Somerset	1839	58·3	29·7	6·4
	1840	50·4	21·1	4·3
	1841	58·4	27·	5·2
	1842	54·7	24·7	5·4
	1843	55·6	28·	8·4
Suffolk	1839	50·8	24·5	6·8
	1840	53·7	23·7	6·6
	1841	51·4	23·6	1·8
	1842	65·2	35·2	16·
	1843	56·5	22·6	5·6
York	1839	59·6	31·1	7·9
	1840	62·8	31·8	12·6
	1841	67·3	36·	12·1
	1842	53·6	27·7	11·6
	1873	50·6	21·8	8·

As respects, however, the increase or decrease in the above counties, in Notts there was a total increase of long imprisonments before trial—*viz.*, of those confined one month and upwards, 8·8 per cent.; of those confined two months and upwards 50·9 per cent.; and of those confined three months and upwards 251·5 per cent. In Bucks, there was a decrease of prisoners confined two months and upwards before trial, of 5· per cent., and of those confined three months and upwards an increase of 72·5 per cent. In Lincoln, the prisoners confined two months and upwards, increased at the rate of 14·5 per cent.; and those confined three months and upwards at the rate of 64·6 per cent. In York, there has been a decided decrease of 17·9 per cent. in the imprisonments for one month and upwards; of 43·1 per cent. in those of two months and upwards; and an increase of 1·3 per cent. in prisoners confined upwards of three months before trial.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. V.—Part 1, SUMMARY—ENGLAND and WALES.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners before Trial in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

LOCALITY.		I.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	1839	9,205	37·6	5,775	23·6	5,547	22·7	3,065	12·5	756	3·1	125	·51
	1840	9,597	36·4	6,703	25·4	6,090	23·1	2,895	11·	915	3·5	151	·57
	1841	8,600	34·7	6,175	24·9	6,286	25·3	2,821	11·4	791	3·2	120	·48
	1842	9,985	34·8	7,313	25·5	6,871	23·9	3,239	11·3	1,052	3·7	223	·78
	1843	9,672	35·3	6,740	24·7	6,497	23·7	2,880	10·6	1,247	4·5	328	1·2
ENGLAND (only.)	1839	9,098	37·9	5,693	23·7	5,411	22·5	2,968	12·3	729	3·1	120	·50
	1840	9,462	36·6	6,593	25·5	5,932	22·9	2,837	11·	881	3·4	149	·58
	1841	8,469	34·9	6,050	24·9	6,129	25·2	2,749	11·3	770	3·2	114	·47
	1842	9,802	34·9	7,196	25·6	6,701	23·9	3,151	11·2	1,009	3·6	210	·75
	1843	9,516	35·5	6,619	24·7	6,361	23·7	2,800	10·4	1,218	4·5	308	1·2
WALES (only)	1839	107	23·6	82	18·1	136	29·9	97	21·4	27	5·9	5	1·1
	1840	135	27·2	110	22·1	158	31·8	58	11·7	34	6·8	2	·40
	1841	131	25·6	125	24·4	157	30·6	72	14·1	21	4·1	6	1·2
	1842	183	29·8	117	19·1	170	27·7	88	14·3	43	7·	13	2·1
	1843	156	28·8	121	22·3	136	25·2	80	14·7	29	5·3	20	3·7

The Totals of the Table of Imprisonment before Trial, from which these proportions are formed, do not correspond with the Totals in Table I.—owing to the fact, that in Table I., *i. e.*, of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, the persons committed and rendered in court by their bail, are omitted because they undergo no imprisonment before trial. These calculations are exactly made from their own data.

Criminal Tables, No. V.—Part 2, Counties—England.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of England, together with the Proportions (per cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

COUNTIES.		1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
		Under. 14 Days		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.
Bedford	1839	33	28·9	23	20·2	35	30·7	17	14·9	6	5·3	..	..
	1840	45	31·7	32	22·5	34	24·	30	21·1	1	·70	..	..
	1841	37	22·3	34	20·5	50	30·1	43	25·9	2	1·2	..	..
	1842	47	22·7	47	22·7	60	29·	45	21·7	6	2·9	2	·1
	1843	33	17·9	51	27·7	50	27·2	42	22·8	4	2·2	4	2·2
Berks	1839	86	25·5	80	23·7	86	25·5	60	17·8	21	6·3	4	1·2
	1840	51	15·9	71	22·1	81	25·2	72	22·5	26	8·1	19	6·2
	1841	60	19·	76	24·1	96	30·5	59	18·7	21	6·7	3	·96
	1842	88	27·8	60	18·9	83	26·2	67	21·1	19	6·	..	..
	1843	49	15·9	73	23·7	91	29·6	44	14·3	38	12·3	13	4·2
Bucks	1839	58	23·7	39	16·	78	32·	59	24·2	6	2·5	4	1·6 ..
	1840	40	18·4	76	34·8	48	22·	47	21·6	7	3·2	..	..
	1841	50	19·8	63	25·	66	26·2	64	25·4	9	3·6	..	1·5
	1842	70	26·6	54	20·5	80	30·4	43	16·4	12	4·6	4	·34
	1843	64	21·6	59	19·9	94	31·6	59	19·9	20	6·7	1	
Cambridge	1839	89	42·6	35	16·7	55	26·3	21	10·1	3	1·4	6	2·9
	1840	76	32·5	44	18·8	66	28·3	32	13·6	16	6·8	..	..
	1841	68	31·1	51	23·3	61	27·8	35	16·	4	1·8	..	..
	1842	87	35·8	55	22·6	64	26·4	29	11·9	7	2·9	1	·41
	1843	82	29·6	70	25·3	67	24·2	42	15·1	14	5·1	2	·72
Chester	1839	203	28·5	159	22·4	166	23·4	147	20·7	22	3·2	13	1·8
	1840	252	28·4	192	21·6	232	26·1	147	16·5	54	6·1	11	1·3
	1841	321	38·8	215	26·	203	24·5	48	5·8	19	2·3	21	2·6
	1842	343	36·4	276	29·3	208	22·	53	5·6	44	4·7	19	2·
	1843	323	34·2	209	22·1	247	26·1	54	5·7	95	10·1	17	1·8
Cornwall	1839	66	30·	60	27·2	58	26·4	32	14·5	3	1·4	1	·45
	1840	87	32·6	50	18·7	80	30·	47	17·6	2	·74	1	·37
	1841	77	37·9	41	20·2	51	25·1	41	15·2	3	1·6	..	..
	1842	72	32·6	55	24·9	54	24·4	30	18·1	..	..	..	..
	1843	66	26·	48	18·9	73	28·8	43	16·9	18	7·1	6	2·3
Cumberland	1839	31	23·7	33	25·2	52	39·7	8	6·1	7	5·3	..	..
	1840	62	41·9	43	29·1	30	20·2	13	8·8	..	..	..	..
	1841	68	40·	42	26·7	43	25·3	15	8·8	2	1·2	..	..
	1842	24	17·9	23	17·2	61	45·5	19	14·1	7	5·3	..	..
	1843	22	20·4	22	20·4	43	39·8	12	11·1	8	7·4	1	·93
Derby	1839	40	19·	35	16·6	78	37·	48	22·7	9	4·3	1	·37
	1840	66	29·7	53	23·9	54	24·3	41	18·5	6	2·7	2	·90
	1841	57	22·	42	16·2	119	46·	41	15·8	..	..	..	..
	1842	64	21·3	68	22·7	96	32·	56	18·7	15	5·	1	·33
	1843	105	37·7	44	15·8	68	24·4	30	10·8	28	10·1	3	1·1
Devon	1839	154	26·2	155	26·4	161	27·4	92	15·6	20	3·4	6	1·
	1840	187	28·8	152	23·4	191	29·4	77	11·9	37	5·6	6	·92
	1841	174	30·2	126	21·8	179	31·4	82	14·2	14	2·4	2	·35
	1842	204	32·5	136	21·7	155	24·7	106	16·9	24	3·9	2	·32
	1843	181	27·2	152	22·9	179	26·9	101	15·2	37	5·6	15	2·2
Dorset	1839	88	30·2	62	21·3	79	27·2	60	20·6	2	·69	..	..
	1840	63	26·8	64	27·2	64	27·2	35	15·	8	3·4	1	·42
	1841	57	24·8	68	29·6	73	31·7	24	10·4	8	3·5	..	..
	1842	43	24·8	59	34·1	44	25·5	18	10·4	9	5·2	..	..
	1843	65	27·3	57	23·9	61	25·6	34	14·9	19	8·	2	·85

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. V.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		I.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.
DURHAM	1839	44	27·7	28	17·6	50	31·4	26	16·3	8	5·	3	2·
	1840	52	33·3	47	30·1	42	26·9	13	8·4	2	1·3	..	..
	1841	63	32·	41	20·8	52	26·4	30	15·2	9	4·6	2	1·
	1842	73	30·4	51	21·2	63	26·3	31	12·9	19	7·9	3	1·3
	1843	87	30·7	50	17·7	73	25·8	54	19·1	17	6·	2	·70
ESSEX	1839	223	38·5	151	26·1	167	28·9	23	4·	9	1·5	6	1·
	1840	343	50·8	144	21·2	153	22·6	28	4·1	5	·74	4	·59
	1841	239	41·8	163	28·5	132	23·	26	4·6	9	1·6	3	·52
	1842	236	41·6	173	30·5	109	19·2	40	7·1	6	1·1	3	·53
	1843	228	35·	173	26·6	144	22·1	48	7·4	40	6·1	17*	2·8
GLOUCESTER	1839	195	32·6	129	21·6	155	25·9	94	15·7	18	3·	7	1·2
	1840	246	35·5	140	20·2	183	26·5	68	9·8	48	7·	7	1·
	1841	249	32·2	117	15·1	285	36·8	98	12·7	22	2·9	2	·26
	1842	261	30·5	214	25·	258	30·1	86	10·1	31	3·6	6	·70
	1843	314	37·3	152	18·	227	27·	99	11·8	32	3·8	18	2·1
HANTS	1839	126	21·3	136	23·	153	25·9	148	25·	24	4·1	4	·68
	1840	153	21·1	174	24·	223	30·8	137	18·9	32	4·4	6	·83
	1841	190	31·1	120	19·6	178	29·2	82	13·4	35	5·7	6	·98
	1842	192	35·1	105	19·2	148	27·1	87	15·9	12	2·2	3	·55
	1843	143	23·7	130	21·5	192	31·7	107	17·7	31	5·1	2	·33
HEREFORD	1839	47	22·5	49	23·4	73	34·9	35	16·8	2	·96	3	1·4
	1840	64	24·4	64	23·4	81	31·	49	18·7	4	1·5	..	..
	1841	62	28·1	52	23·5	66	29·9	33	14·9	7	3·2	1	·45
	1842	49	19·8	68	27·5	69	28·	40	16·2	19	7·9	2	·81
	1843	46	20·1	66	28·8	58	25·3	44	19·2	15	6·6	..	..
HERTS	1839	104	40·5	70	27·3	63	24·6	10	3·8	10	3·8	..	..
	1840	139	44·7	79	25·4	58	18·6	26	8·4	8	2·6	1	·32
	1841	94	33·2	86	30·4	57	20·1	27	9·5	16	5·7	3	1·1
	1842	98	35·6	83	30·2	59	21·5	27	9·8	8	2·9	..	..
	1843	111	39·5	74	26·3	60	21·3	17	6·1	18	6·4	1	·36
HUNTINGDON	1839	10	21·3	8	17·	18	38·3	9	19·2	2	4·2	..	..
	1840	38	45·8	10	12·	20	24·1	15	18·1	..	..	..	..
	1841	9	15·8	14	24·6	23	40·3	11	19·3	..	..	..	..
	1842	21	33·9	9	14·5	21	33·9	11	17·7	..	..	1	..
	1843	7	10·5	22	32·8	25	37·3	9	13·4	3	4·5	1	1·5
KENT	1839	211	27·6	142	18·5	206	27·	171	22·4	34	4·4	1	·13
	1840	186	25·6	154	21·2	232	32·	136	18·7	18	2·5	..	..
	1841	190	26·8	135	19·1	229	32·5	134	19·	14	2·	4	·57
	1842	188	23·	156	19·	277	33·8	163	19·9	26	3·2	9	1·1
	1843	163	21·9	188	25·2	227	30·4	125	16·8	27	3·6	16	2·1
LANCASTER	1839	807	29·9	691	25·7	796	29·6	285	10·6	105	3·9	7	·26
	1840	784	26·8	867	29·6	894	30·5	273	9·4	106	3·6	3	·10
	1841	985	30·3	999	30·7	997	30·6	190	5 8	73	2·2	12	·37
	1842	1,631	36·9	1,150	26·1	1·228	27·9	284	6·4	97	2·2	23	·52
	1843	1,285	36·3	964	27·3	937	26·5	168	4·8	126	3·6	52	1·5
LEICESTER	1839	127	34·1	102	27·4	88	23·6	40	10·8	12	3·3	3	·81
	1840	147	32·2	88	19·3	152	33·3	58	12·8	6	1·3	5	1·1
	1841	150	36·3	98	23·7	116	28·1	43	10·4	6	1·5	..	..
	1842	175	37·6	83	17·8	112	24·4	77	16·6	17	3·6	1	·22
	1843	146	34·8	84	20·	129	30·7	37	8·8	18	4·3	6	1·4

* 1 Prisoner 12 months and under 2 years.

Criminal Tables, No. V.—Part 2, Counties—England.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.
Lincoln	1839	94	23·9	60	15·2	113	28·7	89	22·6	34	8·6	4	1·
	1840	76	21·	66	18·3	93	25·8	95	26·3	31	8·6	..	..
	1841	50	15·9	51	16·3	101	32·2	82	26·1	30	9·5	..	..
	1842	77	18·4	92	21·9	123	29·3	98	23·3	29	6·9	1	·24
	1843	106	20·3	89	17·	135	25·8	110	21·	69	13·2	14	2·7
Middlesex	1839	3584	69·2	1426	27·6	165	3·2	1	·01	..	..	..	..
	1840	3219	66·7	1492	30·9	110	2·3	5	·10	..	..	..	..
	1841	2708	64·8	1292	30·9	178	4·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1842	2833	63·5	1377	30·9	247	5·5	3	·07	..	..	2	·05
	1843	3161	67·4	1332	28·4	197	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monmouth	1839	78	33·3	46	19·6	52	22·2	48	20·6	10	4·3	..	
	1840	65	21·1	83	26·9	101	32·8	38	12·4	19	6·2	2	·65
	1841	49	16·3	61	20·2	90	29·9	96	31·9	3	1·	2	·66
	1842	30	11·8	51	20·	78	30·7	86	33·9	8	3·2	1	·39
	1843	27	14·2	53	27·9	58	30·5	39	20·5	11	5·8	2	1·1
Norfolk	1839	209	31·8	106	16·1	187	28·5	111	16·9	39	5·9	5	·76
	1840	221	34·1	121	18·7	184	28·4	115	17·7	5	·77	2	·31
	1841	170	30·3	100	17·8	166	29·6	105	18·8	17	3·	3	·54
	1842	181	26·4	146	21·3	200	29·2	134	19·5	20	2·9	5	·73
	1843	178	25·9	135	19·6	208	30·3	125	18·2	34	5·	7	1·
Northampton	1839	58	27·1	45	21·	66	30·9	33	15·4	7	3·3	5	2·3
	1840	70	30·	51	21·9	67	28·8	35	15·	10	4·3	..	
	1841	62	21·7	69	24·2	94	33·	49	17·2	8	2·8	3	1·1
	1842	81	29·3	78	28·3	80	28·9	31	11·3	5	1·8	1	·36
	1843	79	29·9	67	25·4	67	25·4	36	13·6	10	3·8	5	1·9
Northumberland	1839	37	26·1	43	30·3	24	16·9	32	22·5	5	3·5	1	·70
	1840	47	27·3	57	33·2	42	24·4	16	9·3	9	5·2	1	·58
	1841	53	24·2	64	29·2	56	25·6	28	12·8	18	8·2	..	..
	1842	35	17·6	53	26·6	68	34·2	34	17·1	9	4·5	..	..
	1843	68	25·1	69	25·5	76	28·	48	17·7	10	3·7	..	..
Notts	1839	59	21·4	45	16·3	88	32·	74	26·9	9	3·4	..	..
	1840	63	21·3	63	21·3	114	38·7	48	16·3	3	1·	4	1·4
	1841	63	22·5	69	24·7	80	28·6	58	20·8	8	2·7	2	·72
	1842	65	21·7	62	20·7	68	22·7	77	25·8	25	8·4	2	·66
	1843	45	14·8	53	17·5	67	22·1	103	34·	30	9·9	5	1·7
Oxford	1839	59	20·3	45	15·4	102	35·	55	18·9	20	6·9	9*	3·5
	1840	76	22·4	77	22·7	113	33·3	39	11·5	32	9·5	2	·59
	1841	51	17·4	53	18·	100	34·	50	17·	35	11·9	5	1·7
	1842	86	27·9	49	15·9	97	31·5	57	18·5	16	5·2	3	·98
	1843	71	24·	73	24·7	75	25·3	42	14·2	27	9·1	8	2·7
Rutland	1839	5	55·6	..	..	1	11·1	3	33·3	..	..	..	..
	1840	1	11·1	1	11·1	5	55·6	2	22·2	..	..	..	..
	1841	1	6·7	2	13·3	8	53·4	4	26·6	..	..	..	..
	1842	13	28·9	14	31·1	15	33·3	3	6·6	..	..	..	..
	1843	10	27·	5	13·5	17	46·	4	10·8	1	2·7	..	..
Salop	1839	51	20·9	57	23·4	84	34·4	35	14·3	17	7·	..	..
	1840	80	27·3	81	27·7	80	27·3	40	13·6	12	4·1	..	..
	1841	127	36·6	54	15·6	106	30·5	37	10·7	23	6·6	..	..
	1842	177	40·2	69	15·7	119	27·1	56	12·7	19	4·3	..	..
	1843	77	18·9	104	25·5	131	32·1	61	14·9	28	6·9	7	1·7

* One Prisoner 12 months and under 2 years.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. V.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued*.

COUNTIES.		1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.
SOMERSET	1839	185	16·5	282	25·2	321	28·6	261	23·3	72	6·4	..	..
	1840	401	28·8	341	22·8	437	29·2	252	16·8	64	4·4	..	..
	1841	277	20·7	278	20·8	419	31·4	292	21·9	67	5·	2	·15
	1842	335	21·4	373	23·8	469	30·	303	19·4	77	4·9	7	·45
	1843	286	22·2	286	22·2	356	27·8	253	19·6	104	7·9	4	·31
STAFFORD	1839	230	32·3	108	15·1	238	33·4	112	15·7	18	2·5	7	·98
	1840	197	23·3	229	27·1	214	25·3	138	16·3	48	5·7	19	2·3
	1841	271	35·3	136	17·7	203	26·4	95	12·4	51	6·6	12	1·6
	1842	299	28·9	222	21·5	288	27·9	166	16·	42	4·1	16	1·6
	1843	386	31·7	225	18·4	399	32·7	145	11·9	43	3·5	22	1·8
SUFFOLK	1839	159	30·9	94	18·3	135	26·3	91	17·7	31	6·	4	·78
	1840	109	23·2	108	23·	141	30·1	79	16·9	32	6·8	..	..
	1841	77	20·	110	28·5	107	27·8	84	21·8	6	1·6	1	·26
	1842	70	14·9	93	19·8	141	30·1	90	19·2	40	8·5	35	7·5
	1843	91	18·	128	25·4	171	33·9	86	17·1	25	5·	3	·60
SURREY	1839	635	49·8	414	32·5	210	16·5	13	1·	3	·24	..	..
	1840	604	53·5	366	32·4	144	12·8	11	·99	4	·35	..	..
	1841	365	45·9	293	36·8	128	16·1	4	·51	4	·51	2	·25
	1842	353	45·9	289	37·6	126	16·4	..	..	..	..	1	·13
	1843	243	39·4	247	40·1	107	17·4	5	·81	12	2·	2	·33
SUSSEX	1839	165	35·1	136	29·	106	22·6	41	8·7	19	4·	3	·64
	1840	172	34·	155	30·7	116	22·9	37	7·3	25	4·9	1	·20
	1841	168	32·5	182	35·2	114	22·	39	7·6	13	2·5	1	·19
	1842	171	33·8	147	29·	145	28·7	33	6·5	9	1·8	1	·20
	1843	152	32·8	154	33·2	101	21·7	41	8·8	12	2·6	4	·86
WARWICK	1839	239	29·5	178	21·9	247	30·4	144	17·8	3	·37	..	..
	1840	350	38·1	268	29·2	210	22·9	70	7·6	16	1·7	5	·54
	1841	224	25·	204	22·7	363	40·5	77	8·6	25	2·8	4	·45
	1842	323	28·1	338	29·4	298	25·9	102	8·9	64	5·5	25	2·2
	1843	290	29·8	227	23·3	296	30·4	121	12·4	40	4·1	..	..
WESTMORELAND	1839	20	45·4	4	9·1	14	31·8	5	11·4	1	2·3	..	..
	1840	3	7·3	11	26·8	21	51·3	6	14·6	..	..	..	..
	1841	3	12·	8	32·	5	20·	9	36·	..	..	..	..
	1842	5	11·4	15	34·1	13	29·6	7	15·9	2	4·5	2	4·5
	1843	20	39·2	15	29·4	11	21·6	4	7·8	1	2·	..	..
WILTS	1839	132	28·5	89	19·2	156	33·6	73	15·7	14	3·	..	..
	1840	127	25·2	84	16·7	176	34·9	99	19·6	15	3·	3	·60
	1841	151	28·3	108	20·3	155	29·1	104	19·5	14	2·6	1	·19
	1842	103	18·2	143	25·2	161	28·3	129	22·7	32	5·6	..	..
	1843	112	24·3	96	20·8	156	33·8	77	16·7	17	3·7	3	·65
WORCESTER	1839	100	24·8	82	20·4	130	32·3	73	18·1	15	3·7	3	·74
	1840	189	32·1	137	23·2	171	29·	74	12·5	15	2·5	4	·68
	1841	157	33·2	100	21·1	126	26·6	74	15·7	15	3·2	1	·21
	1842	174	33·9	91	17·7	160	31·2	74	14·4	13	2·6	1	·20
	1843	139	25·8	126	23·3	162	30·	80	14·8	19	3·5	14	2·6
YORK (three Ridings united.)	1839	257	20·6	246	19·8	355	28·5	289	23·2	89	7·1	10	·80
	1840	311	20·3	258	16·9	475	31·	294	19·2	153	9·9	40	2·7
	1841	242	16·7	233	16·1	454	31·3	346	23·8	160	11·1	16	1·1
	1842	425	19·8	569	26·6	556	25·9	346	16·1	221	10·3	27	1·3
	1843	455	24·9	447	24·5	526	28·8	251	13·8	117	6·4	29	1·6

Criminal Tables, No. V.—Part 2, Counties—Wales.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of Wales, together with the Proportions (per cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

COUNTIES.		1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.
Anglesey	1839	2	10·	1	5·	13	65·	4	20·	..	..	..	..
	1840	3	20·	2	13·3	4	26·7	2	13·3	4	26·7	..	..
	1841	2	20·	3	30·	4	40·	1	10·	..	..	..	..
	1842	2	10·5	3	15·8	6	31·6	5	26·3	3	15·8	..	..
	1843	4	20·	3	15·	10	50·	3	15·	..	..	..	..
Brecon	1839	8	24·3	6	18·2	10	30·3	5	15·1	1	3·	3	9·1
	1840	9	18·	5	10·	16	32·	5	10·	15	30·	..	..
	1841	8	26·7	11	36·7	10	33·3	1	3·3	..	..	..	..
	1842	10	18·2	11	20·	28	50·9	2	3·6	4	7·3	..	..
	1843	7	17·1	6	14·6	8	19·5	14	34·1	2	4·9	4	9·8
Cardigan	1839	9	40·9	4	18·2	7	31·8	2	9·1	..	..	..	..
	1840	5	71·4	..	..	..	..	2	28·6	..	..	..	..
	1841	3	20·	4	26·7	6	40·	2	13·3	..	..	..	..
	1842	6	33·3	3	16·7	4	22·2	4	22·2	1	5·6	..	..
	1843	3	20·	4	26·6	6	40·	1	6·7	1	6·7	..	..
Carmarthen	1839	5	25·	4	20·	6	30·	3	15·	2	10·	..	..
	1840	16	38·1	10	23·3	11	26·2	4	9·5	1	2·4	..	..
	1841	5	12·2	11	26·9	15	36·6	8	19·5	1	2·4	1	2·4
	1842	13	35·2	3	8·1	8	21·6	7	18·9	5	13·5	1	2·7
	1843	14	33·3	9	21·4	6	14·3	3	7·2	10	23·8	..	..
Carnarvon	1839	8	24·2	9	27·3	8	24·2	6	18·3	1	3·	1	3·
	1840	18	31·	18	31·	12	20·7	7	12·1	3	5·2	..	..
	1841	17	33·3	11	21·6	15	29·5	4	7·8	4	7·8	..	..
	1842	10	19·2	13	25·	21	40·4	3	5·8	5	9·6	..	..
	1843	17	33·3	11	21·6	15	29·5	4	7·8	4	7·8	..	..
Denbigh	1839	12	28·5	7	16·7	11	26·2	7	16·7	5	11·9	..	..
	1840	17	35·4	14	29·2	14	29·2	3	6·2	..	..	..	..
	1841	19	33·3	22	38·6	12	21·	3	5·3	1	1·8	..	..
	1842	28	36·3	20	26·	23	29·9	3	3·9	2	2·6	1	1·3
	1843	36	40·9	33	37·	19	21·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	1839	4	19·1	2	9·5	7	33·3	8	38·1	..	..	..	..
	1840	15	50·	8	26·7	7	23·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1841	7	25·9	7	25·9	7	25·9	5	18·6	1	3·7	..	..
	1842	15	30·6	5	10·2	14	28·5	9	18·4	2	4·1	4	8·2
	1843	7	22·6	1	3·2	13	42·	7	22·6	1	3·2	2	6·4
Glamorgan	1839	18	16·4	25	22·7	36	32·7	17	15·5	14	12·7	..	..
	1840	28	21·6	35	26·9	50	38·5	13	10·	2	1·5	2	1·5
	1841	41	23·6	35	20·1	56	32·2	27	15·5	11	6·3	4	2·3
	1842	63	34·5	37	20·2	37	20·2	30	16·4	13	7·1	3	2·6
	1843	39	33·1	22	18·6	22	18·6	24	20·4	4	3·4	7	5·9
Merioneth	1839	..	..	..	..	4	57·1	3	42·9	..	..	..	..
	1840	3	25·	..	..	6	50·	3	25·	..	..	..	..
	1841	1	20·	..	..	2	40·	2	40·	..	..	..	..
	1842	5	41·7	1	8·3	5	41·7	1	8·3	..	..	..	..
	1843	6	37·4	3	18·8	4	25·	3	18·8	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	1839	17	22·7	14	18·7	13	17·3	31	4·3	..	..	..	..
	1840	9	14·8	6	9·8	26	42·6	17	27·9	3	4·9	..	..
	1841	8	20·5	11	28·2	11	28·2	7	18·	2	5·1	..	..
	1842	7	12·3	13	22·8	13	22·8	13	22·8	7	12·3	4	7·
	1843	8	12·7	18	28·6	18	28·6	11	17·5	4	6·3	4	6·3
Pembroke	1839	9	22·5	6	15·	12	30·	8	20·	4	10·	1	2·5
	1840	4	15·4	8	30·8	8	30·8	2	7·6	4	15·4	..	..
	1841	10	27·	5	13·5	14	37·9	6	16·2	1	2·7	1	2·7
	1842	11	36·7	6	20·	9	30·	4	13·3	..	..	..	..
	1843	10	27·	10	27·	6	16·3	8	21·6	1	2·7	2	5·4
Radnor	1839	15	48·4	4	12·9	9	29·	3	9·7	..	..	..	..
	1840	8	44·5	4	22·2	4	22·2	..	..	2	11·1	..	..
	1841	10	38·5	5	19·2	5	19·2	6	23·1	..	..	..	..
	1842	13	52·	2	8·	2	8·	7	28·	1	4·	..	..
	1843	5	25·	1	5·	9	45·	2	10·	2	10·	1	5·

No. VI.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT AFTER TRIAL.

The object of the next table is to show the various terms, differing from under fourteen days to three years and upwards, during which prisoners have been confined, in compliance with the sentences passed by the juries, at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, both separately and conjointly, arranged in twelve groups, which, with a view to conciseness, are now re-arranged in four groups, showing the proportions in each year, and the increase and decrease in the quinquennial period.

In England and Wales, the following are the proportions from which the increase and decrease are calculated.

YEARS.		Convicted Prisoners confined							
		Under 1 Month.		Between 1 and 3 Months.		Between 3 Months and 1 Year.		Above 1 Year.	
England and Wales . .	1839	2,190	15·7	3,569	25·5	6,675	47·7	1,551	11·1
	1840	2,147	13·8	3,956	25·4	7,411	47·5	2,073	13·3
	1841	2,248	14·3	4,265	27·	7,627	48·4	1,617	10·3
	1842	2,319	12·7	4,942	27·	8,908	48·7	2,104	11·5
	1843	2,179	12·6	4,771	27·6	8,359	48·4	1,939	11·2

From these proportions are deduced a decrease of 24· per cent. of convicted prisoners confined under one month, an increase of 8·3 per cent. of those between one and three months, an increase of 1·5 per cent. of those between three months and one year, and a slight increase of 1·3 per cent. of those above one year, between the extreme years of the quinquennial period.

In England only, the following tabular arrangement of the proportions will show the increase or decrease which has thence been calculated.

YEARS.		Convicted Prisoners confined							
		Under 1 Month.		Between 1 and 3 Months.		Between 3 Months and 1 Year.		Above 1 Year.	
England (only) .	1839	2,153	15·7	3,491	25·5	6,551	47·8	1,504	11·
	1840	2,089	13·7	3,870	25·4	7,275	47·7	2,019	13·2
	1841	2,197	14·2	4,172	27·	7,500	48·6	1,572	10·2
	1842	2,255	12·5	4,828	27·	8,740	48·9	2,047	11·4
	1843	2,126	12·6	4,638	27·4	8,222	48·7	1,904	11·3

From the above proportions are deduced a decrease of 24·9 per cent. of convicted prisoners confined under one month, an increase of 7·7 per cent. of those between one and three months, an increase of 1·7 per cent. of those between three months and one year, and an increase of 2·6 per cent. of those above one year, between the extreme years of the quinquennial period.

In Wales only, the following are the proportions from which the increase and decrease are calculated.

YEARS.		Convicted Prisoners confined							
		Under 1 Month.		Between 1 and 3 Months.		Between 3 Months and 1 Year.		Above 1 Year.	
Wales (only) .	1839	37	12·9	78	27·3	124	43·4	47	16·4
	1840	58	17·4	86	25·7	136	40·7	54	16·2
	1841	51	16·1	93	29·4	127	40·2	45	14·2
	1842	64	15·8	114	28·1	168	41·5	57	14·1
	1843	53	14·8	133	37·	137	38·2	35	9·8

From the tabular arrangements of the above proportions, are deduced an increase of 14·1 per cent. of convicted prisoners confined under one month, an increase of 35·8 per cent. of those between one and three months, and a decrease of 13·6 per cent. of those between three months and one year, and a decrease of 68·6 per cent of those above one year, between the extreme years of the quinquennial period

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT AFTER TRIAL.

Criminal Tables.—No. VI.—England and Wales.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners after Trial in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

2.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT AFTER TRIAL.

LOCALITY.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged, on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.
England and Wales.	1839	1,363	9·8	827	5·9	2,187	15·6	1,382	9·9	3,720	26·6	2,955	21·1	1,329	9·5	201	1·4	21	·15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	1,020	6·6	1,127	7·2	2,356	15·1	1,600	10·3	4,010	25·7	3,401	21·8	1,680	10·8	338	2·2	55	·35	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1841	777	4·9	1,064	6·7	2,486	15·8	1,779	11·3	4,262	27·	3,365	21·4	1,388	8·8	219	1·4	9	·06	1	·006	407	2·6	4	·03
	1842	838	4·6	1,141	6·2	2,776	15·2	2,166	11·8	4,890	26·7	4,018	22·	1,886	10·3	205	1·1	10	·05	3	·02	340	1·9	11	·06
	1843	824	4·8	1,103	6·4	2,706	15·7	2,065	12·	4,648	26·9	3,711	21·5	1,742	10·1	189	1·	4	·02	4	·02	252	1·5	11	·06
England (only)	1839	1,348	9·8	805	5·9	2,135	15·6	1,356	9·9	3,654	26·7	2,897	21·2	1,286	9·4	198	1·4	20	·15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	991	6·5	1,098	7·2	2,298	15·1	1,572	10·3	3,944	25·9	3,331	21·8	1,647	10·8	319	2·1	53	·34	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1841	756	4·9	1,039	6·7	2,420	15·7	1,752	11·3	4,193	27·2	3,307	21·4	1,354	8·8	208	1·3	9	·06	1	·006	402	2·6	4	·03
	1842	813	4·5	1,118	6·3	2,709	15·2	2,119	11·8	4,819	26·9	3,921	21·9	1,838	10·3	197	1·1	10	·06	2	·01	324	1·8	9	·05
	1843	815	4·8	1,070	6·3	2,640	15·6	1,998	11·9	4,567	27·	3,655	21·6	1,707	10·1	189	1·1	4	·02	4	·02	241	1·5	10	·06
Wales (only)	1839	15	5·2	22	7·7	52	18·2	26	9·1	66	23·1	58	20·3	43	15·	3	1·1	1	·35	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	29	8·7	29	8·7	58	17·4	28	8·4	66	19·7	70	20·9	33	9·9	19	5·7	2	·60	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1841	21	6·7	25	7·9	66	20·9	27	8·5	69	21·8	58	18·3	34	10·8	11	3·5	..	..	..	..	5	1·6	..	..
	1842	25	6·2	23	5·7	67	16·5	47	11·6	71	17·5	97	23·9	48	11·8	8	2·	..	..	1	·25	16	4·	2	·49
	1843	9	2·5	33	9·2	66	18·4	67	18·7	81	22·5	56	15·6	35	9·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3·1	1	·28

No. VII.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

The following Table exhibits, in ten groups, all prisoners summarily convicted, without reference to sex, in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, with the proportions per cent. which the several classes bear to the whole in each year of the quinquennial period. The deserters awaiting a route are deducted in this Table, so that the totals agree with those in Table II., which gives a specification of the Summary Convictions themselves. As respects England and Wales the imprisonments under three months form a proportion of 87 per cent. in 1839, and of 89·2 per cent. in 1843. These proportions, however, will be best seen by the aid of tabular arrangement as follows:—

Years.		Under 1 Month.	Between 1 and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and 1 Year.	Above 1 Year.
England and Wales	1839	41·3	45·7	12·6	·44
	1840	41·5	45·4	12·3	·75
	1841	44·3	44·4	10·8	·56
	1842	47·8	41·6	9·9	·55
	1843	47·1	42·1	10·1	·51
Annual Mean.		44·4	43·8	11·1	·56

These proportions exhibit an increase during the quinquennial period of 14·2 per cent. of those confined under one month; a decrease of 8·6 per cent. of prisoners confined between one and three months; a decrease of 24·5 per cent. of prisoners confined between three months and one year; and an increase of 17·4 per cent. of those confined above one year. It will be curious also to notice the effect of the aggravation of crime in 1842 over 1841, the increase in 1842 being 7·9 per cent. of those confined under one month; and a decrease of 6·7 per cent. of prisoners confined between one and three months; a decrease of 9·2 per cent. of prisoners confined between three months and one year, and a decrease also of 2·3 per cent. of those confined above one year.

With respect to England only, in 1839 the imprisonments under three months formed a proportion of 86·9 per cent on the whole of the imprisonments, while in 1843 they formed one of 89·2 per cent.

Years.		Under 1 Month.	Between 1 and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and 1 Year.	Above 1 Year.
England (only)	1839	41·3	45·6	12·6	·44
	1840	41·6	45·3	12·4	·76
	1841	44·4	44·2	10·8	·56
	1842	48·	41·4	9·9	·54
	1843	47·2	42·	10·1	·52
Annual Mean.		44·5	43·7	11·1	·56

These proportions exhibit an increase during the quinquennial period of 14·2 per cent. of those confined under one month; a decrease of 8·6 per cent. of prisoners confined between one and three months; a decrease of 25· per cent. of prisoners confined between three months and one year, and an increase of 18·3 per cent. of those confined above one year. In the year of aggravation, as compared with 1841, we find an increase of 8· per cent. of prisoners confined under one month; a decrease of 6·6 per cent. on prisoners confined between one and three months; a decrease of 9·1 per cent. on prisoners confined between three months and one year; and a decrease of 4·1 per cent. on prisoners confined above one year.

With respect to Wales only, in 1839 the imprisonments under three months formed a proportion of 92·4 per cent. on the whole of the imprisonments, while in 1843 they formed one of 90·7 per cent.

	Years.	Under 1 Month.	Between 1 and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and 1 Year.	Above 1 Year.
Wales (only)	1839	40·4	52·	7·3	·27
	1840	30·7	59·2	9·8	·30
	1841	30·1	57·7	11·6	..
	1842	33·4	54·1	10·5	·84
	1843	43·5	47·2	9·	·09
	Annual Mean	35·6	54·	9·6	·30

These proportions exhibit an increase during the quinquennial period of 7·6 per cent. of those confined under one month; a decrease of 10·2 per cent. of prisoners confined between one and three months; an increase of 22·7 per cent. of prisoners confined between three months and one year; and a decrease of 198·9 per cent. of those confined above one year. In the year of aggravation, as compared with 1841, we find an increase of 11· per cent. of prisoners confined under one month; and a decrease of 6·6 per cent. on prisoners confined between one and three months; and a decrease of 10·4 per cent. on prisoners confined between three months and one year. Of the prisoners confined upwards of one year there were none whatever in 1841, whereas in 1842 there were *eight*.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Criminal Tables, No. VII.—England and Wales.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

LOCALITY.		3.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.																	
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.
England and Wales.	1839	10,452	18·2	13,259	23·1	19,607	34·1	6,666	11·6	6·457	11·3	764	1·3	181	·31	3	·01	66	·11	..	..
	1840	11,879	18·6	14,661	22·9	21,787	34·1	7,280	11·4	7,185	11·2	707	1·1	148	·23	3	·01	329	·51	..	..
	1841	13,074	20·7	14,918	23·6	21,111	33·4	6,953	11·	6,103	9·6	713	1·1	128	·20	1	·002	224	·35	71	·11
	1842	15,888	22·5	17,789	25·2	21,691	30·8	7,649	10·9	6,165	8·7	796	1·1	169	·25	8	·01	208	·30	144	.20
	1843	16,058	21·9	18,431	25·2	22,959	31·4	7,862	10·7	6,452	8·8	937	1·3	173	·24	7	·01	194	·27	123	.17
England (only).	1839	10,290	18·2	13,122	23·1	19,329	34·1	6,559	11·6	6,409	11·3	758	1·3	179	·31	3	·01	66	·11	..	..
	1840	11,806	18·6	14,528	23·	21,518	34·	7,152	11·3	7,125	11·3	701	1·1	147	·23	2	·01	329	·52	..	..
	1841	12,996	20·8	14,771	23·6	20,785	33·2	6,848	11·	6,022	9·6	707	1·1	128	·20	1	·002	224	·36	67	·11
	1842	15,796	22·7	17,564	25·3	21,312	30·6	7,515	10.8	6,074	8·7	787	1·1	169	·25	7	·01	201	·29	134	·20
	1843	15,875	22·	18,133	25·2	22,568	31·3	7,731	10·7	6,371	8·8	919	1·3	173	·24	7	·01	193	·28	120	·17
Wales (only).	1839	162	21·9	137	18·4	278	37·6	107	14·5	48	6·5	6	·81	2	·27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	73	10·9	133	19·8	269	40·1	128	19·1	60	8·9	6	·89	1	·15	1	·15	..	..	..	..
	1841	78	10·4	147	19·7	326	43·6	105	14·1	81	10·9	6	·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·54
	1842	92	9·7	225	23·7	379	40·	134	14·1	91	9·6	9	·95	..	..	1	·11	7	·74	10	1·1
	1843	183	16·5	298	27·	391	35·3	131	11·9	81	7·3	18	1·6	..	..	..	..	1	·09	3	·27

No. VIII.

TRANSPORTS AND TERMS OF TRANSPORTATION.

The accompanying Table exhibits, in six groups, the various Terms of Transportation in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, in each year of the quinquennial period, together with the proportion per cent. which each group bears to the total transports as well as to the total convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and showing also the proportion which the total transports bear to the total convicted, as well as to 100,000 of total population, with the increase or decrease respectively.

In England and Wales the total transports in 1839 were 3,728; those in 1843, 4,166; showing proportions respectively of 21· and 19·4 per cent. to the total convicts, thus exhibiting a decrease of 8·3 per cent.; but as compared with the population generally an increase of 6· per cent. Of these transports, the following were the proportions as compared with the whole of those sentenced to an exile of less than fourteen years :—

Years.				Years.	
1839	2960	79·4		1839–40	− 3·9
1840	3069	76·4		1840–41	− ·3
1841	2887	76·2	Inc. or Dec.	1841–42	− ·2
1842	3216	76·		1842–43	+ 1·9
1843	3227	77·5		1839–43	− 2·5

Of the transportations for fifteen years and upwards, exclusively of those for life (which are exhibited by themselves in the Table), the following were the proportions as compared with the total transports :—

1839	521	14·		1839–40	−28·2
1840	438	10·9		1840–41	+ 8·7
1841	449	11·9	Inc. or Dec.	1841–42	+17·5
1842	589	13·9		1842–43	−14·7
1843	506	12·1		1839–43	−15·1

In England only, the total transports in 1839 were 3,673, and those in 1843, 4,102; thus showing proportions respectively of 21·2 and 19·5 per cent to the total convicts, showing a decrease of 8·4 per cent.; but as compared with the population generally an increase of 5·9 per cent. Of these transports the following were the proportions as compared with the whole of those sentenced to a term of less than fourteen years, with the increase and decrease in the different years, and also in the quinquennial period :—

1839	2923	79·5		1839–40	− 4·2
1840	3026	76·4		1840–41	− ·2
1841	2850	76·3	Inc. or Dec.	1841–42	− ·1
1842	3184	76·2		1842–43	+ 1·8
1843	3183	77·5		1839–43	− 2·5

Of the transportations for fifteen years and upwards, exclusively of those for life (which are exhibited by themselves in the Table), the following were the proportions as compared with the total transports :—

1839	512	14·		1839–40	−29·
1840	428	10·8		1840–41	+ 9·7
1841	843	11·8	Inc. or Dec.	1841–42	+15·7
1842	571	13·7		1842–43	−13·
1843	498	12·2		1839–43	−14·9

In Wales only the total transports in 1839 were 55, and those in 1843, 64, showing proportions respectively of 15·4 and 15·1 per cent. to the total convicts, thus exhibiting a decrease of 1·9 per cent.; but as compared with the population generally an increase of 10·9 per cent. Of these transports the following were the proportions as compared with the whole of those sentenced to an exile of less than fourteen years.

1839	37	67·2		1839–40	+12·1
1840	43	75·4		1840–41	− 1·9
1841	37	74·	Inc. or Dec.	1841–42	−14·5
1842	42	64·6		1842–43	+ 6·4
1843	44	68·8		1839–43	+ 2·2

Of the transportations for fifteen years and upwards, exclusively of those for life (which are exhibited by themselves in the Table), the following were the proportions as compared with the total transports :—

1839	9	16·4		1839–40	+ 7·2
1840	10	17·5		1840–41	− 46·2
1841	6	12·	Inc. or Dec.	1841–42	+130·8
1842	18	27·7		1842–43	−121·5
1843	8	12·5		1839–43	− 30·9

The increase in the transportations for life amounted to + 13 per cent., thus showing a considerable aggravation in offences of the most serious description, many of which incur capital sentences.

TRANSPORTS AND TERMS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Criminal Tables.—No. VIII.—England and Wales.

Showing the various Terms for which the Total Number of Prisoners were sentenced to Transportation in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several classes bear to the total Transports, and the total Convicted at Assizes and Sessions; likewise the Proportion which the total Transports bear to 100,000 of the total Population, and the Increase or Decrease between the extreme Years of the above quinquennial period.

LOCALITY.		SENTENCES OF TRANSPORTATION.																					
		7 Years and under 10 Years.			10 Years and under 14 Years.			14 Years and under 15 Years.			15 Years and under 21 Years.			21 Years and upwards.			For Life.			Totals of Transports.			Increase or Decrease.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Transports	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Transports	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Transports	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Transports	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Transports	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Transports	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Proportion to 100,000 of Total Population	Compared with Total Convicted.	Compared with Total Population
England and Wales	1839	1880	50·4	10·6	1080	29·	6·1	..	..	..	504	13·5	2·8	17	·46	·1	247	6·6	1·4	3728	21·	24		
	1840	1911	47·6	9·7	1158	28·8	5·9	246	6·1	1·3	421	10·5	2·2	17	·42	·08	264	6·6	1·3	4017	20·5	26		
	1841	1693	44·7	8·7	1194	31·5	6·1	243	6·4	1·2	438	11·6	2·2	11	·29	·06	209	5·5	1·1	3788	19·4	24	−8·3	+ 6·
	1842	1841	43·5	8·2	1375	32·5	6·1	204	4·8	·91	553	13·1	2·5	36	·85	·16	220	5·2	·97	4229	18·8	26		
	1843	1841	44·2	8·6	1386	33·3	6·5	154	3·7	·72	475	11·4	2·2	31	·74	·14	279	6·7	1·3	4166	19·4	25		
England (only)	1839	1856	50·5	10·7	1067	29·	6·1	..	..	..	495	13·5	2·9	17	·46	·1	238	6·5	1·4	3673	21·2	25		
	1840	1887	47·6	9·8	1139	28·8	5·9	246	6·2	1·3	412	10·4	2·1	16	·40	·08	260	6·6	1·4	3960	20·6	27		
	1841	1678	44·9	8·7	1172	31·4	6·1	241	6·4	1·3	432	11·5	2·3	11	·29	·06	204	5·5	1·	3738	19·5	25	−8·4	+ 5·9
	1842	1825	43·8	8·3	1349	32·4	6·1	202	4·9	·92	535	12·8	2·4	36	·88	·16	217	5·2	·98	4164	18·9	27		
	1843	1819	44·3	8·7	1364	33·2	6·5	151	3·7	·57	467	11·4	2·2	31	·76	·15	270	6·6	1·4	4102	19·5	27		
Wales (only	1839	24	43·6	6·7	13	23·6	3·7	..	..	..	9	16·4	2·5	..	..	..	9	16·4	2·5	55	15·4	6		
	1840	24	42·1	6·1	19	33·3	4·9	..	..	..	9	15·8	2·3	1	1·8	·26	4	7·	1·	57	14·6	6		
	1841	15	30·	4·1	22	44·	6·	2	4·	·55	6	12·	1·6	..	..	..	5	10·	1·4	50	13·7	5	−1·9	+10·9
	1842	16	24·6	3·4	26	40·	5·5	2	3·1	·43	18	27·7	3·8	..	..	..	3	4·6	·64	65	13·8	7		
	1843	22	34·4	5·2	22	34·4	5·2	3	4·7	·70	8	12·5	1·9	..	..	..	9	14·	2·1	64	15·1	7		

No. IX.

GAME-LAW CONVICTIONS.

These observations are offered in explanation and illustration of the following Table of Summary Convictions under the GAME LAWS during the quinquennial period—1839 to 1843—for the purpose of showing the mode of its construction, and drawing attention to some of the leading facts therein exhibited; and it will be further proved that, striking as are the results shown in this Table, they yet give no adequate view of the amount of crimes and punishments resulting, directly and indirectly, from infractions of the Game Laws.

I. As to the proportions, it will be seen that they are reckoned in two ways; first, with reference to all male summary convictions; and secondly, with reference to the total male population in England and Wales separately, as well as in the several counties of the former, in each of the five years. With respect to the amount of increase or decrease, it must be clearly understood that the comparison of the Game-Law convictions, without reference to the population as calculated for the respective periods on the base of the Census for 1841, can produce only an *apparent result;* whereas the calculations in the two last sections of the Table are made with reference to the proportionals of Game-Law Convictions to the population of the particular year. Indeed, it is quite obvious that, where the population is constantly progressive, and the rates of increase between crime and population differ so greatly in England, in Wales, and in every county of each department of the country, no correct conclusions —*no real results*—can be deduced from any series of calculations otherwise constructed. It has been thought desirable not to overload the Table with decimals; and, therefore, the nearest whole number has been inserted in that section of the Table which exhibits the proportion of Game-Law Convictions to the population: whereas the last section of the Table, that of the Increase or Decrease, has, for greater accuracy, been calculated upon the decimals which were omitted in the previous section for the reason just assigned.

II. With respect to the amount, proportions, and increase of Game-Law Convictions, as exhibited in the following Table, the numbers of prisoners summarily convicted in 1839 and 1843 respectively in ENGLAND and WALES were 2462 and 4348, showing proportions in the respective years as compared with all summary convictions of 5·69 and 7·58 per cent., but, as respects the population, of 32·5 and 54·5. The Increase of these convictions from year to year, and during the quinquennial period, was as follows:—

In 1840	from	1839	. . . 2·1	increase.
1841	,,	1840	. . . 11·	,,
1842	,,	1841	. . . 25·2	,,
1843	,,	1842	. . . 18·2	,,
1839	,,	1843	. . . 67·4	,,

In ENGLAND only, the numbers in the extreme years of the quinquennial period were 2424 and 4270, showing proportions to 100,000 of population of 34· and 56·8 per cent. respectively. The increases from year to year, and during the quinquennial period, were as follow:—

In 1840	from	1839	. . . 2·2	increase.
1841	,,	1840	. . . 10·9	,,
1842	,,	1841	. . . 25·	,,
1843	,,	1842	. . . 17·9	,,
1839	,,	1843	. . . 67·	,,

In WALES only, the numbers in the extreme years of the quinquennial period were 38 and 78, showing proportions to 100,000 of population of 9 and 17 per cent. respectively. The increase from year to year, and during the quinquennial period, was as follows:—

In 1840	from	1839	. . . . 9·9	decrease.
1841	,,	1840	. . . . 18·5	increase.
1842	,,	1841	. . . . 36·4	,,
1843	,,	1842	. . . . 32·9	,,
1839	,,	1843	. . . . 95·7	,,

A comparison of the different English counties, also, presents many interesting and highly important statements. The positive number of summary Game-Law Convictions is greater on the average of the five years in ESSEX, HANTS, NORFOLK, NOTTS, STAFFORD, SUFFOLK, SURREY, WILTS, and YORK, than in any other English counties. This, however, proves nothing; but when a comparison is made between the Game-Law convictions of particular counties with all summary convictions, and in addition to this there be taken into consideration the calculated increase of the population, then correct and important inferences may be safely deduced. Thus in BEDFORD the increase was 141·1 per cent., while in BERKS and BUCKS it amounted to 28½ and 95 per cent. respectively. In CHESTER, where the augmentation has been constantly progressive, the rate has reached 80½ per cent.; and CAMBRIDGE shows an increase of 85½ per cent, during the period. In CORNWALL, CUMBERLAND, MIDDLESEX, and MONMOUTH, these crimes furnish no safe ground for calculation, as the numbers were very low; but in Devon these crimes increased at the rate of 134 per cent.; and in DURHAM (a colliery, under-ground working poor population) the increase has been 247 per cent. The increase of these convictions has been nearly equal in ESSEX and OXFORD, viz., 124 per cent.; and the same remark applies to HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, and YORK, in all of which the increase during the period has been at the rate of about 150 per cent., while in LANCASTER the rate was 165 per cent. In GLOUCESTER these offences doubled in the five years, in LINCOLN nearly so, in SURREY they increased 115½ per cent., and in RUTLAND 200 per cent. In nine counties, viz., BERKS, HANTS, HERTS, KENT, LEICESTER, NOTTS, SUFFOLK, SUSSEX, and WORCESTER, the increase was less than 50 per cent., the least being in HANTS and NOTTS, which were at the rate of 13 and 11 per cent. respecttively. In two counties only was there any decrease—in NORTHUMBERLAND of 44½ per cent. and in SOMERSET of 17 per cent.

The principal facts, however, respecting the increase or decrease of Game Law convictions between the several years of the quinquennial period, as well as between the extreme years, will be seen more clearly in the following Table, which comprises 20 counties more particularly interesting as regards these convictions.

COUNTIES.	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.				
	1839 / 1840	1840 / 1841	1841 / 1842	1842 / 1843	1839 / 1843
Bedford . . .	− 3·3	+ 29·7	+ 7·6	+ 78·6	+141·1
Berks . . .	− 14·5	+ 4·2	+ 26·5	+ 11·7	+ 28·6
Bucks . . .	+ 10·6	+ 25·5	+ 6·5	+ 32·	+ 95·2
Cambridge . .	− 89·3	+149·8	+ 32·3	+ 6·3	+ 85·6
Chester . . .	+ 42·5	+ 5·1	+ 19·5	+ 10·	+ 80·6
Durham . . .	+ 60·8	− 11·9	+ 53·8	+ 57·2	+247·1
Essex . . .	+ 28·4	− 1·7	+ 24·3	+ 42·6	+123·8
Gloucester . .	− 4·5	+ 15·1	+ 56·	+ 7·7	+102·3
Lancaster . .	+ 41·5	+ 12·5	+ 28·1	+ 30·1	+165·3
Leicester . .	+ 24·7	+ 3·1	+ 34·3	− 21·4	+ 42·1
Norfolk . . .	− 39·7	+ 13·7	+ 30·7	+ 20·5	+150·2
Oxford . . .	+ 20·1	+ 39·1	+ 12·6	+ 19·3	+124·3
Rutland . . .	− 29·8	+ 27·4	+164·3	+ 15·6	+200·
Salop . . .	− 29·1	+137·6	+ 48·3	+ 4·3	+183·9
Stafford . . .	− 11·3	+ 11·1	+ 37·9	+ 11·1	+ 52·9
Suffolk . . .	+ 4·1	− 14·8	+ 2·3	+ 39·1	+ 28·9
Sussex . . .	− 9·3	− 1·1	+ 17·7	+ 12·4	+ 19·9
Warwick . .	+ 10·4	− 50·	+101·7	+ 10·4	+ 63·7
Wilts . . .	− 11·5	+ 13·7	+ 34·6	+ 28·8	+ 76·8
York . . .	+ 36·	+ 3·2	+ 76·4	+ ·2	+148·1

The above remarks apply only to the summary Game-Law Convictions; and, after all, the Table by no means exhibits the entire amount of the crime and demoralization resulting from their operation, inasmuch as a very considerable number of persons summarily convicted for poaching get released at once by the payment of the fines inflicted, and thus are not entered at all in the Gaol Returns, as they never go to prison.

III. Independently of the Summary Convictions, there are the aggravated cases of prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in each year, which have more than doubled on themselves and nearly doubled the increase of summary convictions during the quinquennial period, 1839–1843. For instance it is found on reference to the Criminal Tables of the Home-Office for 1843 (p. 64), in Class VI. of the Comparatve Table under the three heads, *Deer-stealing and Feloniously resisting deer-keepers*, *Being out armed to take game at night*, *&c.*, and *Taking and destroying fish in enclosed waters* (all of which are poaching offences), that in *England* and *Wales* the convictions in 1839 amounted to 75, and in 1843, to 175, thus showing an increase, on the ordinary mode of reckoning, of 133 per cent., but in reality, when the progression of the male population is considered, of about 120 per cent. during the same period. Similarly, in *England* only, the *real* increase during the five years has been at the rate of 100 per cent. With respect to Wales, there were two acquittals and no convictions in 1839; but between 1840 and 1843 (both inclusive) the real increase amounted to 122 per cent. In Bucks the convictions during the quinquennial period increased at the rate of 84 per cent.; and in Chester, during the three years 1841–3 (there being no such convictions in the two previous years), at the rate of 267 per cent. In Gloucester the increase during the five years was at the rate of 560 per cent., and in Leicester of 75 per cent. In Stafford the *average* increase between 1839 and 1843 (for there were great fluctuations) rose as high as 405 per cent.; and in York, the convictions increased at the rate of 47 per cent. in the five years. The numbers, however, of Game-Law criminals of the higher class in each county are but small. In only five counties (Hants, Northumberland, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester) was there any decrease. In Cornwall only were there no Game-Law convictions of the higher class.

Independently, however, of all these considerations, and of the sentences of long imprisonments, and of transportation between 7 and 14 years, there are many other cases of national crime in the rural districts that cannot be entered in any description of Game-Law Tables, although directly growing out of the vicious habits engendered by poaching; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the classes Nos. 1 and 2 in the Tables of the Home Office, *i. e.*, *Offences against the Person*, and *Offences against Property committed with Violence*, receive considerable additions from prisoners, in the first place summarily convicted for mere acts of poaching in transgression of the present Game Laws; the vicious habits and utter recklessness—induced by poaching, resulting in numerous instances of house-breaking, highway robbery, burglary, &c. It may be further stated, that in this class of offences there is a peculiarly demoralizing influence, inasmuch as they tend to destroy in the poor the power of distinguishing between the right and wrong, both of persons and property. Rare also as Capital Executions have been in recent years, and only for Murder of the most aggravated kind, there will yet be found, in 1843, an execution for the murder of a keeper, a crime directly arising from the unlawful pursuit of Game.

It must be added that these calculations are formed with reference to the *male* population only, because the offences are committed almost exclusively by *males* (there being only 20 females summarily convicted, and none at sessions and assizes, during the whole five years). The crimes and punishment of the male parent, however, tend in all cases to the demoralization of whole families, the destruction of domestic self-respect, and in many instances to the breaking up of households, and the pauperism of the mother and children, who then may become offenders under the Vagrant Act or burdens on the Poor Laws, not to speak of the more serious offences likely to ensue from demoralized pauperism.

GAME-LAW CONVICTIONS.

Criminal Tables, No. IX.—England and Wales.

Table of Game-Law Convictions during the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, showing the Proportion which they bear to the Total Male Summary Convictions, and to the Male Population, in each Year, as well as the Increase or Decrease during the above quinquennial Period.

COUNTIES.	Total Male Summary Convictions.					Total Game-Law Convictions.					Proportion per Cent. of Game-Law to Total Male Summary Convictions.					Proportion of Game-Law Convictions to 100,000 of Male Population.					Increase or Decrease per Cent.	COUNTIES.
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839–43	
Bedford	184	206	232	296	366	52	51	67	73	132	28·3	24·8	28·9	24·7	36·1	102	99	128	138	246	+141·1	Bedford.
Berks	624	572	538	531	466	85	75	79	101	114	13·6	13·1	14·7	19·	24·4	108	94	99	125	139	+ 28·6	Berks.
Bucks	363	379	407	511	559	89	99	125	134	178	24·5	26·1	30·7	26·1	31·8	118	130	163	174	230	+ 95·2	Bucks.
Cambridge	431	408	449	487	595	28	15	38	51	55	6·5	3·7	8·5	10·5	9·2	35	19	47	62	66	+ 85·6	Cambridge.
Chester	873	1,083	1,204	1,217	1,214	60	87	93	113	116	6·9	8·	7·7	9·3	9·6	32	46	48	57	58	+ 80·6	Chester.
Cornwall	298	266	246	296	325	2	6	8	7	4	·67	2·3	3·3	2·4	1·2	1	4	5	4	2	+ 89·7	Cornwall.
Cumberland	228	245	229	269	283	6	11	5	15	13	2·6	4·5	2·2	5·6	4·6	7	13	6	17	15	+112·8	Cumberland.
Derby	416	547	545	662	729	70	58	126	80	97	16·8	10·6	23·1	12·1	13·3	53	43	93	58	70	+ 31·3	Derby.
Devon	762	835	751	871	926	19	31	35	38	46	2·5	3·7	4·7	4·5	5·	8	12	14	15	18	+131·3	Devon.
Dorset	275	347	377	392	400	36	39	37	53	65	13·1	11·2	9·8	13·5	16·3	44	47	44	63	76	+ 73·4	Dorset.
Durham	651	869	835	775	894	14	23	21	33	53	2·1	2·6	2·5	4·3	5·9	9	15	13	20	32	+247·1	Durham.
Essex	914	1,103	968	1,285	1,405	95	123	122	153	220	10·4	11·2	12·6	11·9	15·6	56	72	71	88	125	+123·8	Essex.
Gloucester	817	919	926	1,014	919	52	55	64	101	110	6·4	6·1	6·9	10·	12·	26	27	31	49	52	+102·3	Gloucester.
Hants	1,149	1,299	1,135	1,311	1,418	142	151	142	157	167	12·3	11·6	12·5	12·	11·8	84	87	81	89	93	+ 12·8	Hants.
Hereford	242	196	235	250	256	12	12	21	26	21	5·	6·	8·9	10·4	8·2	21	21	37	44	37	+ 73·1	Hereford.
Herts	487	583	541	613	534	105	114	110	120	132	21·6	19·6	20·3	19·6	24·7	138	148	142	153	167	+ 20·7	Herts.
Huntingdon	120	126	154	169	198	11	20	18	22	29	9·2	15·9	11·1	13·	14·6	39	64	62	75	98	+153·8	Huntingdon.
Kent	1,446	1,733	1,938	2,796	3,371	102	124	108	114	124	7·1	7·2	5·6	4·1	3·7	38	46	40	41	44	+ 16·3	Kent.
Lancaster	7,354	8,090	7,894	8,756	8,800	74	107	123	161	214	10·1	13·2	15·6	18·4	24·3	9	13	15	19	25	+165·3	Lancaster.
Leicester	524	630	740	827	956	77	97	101	137	114	14·7	15·4	13·6	16·6	11·9	74	93	96	128	106	+ 42·1	Leicester.
Lincoln	713	713	1,024	1,458	1,405	51	53	40	68	107	7·2	7·4	3·9	4·7	7·6	29	30	22	37	57	+ 99·1	Lincoln.
Middlesex	8,950	9,541	9,248	9,893	9,316	22	12	20	23	55	2·5	1·3	2·2	2·3	5·9	3	2	3	3	7	+136·9	Middlesex.
Monmouth	224	226	243	242	269	2	1	6	9	11	·89	·44	2·5	3·7	4·1	3	1	8	12	15	+387·	Monmouth.
Norfolk	1,030	1,094	1,289	1,424	1,369	69	97	111	146	177	6·7	8·9	8·6	10·3	12·9	35	49	56	73	88	+150·2	Norfolk.
Northampton	361	488	561	625	674	51	73	78	82	100	14·1	15·	13·9	13·1	14·8	52	74	79	82	99	+ 88·9	Northampton.
Northumberland	742	862	888	954	997	25	9	20	18	18	3·4	1·	2·3	1·9	1·8	21	7	16	15	15	— 44·5	Northumberland.
Notts	730	537	709	795	813	129	24	89	159	150	17·7	4·5	12·6	20·	18·5	109	20	73	129	120	+ 11·	Notts.
Oxford	382	472	473	535	605	62	75	105	119	143	16·2	15·9	22·2	22·2	23·6	78	94	131	147	175	+121·3	Oxford.
Rutland	32	19	27	48	66	9	7	9	24	28	28·1	36·8	33·3	50·	42·4	85	66	84	222	256	+200·	Rutland.
Salop	278	296	452	613	595	36	28	67	100	105	13·	9·5	14·8	16·3	17·6	31	24	56	83	87	+183·9	Salop.
Somerset	1,477	1,663	1,549	1,911	2,126	68	59	54	54	60	4·6	3·5	3·5	2·8	2·8	33	28	26	26	28	— 16·9	Somerset.
Stafford	1,064	1,287	1,338	1,492	1,660	122	112	127	179	203	11·5	8·7	9·5	12·	12·2	49	44	49	68	75	+ 52·9	Stafford.
Suffolk	842	760	614	737	922	148	155	136	140	196	17·6	20·4	22·2	19·	21·3	97	101	88	90	125	+ 28·9	Suffolk.
Surrey	2,221	2,321	2,312	2,785	3,784	45	32	54	68	103	2·	1·4	2·3	2·4	2·7	17	12	19	24	36	+115·7	Surrey.
Sussex	805	858	778	993	894	120	111	111	132	150	14·9	12·9	14·3	13·3	16·8	83	76	75	88	100	+ 19·9	Sussex.
Warwick	958	1,304	1,106	1,213	1,200	72	81	55	113	127	7·5	6·2	5·	9·3	10·6	38	42	28	57	63	+ 63·7	Warwick.
Westmoreland	64	108	90	131	135	11	7	6	13	20	17·2	6·5	6·7	9·9	14·8	39	25	21	46	70	+ 79·8	Westmoreland.
Wilts	585	856	684	841	847	123	111	127	172	223	21·	13·	18·6	20·5	26·4	97	87	99	133	172	+ 76·8	Wilts.
Worcester	436	570	464	483	554	36	38	29	27	48	8·3	6·7	6·3	5·6	8·7	33	34	25	23	41	+ 28·3	Worcester.
York	2,616	2,999	2,829	3,489	3,584	92	127	133	238	242	3·5	4·2	4·7	7·	6·8	12	16	17	30	30	+148·1	York.
England, Total	42,668	47,410	47,022	53,990	56,429	2,424	2,510	2,820	3,573	4,270	5·68	5·29	6·02	6·62	7·58	34	35	39	48	57	+ 67·	England, Total.
Wales, Total	612	552	607	794	932	38	35	42	58	78	6·37	6·57	6·92	7·38	8·36	9	8	9	13	17	+ 95·7	Wales, Total.
England and Wales	43,280	47,962	47,629	54,784	57,361	2,462	2,545	2,862	3,631	4,348	5·69	5·31	6·01	6·63	7·58	33	33	37	46	54	+ 67·4	England and Wales.

No. X.

VAGRANT ACT CONVICTIONS.

In the accompanying Table will be found the Vagrant Act Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, as well as in every particular county of each division of the country, the proportions of such convictions being made,—first, with reference to the total Summary Convictions; and secondly, as compared with the population at large, in each and both of the sexes; the true increase is of course found by comparing the latter proportions of any two given years, the increase given in the Table being that during the quinquennial period.

In England and Wales the total numbers of Vagrant Act Convictions in 1839 and 1843 were 17,267 and 22,125 respectively, showing a proportion little varying when compared with the total Summary Convictions, viz:—30·1 and 30·2 per cent.; but a proportion relatively to 100,000 of the population at each period of 112 and 136 respectively, thus exhibiting an increase of 21·5 per cent. during the five years. As respects the male vagrants, the numbers in the extreme years were 10,467 and 15,201 respectively, thus showing proportions of 24·2 and 26·5 per cent. as compared with the total male Summary Convictions, and of 138 and 191 with reference to the population, the increase being 38·4 per cent. in the quinquennial period. The female vagrants, whose numbers in 1839 and 1843 were 6,800 and 6,924 respectively, the proportions as compared with the total female Summary Convictions were 48· and 43·7 per cent. in the extreme years, thus showing that in females the average convictions for vagrancy were 46½ per cent. or nearly one-half of all the female Summary Convictions. The proportions, as compared with 100,000 of the female population were 86 and 83, thus showing a positive decrease of 3·6 per cent. during the quinquennial period. In the year of aggravation the male vagrant convictions increased to 26·5 per cent. on 1841; but among the *females* there was a positive and considerable decrease of 13·3 per cent. on the previous year.

In England only, the total numbers of Vagrant Act convictions in the extreme years were 17,089 and 21,730, showing proportions in both the respective years of 30·1 per cent. to the total Summary Convictions, but of 117 and 141 to 100,000 of total population at the same periods, the increase in the period being 20·5 per cent. Among the male vagrants, the proportions to the male Summary Convictions in the above years were 24·2 and 26·4 per cent., but as respects the population as 145 and 198 to 100,000 respectively, thus exhibiting an increase of 36·6 per cent. on the five years. Among the female vagrants, the proportions to all females summarily convicted were 48·1 and 43·6 per cent. The proportions, however, which they bore to the female population in the respective years, were as 91 and 87 to 100,000, showing a decrease of 4·6 per cent. in the five years. The distress of 1842 is apparent among the male vagrants, who increased at the rate of 26·2 per cent. over the preceding year; but among the females there was a decrease of 13·6 per cent.

In Wales only the total number of Vagrant Act convictions in 1839 and 1843were 178 and 395 respectively, showing proportions of 24·1 and 35·7 per cent. of the total Summary Convictions, and of 20 and 42 to 100,000 of total population in the respective years, the increase in the period being at the rate of 110· per cent. Among the male vagrants the proportions as respects the male Summary Convictions were 22·5 and 32·7 per cent., as regards the male population 32 and 67 to every 100,000, the increase being at the alarming rate of 109·4 per cent. during the period. The female vagrants exhibit the proportions of 31·3 and 51·7 per cent. as respects the female Summary Convictions, and of 9 to 19 as respects 100,000 of female population in the extreme years of the period, the increase amounting to 111·1 per cent., a conclusion sufficiently striking to call for an investigation respecting the cause of this aggravation of female vagrancy.

The various counties of England exhibit singularly different proportions as to the amount of Vagrant Act convictions, and singular varieties also, as respects the increase or decrease. In the first place ten counties are exhibited in which the average total proportions in the five years are greatest, as compared with the total population:—

Middlesex	321	Sussex	146
Somerset	245	Essex	132
Kent	196	Northumberland	119
Lincoln	190	Oxford	113
Lancaster	179	Salop	103

In the following ten counties the proportions on the average of the five years were less than in the rest of the counties of England, viz.:—

Notts	67	Devon	58
Monmouth	64	Cornwall	54
Bucks	64	Suffolk	51
Dorset	62	Stafford	37
Huntingdon	59	Rutland	31

When, however, the Vagrant Act Convictions are considered with reference to their increase or decrease it will be found that the counties range in a very different order; and a selection of ten is now made in a descending order, based on the total increases as seen in the Table:—

Kent	241·6	Chester	121·1
Salop	200·	Leicester	102·1
Bedford	159·	Northampton	97·4
Cambridge	138·7	Stafford	82·8
Rutland	138·	Norfolk	57·3

These counties, therefore, may be assumed as those in which, owing to some unexplained cause, the general Vagrant Act Convictions have been greatest, and it will be seen that the first five are decidedly agricultural counties, as well as Leicester, Northampton, and Norfolk, thus constituting eight-tenths of the number thus selected as showing the greatest increase:—

The amount and increase of female vagrancy, however, have a call on our serious consideration, and there are eight counties in which the proportions of female vagrants are greater than in others on the quinquennial average:—

Middlesex	293	Kent	81
Somerset	198	Hereford	72
Lancaster	198	Hants	54
Northumberland	114	Berks	48

The increase of female vagrancy in particular districts will be best seen, however, by the following selection of eight counties in which it has been greatest:—

Bedford	425·	Salop	160·
Stafford	400·	Surrey	139·6
Monmouth	234·8	Westmoreland	78·6
Norfolk	190·9	Herts	76·2

As respects the male vagrants *twenty-nine* counties show a decided and in many cases an alarming increase. As respects the decrease, it is inconsiderable except in Berks, which shows a diminution of 107½ per cent.

VAGRANT ACT CONVICTIONS.

Criminal Tables, No. X.—Part 1, Summary—England and Wales.

Table of Vagrant Act Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 184(
1841, 1842, and 1843, showing the Proportion which they bear to the Total Summary convictions (in each and both
the Sexes) in each Year, as well as to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population, together with the Increase
Decrease in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes, between the extreme Years of the above quinquennial period.

LOCALITY.		Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
England and Wales.	1839	43,280	14,175	57,455	10,467	6800	17,267	24·2	48·	30·1	138	86	112			
	1840	47,962	16,017	63,979	11,731	7752	19,483	24·5	48·4	30·5	153	97	130			
	1841	47,629	15,667	63,296	11,038	7539	18,577	23·2	48·1	29·4	142	93	117	+38·4	— 3·6	+21·5
	1842	54,784	15,723	70,507	14,147	6741	20,888	25·8	42·9	29·6	180	82	130			
	1843	57,361	15,835	73,196	15,201	6924	22,125	26·5	43·7	30·2	191	83	136			
England (only)	1839	42,668	14,047	56,715	10,329	6760	17,089	24·2	48·1	30·1	145	91	117			
	1840	47,410	15,898	63,308	11,539	7709	19,248	24·3	48·5	30·4	160	102	130			
	1841	47,022	15,527	62,549	10,869	7473	18,342	23·1	48·1	29·3	148	97	123	+36·6	— 4·6	+20·5
	1842	53,990	15,569	69,559	13,897	6664	20,561	25·7	42·8	29·6	187	86	136			
	1843	56,429	15,661	72,090	14,896	6834	21,730	26·4	43·6	30·1	198	87	141			
Wales (only).	1839	612	128	740	138	40	178	22·5	31·3	24·1	32	9	20			
	1840	552	119	671	192	43	235	34·8	36·1	35·	43	9	26			
	1841	607	140	747	169	66	235	27·8	47·1	31·5	38	14	26	+109·4	+111·1	+110·
	1842	794	154	948	250	77	327	31·5	50·	34·5	55	16	35			
	1843	932	174	1,106	305	90	395	32·7	51·7	35·7	67	19	42			

N.B. The comparison of the Vagrant Act Convictions, without reference to the Population of the periods compared, cannot produce any beyond a *apparent* result. The above calculation in the last column has, therefore, been drawn from the proportional Vagrant Act Convictions to the Population indeed, it is obvious that (where the rates between the increase of Crime and population differ so greatly in England, in Wales, and in every county i each department of the country) no correct conclusions can be drawn from any calculation otherwise constructed.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

TABLE of Vagrant Act Convictions in the several Counties of England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, showing the Proportion which they bear to the Total Summary Convictions (in each and both of the Sexes) in each Year, as well as to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population, together with the Increase or Decrease in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes, between the extreme Years of the above quinquennial period.

COUNTIES.		Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
BEDFORD	1839	184	16	200	39	2	41	21·2	12·5	20·5	77	4	39	+142·9	+425·	+159·
	1840	206	23	229	41	5	46	19·9	21·7	20·1	80	9	43			
	1841	232	23	255	64	11	75	27·6	47·8	29·4	123	20	69			
	1842	296	29	325	84	14	98	28·4	48·3	30·2	159	25	90			
	1843	366	47	413	100	12	112	27·3	25·5	27·1	187	21	101			
BERKS	1839	624	116	740	152	53	205	24·4	45·7	27·7	193	67	130	−107·5	−318·7	−140·7
	1840	572	106	678	165	49	214	28·8	46·2	31·6	208	61	134			
	1841	538	103	641	111	41	152	20·6	39·8	23·7	138	51	94			
	1842	531	93	624	107	36	143	20·1	38·7	22·9	132	44	88			
	1843	466	77	543	76	13	89	16·3	16·9	16·4	93	16	54			
BUCKS	1839	363	23	386	90	7	97	24·8	30·4	25·1	119	9	63	Stationary.	+66·7	+4·8
	1840	379	25	404	87	10	97	23·	40·	24·	114	13	63			
	1841	407	28	435	82	15	97	20·1	53·6	22·3	107	19	62			
	1842	511	52	563	92	13	105	18·	25·	18·6	119	16	67			
	1843	559	43	602	92	12	104	16·5	27·9	17·3	119	15	66			
CAMBRIDGE	1839	431	78	509	75	24	99	17·4	30·8	19·5	95	30	62	+152·6	+86·7	+138·7
	1840	408	58	466	104	25	129	25·5	43·1	27·7	129	31	80			
	1841	449	54	503	111	25	136	24·7	46·3	27·	136	30	83			
	1842	487	88	575	135	50	185	27·7	56·8	32·2	163	60	111			
	1843	595	88	683	202	48	250	33·9	54·5	36·6	240	56	148			
CHESTER	1839	873	193	1066	99	48	147	11·3	24·9	13·8	53	25	38	+156·6	+32·	+121·1
	1840	1083	186	1269	179	63	242	16·5	33·9	19·1	94	32	62			
	1841	1204	212	1416	276	77	353	22·9	36·3	24·9	143	38	89			
	1842	1217	233	1450	292	79	371	24·	33·9	25·6	148	38	92			
	1843	1214	217	1431	272	70	342	22·4	32·3	23·9	136	33	84			
CORNWALL	1839	298	56	354	138	35	173	46·3	62·5	48·8	86	20	52	−36·5	+55·	−10·6
	1840	266	103	369	139	73	212	52·3	70·9	57·5	85	42	63			
	1841	246	93	339	113	69	182	45·9	74·2	53·7	69	39	53			
	1842	296	114	410	130	58	188	43·9	50·9	45·9	78	32	54			
	1843	325	87	412	107	57	164	32·9	65·5	39·8	63	31	47			
CUMBERLAND	1839	228	70	298	52	36	88	22·8	51·4	29·5	61	40	50	+24·6	−100·	− 6·4
	1840	245	67	312	87	44	131	35·5	65·7	42·	101	48	74			
	1841	229	80	309	72	50	122	31·4	62·5	39·5	83	54	69			
	1842	269	85	354	70	38	108	26·1	44·7	30·5	81	41	60			
	1843	283	82	365	66	18	84	23·3	21·9	23·	76	20	47			
DERBY	1839	416	63	479	115	37	152	27·6	58·7	31·7	87	28	57	− 3·6	−12·	− 5·6
	1840	547	62	609	209	40	249	38·2	64·5	40·9	156	30	93			
	1841	545	76	621	179	49	228	32·8	64·5	36·7	132	36	84			
	1842	662	79	741	218	38	256	32·9	48·1	34·5	159	27	93			
	1843	729	75	804	117	35	152	16·1	46·7	18·9	84	25	54			
DEVON	1839	762	163	925	217	59	276	28·5	36·2	29·8	87	21	53	+23·	+33·3	+24·5
	1840	835	252	1087	222	107	329	26·6	42·5	30·3	89	38	62			
	1841	751	201	952	184	78	262	24·5	38·9	27·5	73	28	49			
	1842	871	204	1075	249	78	327	28·6	38·2	30·4	98	28	61			
	1843	926	208	1134	276	80	356	29·8	38·5	31·4	107	28	66			
DORSET	1839	275	42	317	70	19	89	25·5	45·2	28·1	85	21	52	+37·6	−10·5	+26.9
	1840	347	89	436	90	34	124	25·9	38·2	28·4	109	38	72			
	1841	377	44	421	85	13	98	22·5	29·5	23·3	102	14	56			
	1842	392	65	457	92	22	114	23·5	33·8	24·9	109	24	64			
	1843	400	67	467	100	18	118	25·	26·9	25.2	117	19	66			

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

TABLE of Vagrant Act Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
DURHAM	1839	651	123	774	200	57	257	30·7	46·3	33·2	131	36	83	−14·9	+63·9	+ 3·6
	1840	869	233	1102	118	100	218	13·6	42·9	19·8	75	62	69			
	1841	835	202	1037	96	97	193	11·5	48·	18·6	60	59	59			
	1842	775	187	962	100	80	180	12·9	42·8	18·7	61	48	54			
	1843	894	253	1147	190	102	292	21·3	40·3	25·5	114	59	86			
ESSEX	1839	914	165	1079	269	62	331	29·4	37·6	30·7	159	37	97	+76·7	..	+64·9
	1840	1103	187	1290	342	79	421	31·	42·2	32·6	200	46	123			
	1841	968	174	1142	319	97	416	33·	55·8	36·4	185	56	121			
	1842	1285	161	1446	476	66	542	37·	41·	37·5	274	38	156			
	1843	1405	168	1573	492	65	557	35·	38·7	35·4	281	37	160			
GLOUCESTER	1839	817	193	1010	232	106	338	28·4	54·9	33·5	115	48	80	−30·7	−166·7	−56·9
	1840	919	202	1121	250	88	338	27·2	43·6	30·2	123	39	79			
	1841	926	195	1121	220	92	312	23·8	47·2	27·8	107	41	72			
	1842	1014	215	1229	249	86	335	24·6	40·	27·3	120	38	77			
	1843	919	155	1074	184	42	226	20·	27·1	21·1	88	18	51			
HANTS	1839	1149	233	1382	254	104	358	22·1	44·6	25·9	148	59	103	−10·5	−13·5	−10·8
	1840	1299	293	1592	290	111	401	22·3	37·9	25·2	167	62	114			
	1841	1135	167	1302	216	65	281	19·	38·9	21·6	123	36	79			
	1842	1311	279	1590	214	111	325	16·3	39·8	20·5	121	61	91			
	1843	1418	245	1663	240	96	336	16·9	39·2	20·2	134	52	93			
HEREFORD	1839	242	108	350	53	42	95	21·9	38·9	27·1	94	74	84	+56·4	−21·3	+23·8
	1840	196	90	286	59	42	101	30·1	46·7	35·3	104	74	89			
	1841	235	103	338	66	46	112	28·1	44·7	33·1	116	81	98			
	1842	250	94	344	68	40	108	27·2	42·5	31·4	119	70	95			
	1843	256	122	378	84	35	119	32·8	28·7	31·5	147	61	104			
HERTS	1839	487	54	541	78	16	94	16·	29·6	17·4	103	21	61	+41·7	+76·2	+42·9
	1840	583	76	659	95	19	114	16·3	25·	17·3	123	24	73			
	1841	541	63	604	71	23	94	13·1	36·5	15·6	92	29	60			
	1842	613	67	680	133	23	156	21·7	34·3	22·9	170	29	98			
	1843	534	62	596	116	30	146	21·7	48·4	24·5	146	37	91			
HUNTINGDON	1839	120	16	136	20	3	23	16·7	18·8	16·9	70	10	40	+50·	+70·	+50·
	1840	126	9	135	32	4	36	25·4	44·5	26·7	111	14	62			
	1841	154	15	169	34	5	39	22·1	33·3	23·1	117	17	53			
	1842	169	21	190	46	..	46	27·2	..	24·2	157	..	78			
	1843	198	36	234	31	5	36	15·6	13·9	15·4	105	17	60			
KENT	1839	1446	334	1780	380	162	542	26·3	48·5	30·4	143	60	101	+321·	+50·	+241·6
	1840	1733	428	2161	519	241	760	30·	56·3	35·2	193	88	140			
	1841	1938	539	2477	576	267	843	29·7	49·5	34·	211	97	154			
	1842	2796	495	3291	1129	195	1324	40·4	39·4	40·2	410	70	239			
	1843	3371	549	3920	1677	254	1931	49·7	46·3	49·3	602	90	345			
LANCASTER	1839	7354	2844	10198	937	1076	2013	12·7	37·8	19·7	120	132	126	+89·2	+68·9	+78·
	1840	8090	3320	11410	1418	1734	3152	17·5	52·2	27·6	178	208	193			
	1841	7894	3342	11236	942	1932	2874	11·9	57·8	25·6	116	227	172			
	1842	8756	3437	12193	1251	1768	3019	14·3	51·4	24·8	150	203	177			
	1843	8800	3637	12437	1930	1984	3914	21·9	54·6	31·5	227	223	225			
LEICESTER	1839	524	49	573	84	17	101	16·	34·7	17·6	81	16	48	134·6	−77·8	102·1
	1840	630	102	732	139	23	162	22·1	22·6	22·1	133	21	76			
	1841	740	68	808	172	14	186	23·2	20·6	23·	163	13	86			
	1842	827	89	916	168	28	196	20·3	31·5	21·4	158	25	90			
	1843	956	75	1031	205	10	215	21·4	13·3	20·9	190	9	97			

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

TABLE of Vagrant Act Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
LINCOLN	1839	713	165	878	319	86	405	44·7	52·1	46·1	180	49	115	+136·7	+22·4	+112·1
	1840	713	160	873	312	92	404	43·8	57·5	46·3	174	52	113			
	1841	1024	168	1192	574	79	653	56·1	47·	54·8	316	44	180			
	1842	1458	249	1707	945	144	1089	64·8	57·8	63·8	513	79	296			
	1843	1405	185	1590	795	112	907	56·6	60·5	57·	426	60	244			
MIDDLESEX	1839	8950	5258	14,208	2751	3142	5893	30·7	59·8	41·5	382	385	384	− 8·8	−97·5	−43·3
	1840	9541	5618	15,159	2550	2948	5498	26·7	52·5	36·3	349	357	353			
	1841	9248	5463	14,711	2360	2578	4938	25·5	47·2	33·6	319	308	313			
	1842	9893	5256	15,149	2737	1885	4622	27·7	35·9	30·5	365	222	289			
	1843	9316	4827	14,143	2665	1679	4344	28·6	34·8	30·7	351	195	268			
MONMOUTH	1839	224	26	250	43	14	57	19·2	53·8	22·8	65	23	45	..	+234·8	+55·6
	1840	226	45	271	68	29	97	30·1	64·4	35·8	99	47	74			
	1841	243	41	284	77	19	96	31·7	46·3	33·8	109	30	71			
	1842	242	79	321	50	36	86	20·7	45·6	26·8	69	55	62			
	1843	269	68	337	49	52	101	18·2	76·5	30·	65	77	70			
NORFOLK	1839	1030	155	1185	281	24	305	27·3	15·5	25·7	143	11	75	+46·2	+190·9	+57·3
	1840	1094	176	1270	302	46	348	27·6	26·1	27·4	153	22	85			
	1841	1289	218	1507	411	88	499	31·9	40·4	33·1	206	41	121			
	1842	1424	165	1589	381	33	414	26·8	20·	26·1	190	15	99			
	1843	1369	219	1588	421	70	491	30·8	32·	30·9	209	32	118			
NORTHAMPTON	1839	361	75	436	45	31	76	12·5	41·3	17·4	46	32	39	+189·1	−45·5	+97·4
	1840	488	75	563	96	42	138	19·7	56·	24·5	98	42	70			
	1841	561	61	622	134	25	159	23·9	41·	25·6	135	25	80			
	1842	625	71	696	161	32	193	25·8	45·1	27·7	161	32	96			
	1843	674	71	745	134	22	156	19·9	31·	21·	133	22	77			
NORTHUMBERLAND	1839	742	264	1006	88	121	209	11·9	45·8	20·8	74	96	85	+112·2	+ 9·4	+52·9
	1840	862	327	1189	154	166	320	17·9	50·8	26·9	128	130	129			
	1841	888	341	1229	113	141	254	12·7	41·3	20·7	93	109	101			
	1842	954	375	1329	217	169	386	22·7	45·1	29·	177	130	153			
	1843	997	327	1324	194	138	332	19·5	42·2	25·1	157	105	130			
NOTTS	1839	730	69	799	157	30	187	21·5	43·5	23·4	132	24	76	−24·5	−60·	−26·7
	1840	537	66	603	119	14	133	22·2	21·2	22·1	99	11	54			
	1841	709	51	760	123	13	136	17·3	25·5	17·9	101	10	54			
	1842	795	49	844	215	19	234	27·	38·8	27·7	220	15	93			
	1843	813	60	873	132	20	152	16·2	33·3	17·4	106	15	60			
OXFORD	1839	382	124	506	85	85	170	22·3	68·6	33·6	108	106	107	+36·1	+ 1·9	+19·6
	1840	472	116	588	119	59	178	25·2	50·9	30·3	149	73	111			
	1841	473	133	606	106	53	159	22·4	39·9	26·2	132	65	98			
	1842	535	115	650	137	59	196	25·6	51·3	30·2	169	72	120			
	1843	605	138	743	120	89	209	19·8	64·5	28·1	147	108	128			
RUTLAND	1839	32	2	34	5	1	6	15·6	50·	17·6	47	10	29	+191·5	..	+138·
	1840	19	4	23	2	..	2	10·5	..	8·7	19	..	9			
	1841	27	1	28	2	1	3	7·4	100·	10·7	19	9	14			
	1842	48	3	51	7	..	7	14·6	..	13·7	65	..	33			
	1843	66	1	67	15	..	15	22·7	..	22·4	137	..	69			
SALOP	1839	278	52	330	92	23	115	33·1	44·2	34·8	78	20	49	+211·5	+160·	+200·
	1840	296	61	357	134	44	178	45·3	72·1	49·9	113	37	75			
	1841	452	84	536	179	50	229	39·6	59·5	42·7	150	42	96			
	1842	613	74	687	310	49	359	50·6	66·2	52·3	258	41	149			
	1843	595	88	683	294	63	357	49·4	71·6	52·3	243	52	147			

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

TABLE of Vagrant Act Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOMERSET	1839	1477	624	2101	501	422	923	33·9	67·6	43·9	243	189	215			
	1840	1663	607	2270	527	396	923	31·7	65·2	40·7	254	176	213			
	1841	1549	716	2265	500	518	1018	32·3	72·4	44·9	239	229	233	+55·1	— ·5	+29·8
	1842	1911	722	2633	790	472	1262	41·3	65·4	47·9	374	207	287			
	1843	2126	751	2877	801	434	1235	37·7	57·8	42·9	377	188	279			
STAFFORD	1839	1064	108	1172	134	10	144	12·6	9·3	12·3	54	4	29			
	1840	1287	199	1486	131	15	146	10·2	7·5	9·8	52	6	29			
	1841	1338	185	1523	170	75	245	12 7	40·5	16·1	66	30	48	+59·3	+400·	+82·8
	1842	1492	184	1676	121	18	139	8·1	9·8	8·3	46	7	27			
	1843	1660	170	1830	231	53	284	13·9	31·2	15·5	86	20	53			
SUFFOLK	1839	842	136	978	133	57	190	15·8	41 9	19·4	88	36	61			
	1840	760	151	911	155	46	201	20·4	30·5	22·1	101	29	64			
	1841	614	123	737	76	5	81	12·4	4·1	11·	49	3	26	+14·8	—300·	—13·
	1842	737	119	856	149	17	166	20·2	14·3	19·4	96	11	52			
	1843	922	117	1039	158	15	173	17·1	12·8	16·7	101	9	54			
SURREY	1839	2221	947	3168	523	141	664	23·6	14·9	21·	194	48	117			
	1840	2321	1022	3343	449	167	616	19·3	16·3	18·4	164	55	107			
	1841	2312	994	3306	368	110	478	15·9	11·1	14·5	132	36	82	—14·1	+139·6	+20·5
	1842	2785	869	3654	542	334	876	19·5	38·4	24·	192	108	148			
	1843	3784	1027	4811	486	361	847	12·8	35·1	17·6	170	115	141			
SUSSEX	1839	805	141	946	328	81	409	40·7	57·4	43·2	226	54	140			
	1840	858	172	1030	357	120	477	41·6	69·8	46·3	244	80	161			
	1841	778	112	890	323	67	390	41·5	59·8	43·8	219	44	130	— 6·1	+13·	— 2·9
	1842	993	179	1172	393	103	496	39·6	57·5	42·3	263	67	164			
	1843	894	145	1039	321	94	415	35·9	64·8	39·9	213	61	136			
WARWICK	1839	958	176	1134	188	101	289	19·6	57·4	25·5	100	51	75			
	1840	1304	260	1564	258	186	444	19·8	71·5	28·4	134	92	112			
	1841	1106	205	1311	272	161	433	24·6	78·5	33·	139	78	108	— 2·	—183·3	—31·6
	1842	1213	210	1423	195	119	314	16·1	56·7	22·1	98	57	77			
	1843	1200	161	1361	199	38	237	16·6	23·6	17·4	98	18	57			
WESTMORELAND	1839	64	10	74	34	4	38	53·1	40·	51·3	121	14	68			
	1840	108	11	119	57	5	62	52·8	45·5	52·1	203	18	110			
	1841	90	16	106	48	11	59	53·4	68·8	55·7	170	39	104	+66·1	+78·6	+66·2
	1842	131	9	140	66	4	70	50·4	44·5	50·	233	14	124			
	1843	135	19	154	57	7	64	42·2	36·9	41.6	201	25	113			
WILTS	1839	585	107	692	66	24	90	11·3	22·4	13·	52	19	35			
	1840	856	137	993	59	14	73	6·9	10·2	7·4	46	11	28			
	1841	684	134	818	81	19	100	11·8	14·2	12·2	63	15	39	+51·9	+26·3	+45·7
	1842	841	131	972	112	15	127	13·3	11·5	13·1	87	11	49			
	1843	847	94	941	102	31	133	12·1	33·	14·1	79	24	51			
WORCESTER	1839	436	83	519	117	26	143	26·8	31·3	27·6	104	22	63			
	1840	570	114	684	133	37	170	23·3	32·5	24·8	117	31	74			
	1841	464	119	583	145	53	198	31·3	44·5	34·	126	45	85	+20·2	+18·2	+19·
	1842	483	90	573	130	39	169	26·9	43·3	29·5	112	33	72			
	1843	554	123	677	146	32	178	26·4	26·	26·3	125	26	75			
YORK (Three Ridings united)	1839	2616	586	3202	885	372	1257	33·8	63·5	39·3	116	48	81			
	1840	2999	666	3665	972	392	1364	32·4	58·8	37·2	125	50	87			
	1841	2829	580	3409	818	341	1159	28·3	58·8	34·	104	42	73	+ 7·8	+35·4	+17·3
	1842	3489	533	4022	936	294	1230	26·8	55·1	30·6	117	36	76			
	1843	3584	777	4361	1019	538	1557	28·4	69·2	35·7	125	65	95			

Criminal Tables, No. X.—Part 2, Counties—Wales.

Table of Vagrant Act Convictions in Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, showing the Proportion which they bear to the Total Summary Convictions (in each and both of the Sexes) in each year, as well as to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population, together with the Increase or Decrease in each Sex, and total of both Sexes, between the extreme years of the above quinquennial period.

COUNTIES.		Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Anglesey	1839	15	7	22	4	..	4	26·7	..	18·2	17	..	8			
	1840	21	7	28	4	..	4	19·1	..	14·3	17	..	8			
	1841	17	3	20	3	..	3	17·7	..	15·	12	..	6	—6·3	+400·	+25·
	1842	21	4	25	1	1	2	4·8	25·	8·	4	4	4			
	1843	16	6	22	4	1	5	25·	16·7	22·7	16	4	10			
Brecon	1839	65	6	71	7	1	8	10·8	16·7	11·3	26	4	15			
	1840	65	10	75	10	6	16	15·4	60·	21·3	36	22	29			
	1841	58	8	66	10	..	10	17·2	..	15·1	36	..	18	+46·2	+1125·	+193·3
	1842	63	10	73	16	3	19	25·4	30·	26·	56	11	34			
	1843	70	20	90	11	14	25	15·6	55·6	27·8	38	49	44			
Cardigan	1839	96	14	110	18	5	23	18·8	35·7	20·9	57	14	34			
	1840	25	3	28	19	3	22	76·	100·	78·6	59	8	32			
	1841	20	6	26	13	2	15	65·	33·3	57·7	40	5	22	+71·9	..	+35·3
	1842	28	2	30	18	2	20	64·3	100·	66·7	56	5	29			
	1843	101	4	105	32	..	32	31·7	..	30·5	98	..	46			
Carmarthen	1839	62	21	83	10	..	10	16·1	..	12·1	20	..	10			
	1840	66	23	89	25	3	28	37·9	13·	31·4	50	5	27			
	1841	58	10	68	12	4	16	20·7	40·	23·5	24	7	15	+184·9	..	+230·
	1842	72	17	89	22	8	30	30·6	47·	33·7	43	14	28			
	1843	87	20	107	29	7	36	33·3	35·	33·6	57	12	33			
Carnarvon	1839	12	2	14	7	..	7	58·3	..	50·	18	..	9			
	1840	36	2	38	20	..	20	55·6	..	52·6	51	..	25			
	1841	26	7	33	9	2	11	34·6	28·6	33·3	23	5	14	+22·2	..	+44·4
	1842	34	5	39	12	2	14	35·3	40·	35·9	30	5	17			
	1843	26	7	33	9	2	11	34·6	28·6	33·3	22	5	13			
Denbigh	1839	41	1	42	16	1	17	39·	100·	40·5	36	2	19			
	1840	50	..	50	23	..	23	46·	..	46·	52	..	26			
	1841	39	8	47	6	6	12	15·4	75·	25·5	14	14	14	+25·	+700·	+57·9
	1842	72	10	82	25	9	34	34·7	90·	41·4	56	20	38			
	1843	66	11	77	20	7	27	30·3	63·6	35·1	45	16	30			
Flint	1839	40	4	44	10	..	10	25·	..	22·7	30	..	15			
	1840	28	3	31	3	2	5	10·7	66·7	16·1	9	6	8			
	1841	30	8	38	13	4	17	43·3	50·	44·7	39	12	25	+83·3	..	+93·3
	1842	76	7	83	33	4	37	43·4	57·1	45·6	97	12	55			
	1843	71	2	73	19	1	20	26·8	50·	27·4	55	3	29			
Glamorgan	1839	127	29	156	25	20	45	19·7	69·	28·9	30	25	28			
	1840	119	25	144	26	13	39	21·9	52·	27·1	30	16	23			
	1841	171	43	214	36	25	61	21·	58·1	28·5	41	30	36	+146·7	+132·	+135·7
	1842	238	56	294	52	32	84	21·9	57·1	28·6	58	37	48			
	1843	222	63	285	69	51	120	31·1	81·	42·1	74	58	66			
Merioneth	1839	22	1	23	6	..	6	27·3	4·	20·7	32	..	16			
	1840	18	2	20	9	1	10	50·	50·	50·	47	5	26			
	1841	18	1	19	6	1	7	33·3	100·	36·8	31	5	18	+12·5	..	+25·
	1842	14	7	21	5	5	10	33·3	71·4	47·6	26	25	25			
	1843	18	6	24	7	1	8	38·9	16·7	33·3	36	5	20			
Montgomery	1839	39	6	45	13	..	13	33·3	..	28·9	38	..	19			
	1840	40	10	50	12	3	15	30·	30·	30·	35	9	22			
	1841	70	15	85	23	4	27	32·9	26·7	31·8	67	12	39	+113·2	..	+110·5
	1842	62	13	75	28	6	34	45·1	46·2	45·3	81	17	49			
	1843	72	7	79	28	..	28	38·9	..	35·4	81	..	40			
Pembroke	1839	83	31	114	16	10	26	19·3	32·2	22·8	41	21	30			
	1840	63	25	88	29	7	36	46·1	28·	40·9	73	15	41			
	1841	77	21	98	31	14	45	40·2	66·7	45·9	77	29	51	+231·7	+250·	+120·
	1842	89	12	101	28	1	29	31·4	8·	28·7	69	2	33			
	1843	138	20	158	56	3	59	40·6	15·	37·3	136	6	66			
Radnor	1839	10	6	16	6	3	9	60·	50·	56·3	47	24	36			
	1840	21	9	30	12	5	17	57·1	55·5	56·7	94	40	67			
	1841	23	10	33	7	4	11	30·4	40·	33·3	55	32	43	+244·7	..	+161·1
	1842	25	11	36	10	4	14	40·	36·3	38·9	78	32	55			
	1843	45	8	53	21	3	24	46·7	37·5	45·3	162	24	94			

No. XI.

STATE OF INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS.

The accompanying table exhibits the State of Instruction of the total number of prisoners (without reference to sex) for trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under summary convictions, in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, as well as in the several counties of each, together with the proportions which the several classes bear to the whole in each of the five years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843. It is necessary to remark, however, before entering into any detail, that it is exceedingly difficult to form any adequate conclusion respecting the state of education among criminal offenders:—and it is obvious, that any statement respecting the mere mechanical processes of reading and writing must form a very poor substitute for the information so much to be desired respecting the intellectual, moral, and religious training, to which the prisoners have, or ought to have been, subjected during their youth. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the amelioration of national education now actively in progress under the sanction of Government will soon exhibit its best effects in the diminution of crime: and it is to be hoped, the prison authorities throughout England and Wales will pay an increased attention to the instruction of prisoners, (especially those of tender years,) in order that they may be deterred by sound instruction and moral information from hurrying forward in their sad career. Such details are exhibited, however, as could be easily furnished by the Governors of the gaols throughout England and Wales; and both the higher and lower class of prisoners are divided into five sections, viz., those who can neither read nor write,—those who can read only,—those who can read or write badly,—those who can read and write well,—and those whose state of instruction could not be ascertained.

Among the prisoners in England and Wales there were, on the annual mean of the five years, 9,530 prisoners who *could neither read nor write*, forming a mean proportion of 33·9 of all the prisoners of the higher class; whereas among those confined under summary convictions the numbers on the annual mean were 26,924, or about 38 per cent. of all such prisoners. Of *those who could read only* the average mean annual number of prisoners at Assizes and Sessions amounted to 6,329, forming a mean proportion of 22·5 per cent. of all the prisoners; whereas among the lower class of prisoners the mean annual numbers were 13,932, or 20·6 per cent. of the whole. Of those who *could read or write badly*, the mean numbers were 9,598, or 34·3 per cent. among those at Assizes and Sessions; while of those under summary convictions the mean numbers and proportions were respectively 22,278 and 33·2 per cent. Of those who *could read and write well*, the mean annual numbers of the higher class of prisoners were 2,629, or 9·· per cent. those of the lower class being 2657, or somewhat more than 4 per cent. of all such prisoners. The prisoners whose *state of instruction* was not ascertained forms a small and diminishing proportion to the whole in both classes.

In England only, the mean annual numbers in the higher and lower classes of prisoners who could *neither read nor write* were 9282 and 26,583, furnishing the proportion of 33·8 for the former and of 42·3 for those under summary convictions. Of those who *could read only*, the yearly numbers were 6175 and 13,710 showing the proportions of 22·5 and 20·7 per cent respectively. Among the prisoners who *could read and write badly*, the mean annual numbers were 9440 and 22,041, the proportions to the whole in the two classes being 34·3 and 33·3 per cent. respectively. The yearly numbers of those who *could read and write well* were 2584 and 2608, being 9·4 and 3·9 per cent. respectively of all the prisoners of each class. The increases and decreases are not of a character to need remark. Hence, then, it appears that out of all the prisoners in both classes about 60 per cent. had received little or no instruction at all, nearly 34 per cent. had a very imperfect common education, and only 6·6 per cent. could read and write respectably. No statement could possibly be stronger as to the influence of ignorance on crime; and surely it is desirable that vigorous efforts should at once be made throughout England to introduce a general system of education for the labouring classes that shall combine religious and moral with intellectual training, and thus make them acquainted with their power of honestly supporting themselves and their families, as well as with the several duties which they owe to society and to God.

In Wales, the mean annual number of prisoners at Assizes and Sessions who *could neither read nor write* were 248, and of those under summary convictions 341, thus furnishing proportions of 40·7 and 39· per cent. Of those in each class who *could read only*, the numbers were 154 and 223, showing proportions of 25·6 and 26· per cent. respectively. Of those who *could read and write badly*, the mean yearly numbers in each class were 158 and 237, the proportions being 26·1 and 27·4 per cent. respectively. The numbers of those in each of the two classes who *could read and write well* were only 45 and 49, or 7·5 and 5·7 per cent. of all the prisoners of each class respectively. Thus it will be seen that of all the prisoners of both classes 65½ per cent. had received little or no instruction whatever; while about 26·8 per cent. could read and write badly, only 6½ per cent. being able to read and write respectably.

A full investigation of the state of Instruction among Prisoners in all the Counties of England would be highly interesting, when viewed in connexion with the proportions and increase or decrease of crime in the respective districts. The various counties of England are therefore arranged, in a descending scale showing the annual mean proportions of those who could neither read nor write, or else who could read only; these being classed together as persons in a state of almost total ignorance. The proportions of offences in the two classes are given, in order that the state of crime and want of instruction may stand in exact juxta-position. The numbers making the density of population in the different counties are given likewise, in order that a view may be furnished of the influence of scattered or dense population on crime.

COUNTIES.	Annual Mean Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners with little or no Instruction.		Number of Inhabitants to a Square Mile.	COUNTIES.	Annual Mean Amount of Prisoners compared to 100,000 of the Population.	
	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions			Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.
Hereford	74·	71·	5591	Middlesex	277·	930·9
Herts	70·8	72·	944	Lancaster	221·2	694·4
Salop	72·2	70·9	265	Somerset	316·	556·5
Essex	70·8	70·	767	Surrey	150·5	625·8
Wilts	67·	74·9	352	Kent	146·9	495·
Bedford	70·	65·7	214	Berks	208·7	401·
Cambridge	68·8	70·	218	Hants	182·7	418·3
Gloucester	68·3	69·3	267	Leicester	217·9	375·2
Worcester	70·3	70·7	250	Herts	192·2	391·7
Chester	66·3	63·9	448	Warwick	243·2	338·
Huntingdon	61·4	66·	134	Northumberland	83·9	485·1
Lancaster	62·6	65·7	276	Chester	241·1	334·6
Suffolk	58·2	67·8	214	Oxford	202·2	372·9
Derby	63·1	64·	225	Essex	175·4	378·
Berks	55·6	67·2	189	Wilts	200·4	341·1
Somerset	60·3	61·2	204	Norfolk	176·3	345·7
Dorset	57·3	63·3	431	Stafford	214·4	300·
Norfolk	57·3	63·	204	Sussex	173·7	338·5
Warwick	51·8	68·8	132	Hereford	210·9	298·
Cumberland	61·3	56·9	322	Worcester	243·9	260·1
Rutland	59·3	59·4	214	Bucks	180·6	306·7
Stafford	59·3	61·1	139	Lincoln	122·9	342·6
Oxford	57·8	59·8	196	Northampton	154·7	306·6
Kent	57·1	59·6	298	Notts	137·5	310·1
Northampton	57·4	59·3	208	Suffolk	161·7	283·
York	54·6	59·5	342	Gloucester	179·3	257·4
Monmouth	58·3	61·4	192	Cambridge	156·7	275·
Lincoln	50·9	57·5	271	Monmouth	222·6	216·
Durham	53·5	52·6	233	Bedford	170·4	262·2
Notts	52·5	54·5	157	Huntingdon	119·5	294·4
Devon	57·9	48·3	274	Dorset	158·	239·4
Cornwall	47·9	57·5	178	Salop	169·	216·4
Surrey	48·2	55·6	296	Durham	67·1	309·1
Hants	51·2	52·5	291	York	120·1	234·3
Bucks	62·	40·6	206	Devon	131·5	193·8
Sussex	47·7	54·6	264	Derby	106·2	197·4
Northumberland	43·9	55·5	74	Westmoreland	76·1	209·9
Middlesex	40·8	58·5	117	Cumberland	81·1	184·1
Leicester	50·	47·3	256	Cornwall	87·3	110·3
Westmoreland	42·6	50·6	143	Rutland	110·1	19·
North Wales	68·2	68·8		South Wales	71·1	114·2
South Wales	62·	62·5		North Wales	59·7	63·5

These proportionals are quite conclusive as to the defectiveness of education among the labouring classes in the various counties of England, and especially in those more strictly called agricultural counties. *eleven* of which head the above list in the scale of ignorance, *viz.*—Hereford, Herts, Salop, Essex, Wilts, Bedford, Cambridge, Gloucester, Worcester, Chester (partially manufacturing) and Huntingdon. In all, however, the state of instruction among criminals is extremely low, for there are only *five* counties out of the whole forty in which less than 50 per cent. of all criminals in both classes were found to have little or no instruction. The second arrangement as respects crime is very different from the first, and it still remains a matter of speculation how far such an education (even if it can so be called), as is included in these returns, can be considered to have much influence upon the amount or mitigation of crime.

These proportions, however, decisive as they are respecting the mean annual amount of partial or total ignorance among the prisoners of both classes, is less interesting than the following statement respecting the increase or decrease of ignorance among criminals during the quinquennial period, and *eight* counties are selected in which the increase was greatest, and *eight* other counties in which there was either a total or partial decrease.

	Increase 1839–1843. Compared with 100,000 of the Population.	
	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.
Derby	62·5	86·8
Cornwall	96·2	10·
Warwick	79·8	23·6
Lancaster	10·5	8·6
Worcester	27·9	32·9
Stafford	20·7	34·9
Chester	15·3	34·8
Middlesex	8·4	4·1

	Decrease, whole or partial, 1839–1843 Compared with 100,000 of the Population.	
	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.
Notts	43·9	31·2
Berks	37·9	44·1
Surrey	159·8	+38·1
Cumberland	148·	+43·
Hants	102·7	+34·5
Sussex	52·	+ 2·1
Monmouth	26·	+29·7
Wilts	12·8	+41·2

The above statements, though by no means so full as they might be, abundantly show that there is a near connexion between ignorance and crime, as well as that crime in many places co-exists with a considerable amount of what is termed plain education.

STATE OF INSTRUCTION.

Criminal Tables, No. XI.—Part 1, Summary—England and Wales.

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions which the several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

LOCALITY.		State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary Convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary Convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary Convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary Convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary Convictions
England and Wales.	1839	8565	34·1	5391	21·5	8592	35·	2612	8·7	17	·7	23,481	40·2	11,531	19·7	19,567	33·4	2308	3·9	1651	2·8
	1840	9314	34·2	6364	23·4	8941	32·9	2589	9·5	..	..	26,238	30·1	13,644	20·2	21,483	32·8	2599	4·2	1706	2·7
	1841	9517	34·4	6346	22·9	9169	33·1	2578	9·3	8	·29	26,374	40·4	13,377	20·8	21,344	32·9	2617	4·1	1092	1·8
	1842	10,765	34·1	7340	23·2	10,731	34·	2747	8·7	..	..	28,802	39·9	15,277	21·2	23,837	33·1	2948	4·2	1165	1·6
	1843	9491	32·8	6204	21·5	10,556	36·5	2621	9·	10	·34	29,724	40·	15,833	21·3	25,160	33·8	2815	3·8	783	1·1
England (only).	1839	8369	34·	5243	21·3	8455	34·3	2569	10·4	..	..	23,180	40·1	11,322	19·6	19,368	33·5	2263	3·9	1651	2·9
	1840	9063	33·9	6233	23·8	8782	33·	2534	9·3	..	..	25,979	40·	13,437	20·7	21,280	32·7	2567	3·9	1704	2·7
	1841	9277	34·4	6180	22·9	9004	33·3	2540	9·4	..	..	26,084	40·7	13,176	20·6	21,125	33·	2563	4·	1090	1·7
	1842	10,485	33·9	7180	23·2	10,554	34·2	2704	8·7	..	..	28,419	49·9	15,054	21·3	23,588	33·2	2903	4·1	1083	1·5
	1843	9216	32·6	6037	21·2	10,406	36·8	2575	9·1	10	·34	29,252	40·9	15,560	21·3	24,846	34·	2744	3·7	777	1·1
Wales (only) .	1839	196	37·4	148	28·2	137	26·2	43	8·2	..	..	301	39·9	209	27·7	199	26·4	45	6·	..	..
	1840	251	42·1	131	22·	159	26·7	55	9·2	..	..	259	36·8	207	29·5	203	28·9	32	4·5	2	·29
	1841	240	39·4	166	27·3	165	27·1	38	6·2	..	..	290	37·9	201	26·2	219	28·6	54	7·	2	·26
	1842	280	42·4	160	24·3	177	26·8	43	6·5	..	..	383	39·	223	22·7	249	25·4	45	4·6	82	8·4
	1843	275	42·1	167	26·2	150	23·5	46	7·2	..	..	472	41·5	273	24·1	314	27·7	71	6·2	6	·53

The totals of the Educational Tables from which these proportions are formed, do not correspond with the totals in Tables I and III; this discrepancy is owing to the fact, that in Table I, *i. e.*, of prisoners for trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions, the prisoners left for trial at the close of each year are deducted, so that they may not be counted twice. With regard to the Summary Convictions, other deductions were made which cause a similar discrepancy; but these calculations are exactly made from their own data, and it is believed that the variation is too small to require consideration.

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions which the Several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

COUNTIES.		State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions
BEDFORD.	1839	45	36·3	38	30·6	38	30·6	3	2·5	..	..	85	41·9	43	21·2	50	24·6	25	12·3	..	..
	1840	61	38·1	44	27·5	53	33·2	2	1·2	..	..	100	42·4	53	22·4	68	28·8	15	6·4	..	..
	1841	93	46·3	64	31·8	35	17·4	9	4·5	..	..	103	38·7	70	26·3	71	26·7	22	8·3	..	..
	1842	105	47·3	57	25·7	55	24·8	5	2·2	..	..	127	38·4	74	22·4	76	22·9	48	14·5	6	1·8
	1843	88	40·	59	26·8	67	30·5	6	2·7	..	..	158	37·8	156	37·3	81	19·4	18	4·3	5	1·2
BERKS	1839	109	31·7	76	21·1	132	38·4	27	7·8	..	..	324	43·2	176	23·5	224	29·8	26	3·5	..	..
	1840	124	37·1	72	21·6	110	32·9	28	8·4	..	..	298	43·3	188	27·3	179	26·	23	3·4	..	..
	1841	117	36·2	65	20·1	124	38·4	17	5·3	..	..	264	40·2	186	28·4	187	28·5	19	2·9	..	..
	1842	127	34·8	103	28·2	125	34·3	10	2·7	..	..	204	31·8	216	33·7	199	31·	22	3·5	..	..
	1843	53	17·9	87	29·4	138	44·6	18	6·1	..	..	143	25·5	219	39·1	187	33·4	11	2·	..	..
BUCKS	1839	90	35·7	67	26·6	83	32·9	12	4·8	..	..	..	..	1	·26	1	·26	..	..	385	99·4
	1840	105	40·9	47	18·3	90	35·	15	5·8	..	..	6	1·5	1	·24	8	2·	..	..	390	96·3
	1841	89	31·9	82	29·4	99	35·5	9	3·2	..	..	183	41·3	107	24·2	143	32·3	10	2·2	..	..
	1842	120	40·2	76	25·4	86	28·8	17	5·6	..	..	228	39·9	156	27·3	169	29·5	19	3·3	..	..
	1843	122	37·1	81	24·6	102	31·	24	7·3	..	..	257	42·3	159	26·2	173	28·4	19	3·1	..	..
CAMBRIDGE	1839	77	34·7	78	35·1	41	18·5	26	11·7	..	..	236	46·1	129	25·2	131	25·6	16	3·1	..	..
	1840	73	31·7	87	37·8	44	19·2	26	11·3	..	..	187	39·6	135	28·6	139	29·5	11	2·3	..	..
	1841	97	36·7	97	36·7	49	18·6	21	8·	..	..	191	37·9	127	25·2	160	31·7	26	5·2	..	..
	1842	101	35.8	82	29·1	71	25·2	28	9·9	..	..	242	41·4	163	27·9	151	25·9	28	4·8	..	..
	1843	83	28.4	111	38·	78	26·7	20	6·9	..	..	309	45·	218	31·8	152	22·2	7	1·	..	..
CHESTER	1839	297	37·6	211	26·7	225	28·5	57	7·2	..	..	364	33·6	285	26·3	404	37·4	29	2·7	..	..
	1840	347	35·	294	39·7	292	29·5	57	5·8	..	..	441	33·9	395	30·4	417	32·	48	3·7	..	..
	1841	345	37·4	267	29·	244	26·5	66	7·1	..	..	575	39·9	363	25·1	418	29·	86	6·	..	..
	1842	336	35·8	297	27·6	327	30·4	67	6·2	..	..	574	38·8	393	26·6	344	23·2	169	11·4	..	..
	1843	337	33·6	290	29·	294	29·3	81	8·1	..	..	545	37·6	392	27·1	445	30·7	65	4·6	..	..
CORNWALL	1839	86	30·8	2	·72	176	63·1	15	5·4	..	..	98	27·3	102	28·4	153	42·6	6	1·7	..	..
	1840	92	28·7	27	8·4	189	59·1	12	3·8	..	..	118	31·2	113	29·9	133	35·2	14	3·7	..	..
	1841	77	28·3	82	30·2	101	37·1	12	4·4	..	..	101	29·3	96	27·8	143	41·4	5	1·5	..	..
	1842	88	28·8	81	26·4	108	33·3	29	9·5	..	..	131	31·6	107	25·8	163	39·5	13	3·1	..	..
	1843	95	29·8	87	27·3	122	38·2	15	4·7	..	..	108	26·1	124	30·	177	42·9	4	·97	..	..

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued*.

COUNTIES.		State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions
CUMBERLAND	1839	46	30·1	64	41·8	20	13·1	16	10·4	7	4·6	55	18·3	92	30·6	106	35·2	25	8·3	23	7·6
	1840	39	25·8	74	49·	22	14·6	16	10·6	..	..	78	24·4	115	35·9	96	30·	31	9·7	..	..
	1841	51	29·8	53	31·	58	33·9	9	5·3	..	..	83	26·	107	33·5	100	31·4	29	9·1	..	..
	1842	37	27·6	42	31·3	34	25·4	21	15·7	..	..	131	36·1	78	21·8	111	31·	38	10·6	..	..
	1843	38	33·9	7	6·3	58	51·8	9	8·	..	..	95	25·7	119	32·2	90	24·3	32	8·6	34	9·2
DERBY	1839	87	38·6	53	23·6	85	37·8	..	..	..	..	144	29·5	138	28·3	205	42·	1	·21	..	..
	1840	44	20·	63	28·6	112	50·9	1	·46	..	..	153	24·8	236	38·2	228	37·	..	..	..	..
	1841	62	20·9	112	37·7	121	40·7	2	·67	..	..	177	28·3	234	37·3	214	34·2	1	·16	..	..
	1842	98	27·3	141	39·3	119	33·1	1	·28	..	..	170	22·7	319	42·6	259	34·6	1	·13	..	..
	1843	122	40·4	118	39·1	58	19·2	4	1·3	..	..	258	31·8	298	36·7	253	31·2	2	·25	..	..
DEVON	1839	149	22·3	222	33·3	202	30·3	89	13·3	5	·75	226	23·7	258	27·1	183	19·2	126	13·2	160	16·8
	1840	163	22·6	276	38·2	202	28·	81	11·2	..	..	264	23·4	324	28·7	233	20·6	116	10·3	192	17·
	1841	156	23·6	237	35·8	206	31·2	62	9·4	..	..	202	20·5	263	26·7	236	24·	90	9·2	193	19·6
	1842	153	19·9	292	37·8	231	30·	95	12·3	..	..	222	19·9	286	25·7	341	30·7	106	9·5	158	14·2
	1843	206	29·1	189	26·7	243	34·4	69	9·8	..	..	207	17·9	323	27·9	363	30·4	71	6·1	205	17·7
DORSET	1839	88	27·6	86	26·9	94	29·5	51	16·	..	..	102	31·5	83	25·5	88	27·2	42	13·	9	2·8
	1840	122	42·8	51	17·9	67	23·5	45	15·8	..	..	163	37·1	118	26·8	100	22·7	59	13·4	..	..
	1841	102	37·2	69	25·2	76	27·7	27	9·9	..	..	166	39·1	105	24·6	118	27·8	36	8·5	..	..
	1842	73	33·3	59	26·9	72	32·9	15	6·9	..	..	166	36·	124	27·	143	31·1	27	5·9	..	..
	1843	98	37·2	31	11·7	108	40·9	27	10·2	..	..	205	43·5	120	25·4	113	23·9	34	7·2	..	..
DURHAM	1839	89	48·1	35	18·9	50	27·	11	6·	..	..	266	34·1	139	17·8	369	47·3	8	7·78	..	..
	1840	42	24·3	48	27·7	74	42·8	9	5·2	..	..	382	34·	177	15·7	560	49·9	4	·36	..	..
	1841	60	28·3	41	19·4	101	47·6	10	4·7	..	..	373	34·9	191	17·9	502	47·	2	·19	..	..
	1842	79	31·2	46	18·1	119	46·8	10	3·9	..	..	326	33·6	184	18·9	461	47·4	1	·13	..	..
	1843	96	33·5	52	18·1	130	45·3	9	3·1	..	..	417	35·8	235	20·2	509	43·7	3	·26	..	..
ESSEX	1839	260	42·2	147	23·9	187	30·4	22	3·5	..	..	453	41·7	280	25·8	320	29·4	34	3·1	..	..
	1840	267	43·2	188	33·5	146	23·6	17	2·7	..	..	535	41·3	404	31·2	306	23·6	41	3·2	9	·70
	1841	272	47·2	156	27·1	125	21·7	23	4·	..	..	512	44·4	266	23·	350	30·3	26	2·3	..	..
	1842	294	45·3	151	23·3	188	29·	16	2·4	..	..	606	41·6	395	27·	423	28·9	37	2·5	..	..
	1843	238	37·6	193	30·5	183	28·9	19	3·	..	..	701	44·3	427	27·	417	26·3	39	2·4	..	..

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions
GLOUCESTER	1839	250	41·3	147	24·3	180	29·8	23	3·8	5	·8	440	43·1	321	31·4	231	22·6	30	2·9	..	..
	1840	237	33·6	194	27·5	243	34·4	32	4·5	..	..	515	44·6	284	24·6	306	26·5	50	4·3	..	..
	1841	331	40·7	180	22·1	255	31·3	48	5·9	..	..	481	41·4	303	26·4	287	25·	76	6·6	..	..
	1842	298	47·6	262	41·7	292	34·6	39	6·2	..	..	521	41·4	351	27·9	283	22·5	94	7·5	10	·7
	1843	252	28·6	292	33·1	320	36·3	18	2·	..	..	363	33·3	345	31·7	238	21·9	134	12·3	9	·8
HANTS	1839	229	33·9	187	27·7	201	29·7	59	8·7	..	..	488	31·4	174	12·2	534	37·3	99	6·9	137	9·5
	1840	220	29·7	185	24·9	262	35·3	75	10·1	..	..	562	34·2	403	24·5	502	35·5	102	6·2	77	4·6
	1841	175	27·6	170	26·9	229	36·2	59	9·3	..	..	412	30·5	349	25·8	451	33·4	89	6·6	51	3·7
	1842	181	27·	159	23·8	272	40·6	58	8·6	..	..	529	31·9	299	18·1	525	31·7	239	14·4	65	3·7
	1843	157	25·2	57	9·1	350	56·1	60	9·6	..	..	578	33·4	350	20·2	647	37·3	97	5·7	59	3·2
HEREFORD	1839	89	41·8	80	37·6	41	19·2	3	1·6	..	..	143	40·4	119	33·6	82	23·2	10	2·8	..	..
	1840	118	42·4	89	32·	63	22·7	8	2·9	..	..	111	37·6	87	29·5	81	27·5	16	5·4	..	..
	1841	103	45·2	54	23·7	62	27·2	9	3·9	..	..	190	54·8	75	21·6	69	19·9	13	3·7	..	..
	1842	114	44·9	66	26·	64	25·2	10	3·9	..	..	160	46·	72	21·7	107	30·8	9	2·5	..	..
	1843	104	45·	72	31·2	53	22·9	2	·9	..	..	177	46·	86	22·4	113	29·4	8	2·2	..	..
HERTS	1839	110	41·8	68	25·9	74	28·1	11	4·2	..	..	270	49·2	136	24·8	105	19·1	38	6·9	..	..
	1840	133	44·9	99	33·5	56	18·9	8	2·7	..	..	276	40·7	165	24·3	96	14·1	59	8·7	83	12·2
	1841	120	39·6	97	32·	70	23·6	16	5·2	..	..	245	39·8	202	32·9	133	21·6	35	5 7	..	..
	1842	116	34·6	126	37·6	79	23·6	14	4·2	..	..	241	34·1	284	40·1	163	23·1	19	2·7	..	..
	1843	104	34·3	91	30·1	96	31·7	12	3·9	..	..	237	38·8	208	34·1	148	24·2	18	2·9	..	..
HUNTINGDON	1839	18	35·3	13	25·5	18	35·3	2	3·9	..	..	56	40·9	38	27·7	43	31·4	..	..	..	..
	1840	35	45·5	16	20·8	25	32·5	1	1·2	..	..	76	55·9	21	15·5	35	25·7	4	3·	..	..
	1841	33	41·8	18	22·8	25	31·6	3	3·8	..	..	68	39·6	39	22·7	64	37·2	1	5·9	..	..
	1842	20	28·9	12	17·4	36	52·2	1	1·5	..	..	60	30·9	58	29·9	76	39·2	..	..	..	..
	1843	34	45·9	17	22·9	20	27·	3	4·1	..	..	84	35·6	75	31·8	74	31·4	3	1·3	..	..
KENT	1839	294	36·3	142	17·6	346	42·8	27	3·3	..	..	796	44·7	312	16·	665	31·	45	2·3	137	7·
	1840	316	41·9	142	18·8	278	36·9	18	2·4	..	..	974	40·8	404	16·9	844	35·4	23	1·	142	5·9
	1841	319	40·6	139	17·7	301	38·3	27	3·4	..	..	1074	40·2	478	17·9	1036	38·8	29	1·1	53	2·
	1842	336	37·	176	19·3	377	41·4	21	2·3	..	..	1454	40·5	676	18·8	1359	37·9	53	1·4	47	1·3
	1843	304	39·7	126	16·4	294	38·3	34	4·4	9	1·2	1663	42·9	755	19·5	1355	35·	46	1·2	56	1·4

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued*.

COUNTIES.		State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions
LANCASTER	1839	1159	39 5	655	22·3	920	31·3	202	6·7	..	..	4829	46·5	2053	19·8	3152	30·3	358	3·4	..	..
	1840	1352	39·2	871	25·2	1007	29·2	220	6·4	..	..	5443	46·3	2355	20·	3648	31·	312	2·7	..	..
	1841	1611	42·2	796	20·8	1209	31·6	205	5·4	..	..	5259	45·6	2287	19·8	3761	32·6	227	2·	..	..
	1842	2034	43·5	995	21·3	1397	29·9	245	5·3	..	..	5541	44·5	2625	21·2	3898	31·6	293	2·4	..	..
	1843	1462	40·	721	19·8	1224	33·5	245	6·7	..	..	5587	44·5	2561	20·4	4142	33·	257	2·1	..	..
LEICESTER	1839	139	33·3	73	17·5	157	37·7	48	11·5	..	..	196	32·6	127	21·1	209	34·7	70	11·6	..	..
	1840	175	38·9	103	21·7	146	30·7	51	10·7	..	..	179	23·9	190	25 3	231	30·8	150	20·5	..	..
	1841	137	29·3	84	18·	204	43·7	42	9·	..	..	244	29·4	188	22·6	240	28·9	159	19·1	..	..
	1842	130	25·3	101	19·7	198	38·5	85	16·5	..	..	266	28·8	110	11·9	403	43·5	146	15·8	..	..
	1843	124	25·6	100	20·7	185	38·3	73	15·3	1	·12	232	22·4	192	18·6	480	46·4	130	12·6	..	..
LINCOLN	1839	115	28·5	87	21·5	162	40·1	40	9·9	..	..	297	33·2	185	36·1	323	20·7	90	10·	..	..
	1840	112	28·	100	24·9	142	35·4	47	11·7	..	..	288	32·1	222	24·8	281	31·3	106	11·8	..	..
	1841	106	30·3	83	23·7	122	34·9	39	11·1	..	..	378	31·1	287	23·6	434	35·8	115	9·5	..	..
	1842	156	30·9	122	22·2	195	38·6	42	8·3	..	..	572	33·2	343	19·9	631	36·6	176	10·	1	·1
	1843	119	22·7	114	21·8	256	49·	34	6·5	..	..	492	30·7	365	22·8	619	38·6	127	8·	..	..
MIDDLESEX	1839	1127	26·5	563	13·3	1671	39·3	887	20·9	..	..	6263	43·7	1760	12·3	5594	39·	34	·2	695	4·8
	1840	1047	26·2	640	16·	1495	37·4	818	20·4	..	..	7070	45·8	1733	11·2	5809	37·8	64	·4	760	4·9
	1841	1145	27·1	599	14·2	1650	39·1	828	19·6	..	..	7201	48·	1725	11·5	5307	35·4	46	·3	728	4·8
	1842	1190	25·9	672	14·6	1942	42·2	796	17·3	..	..	7214	46·7	1851	12·	5575	36·1	59	·4	744	4·8
	1843	1214	25·5	720	15·1	2040	42·9	786	16·5	..	..	7025	48·9	1791	12·5	5157	35·9	48	·3	348	2·4
MONMOUTH	1839	95	35·1	69	25·4	66	24·4	41	15·1	..	..	99	39·5	58	23·1	47	18·7	47	18·7	..	..
	1840	94	29·2	81	25·2	83	25·8	64	19·8	..	..	99	33·9	70	24·	66	22·6	57	19·5	..	..
	1841	122	33·	107	28·9	73	19·7	68	18·4	..	..	104	34·	68	22·2	61	19·9	73	23·9	..	..
	1842	85	30·5	74	26·5	65	23·3	55	18·7	..	..	128	38·	91	27·	51	15·1	67	19·8	..	..
	1843	78	30·7	69	27·2	8	31·5	27	10·6	..	..	142	40·2	88	25·	59	16·8	63	17·9	..	..
NORFOLK	1839	252	30·4	133	21·	160	24·4	106	16·2	..	..	526	43·8	234	19·5	316	26·3	125	10·4	..	..
	1840	280	40·1	147	21·1	185	26·5	86	12·3	..	..	472	36·8	311	24·2	366	28·5	135	10·5	..	..
	1841	276	39·7	135	19·5	188	27·	96	13·8	..	..	596	39·1	373	24·4	372	24·4	184	12·1	..	..
	1842	300	38·6	130	16·7	207	26·7	140	18·8	..	..	670	41·7	337	21·	388	24·1	213	13·2	..	..
	1843	296	38·3	168	21·	192	24·9	117	15·1	..	..	696	43·5	339	21·1	378	23·6	189	11·8	..	..

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes, and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions
NORTHAMPTON	1839	98	37·9	45	17·3	104	40·2	12	4·6	..	..	177	38·6	130	28·3	109	23·7	12	2·7	31	6·7
	1840	94	32·4	87	30·	77	26·6	32	11·	..	..	191	33·4	176	30·7	141	24·6	25	4·5	40	6·8
	1841	119	35·5	83	24·8	102	30·4	31	9·3	..	..	233	36·6	123	19·3	212	33·3	30	4·7	39	6·1
	1842	117	32·7	89	24·8	121	33·8	31	8·7	..	..	248	35·3	152	21·6	231	32·9	34	4·8	38	5·4
	1843	166	35·1	50	16·5	128	42·4	18	6·	..	..	241	31·7	159	20·9	269	35·3	44	5·8	48	6·3
NORTHUMBERLAND.	1839	30	19·2	28	18·	78	50·	20	12·8	..	..	282	27·7	191	18·8	501	49·3	43	4·2	..	..
	1840	57	30·	32	16·9	92	48·4	9	4·7	..	..	420	34·6	329	27·2	430	35·4	34	2·8	..	..
	1841	53	24·9	42	19·7	105	49·3	13	6·1	..	..	355	28·2	380	30·2	496	39·5	27	2·1	..	..
	1842	54	23·8	34	15·	130	57·2	9	4·	..	..	430	31·6	304	22·4	599	44·1	24	1·8	1	.7
	1843	84	29·	66	22·8	130	44·8	10	3·4	..	..	461	34·4	299	22·3	568	42·4	12	·90	..	..
NOTTS	1839	120	36·2	77	23·3	106	32·	28	8·5	..	..	252	31·2	205	25·4	312	38·7	38	4·7	..	..
	1840	113	32·2	82	23·4	119	33·9	37	10·5	..	..	178	28·9	199	32·3	207	33·6	32	5·2	..	..
	1841	99	29·5	85	25·3	116	34·5	36	10·7	..	..	209	26·9	222	28·5	291	37·4	56	7·2	..	..
	1842	109	27·8	99	25·3	158	40·3	26	6·6	..	..	286	33·2	217	25·2	326	37·9	26	3·	6	.70
	1843	111	30·8	32	8·9	197	54·5	21	5·8	..	..	243	27·4	121	13·7	497	56·2	24	2·7	..	..
OXFORD	1839	116	40·8	65	22·9	98	34·5	5	1·8	..	..	218	41·7	76	14·6	212	40·6	16	3·1	..	..
	1840	141	37·9	71	19·1	153	41·1	7	1·9	..	..	235	39·3	129	21·5	222	37·1	8	1·3	5	·84
	1841	108	32·2	75	23·1	133	40·9	9	2·8	..	..	255	41·	137	22·	210	33·8	20	3·2	..	..
	1842	104	31·7	82	24·9	132	40·1	11	3·3	..	..	263	39·4	121	18·1	274	41·1	9	1·4	..	..
	1843	112	36·	64	20·6	129	41·5	6	1·9	..	..	290	38·4	177	23·5	275	36·6	10	1·3	4	·53
RUTLAND	1839	3	25·	3	25·	6	50·	..	..	..	..	10	25·7	5	12·8	22	56·4	..	..	2	5·1
	1840	1	11·1	5	55·6	3	33·3	..	..	..	..	5	20·	14	56·	4	16·	2	8·	..	..
	1841	2	13·3	5	33·3	7	46·7	1	6·7	..	..	7	25·	11	37·3	8	28·6	2	7·1	..	..
	1842	14	31·1	12	26·7	19	42·2	..	..	..	..	14	26·9	14	26·9	23	44·3	..	..	1	1·9
	1843	13	35·1	15	40·6	9	24·3	..	..	..	..	27	40·3	17	25·4	22	32·8	1	1·5	..	..
SALOP	1839	87	31·	113	40·2	65	23·1	16	5·7	..	..	118	35·5	95	28·7	106	31·9	13	3·9	..	..
	1840	162	46·8	103	29·8	64	18·5	17	4·9	..	..	174	47·7	94	25·7	65	17·8	32	8·8	..	..
	1841	197	45·2	111	25·5	97	22·2	31	7·1	..	..	255	46·6	163	29·7	72	13·1	58	10·6	..	..
	1842	201	39·6	150	29·6	136	26·8	20	4·	..	..	302	43·5	213	30·6	144	20·7	36	5·2	..	..
	1843	213	45·3	136	29·	112	23·8	9	1·9	..	..	280	40·5	178	25·8	223	32·3	10	1·4	..	..

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions
SOMERSET	1839	398	35·9	258	23·2	303	27·3	151	13·6	..	..	933	43·4	453	21·1	617	28·6	148	6·9	..	..
	1840	511	33·7	419	27·6	431	28·4	156	10·3	..	..	831	35·5	415	17·7	928	39·6	168	7·2	..	..
	1841	494	35·	392	27·8	402	28·5	123	8·7	..	..	881	38·4	566	24·7	707	30·8	140	6·1	..	..
	1842	554	36·1	415	27·	443	28·8	124	8·1	..	..	1004	37·5	753	25·1	858	32·	63	2·4	..	..
	1843	427	32·7	296	22·7	475	36·4	107	8·2	..	..	1120	38·4	708	24·3	964	33·1	122	4·2	..	..
STAFFORD	1839	238	26·2	262	28·9	243	26·8	164	18·1	..	..	306	25.8	431	36·3	296	24·9	154	13·	..	..
	1840	282	29·5	303	31·7	249	26·	122	12·8	..	..	381	25·4	541	36·	424	28·2	156	10·4	..	..
	1841	306	30·	307	30·1	282	27·6	126	12·3	..	..	397	25·8	515	33·5	453	29·4	174	11·3	..	..
	1842	429	29·	469	31·6	383	25·9	200	13·5	..	..	493	29·	594	34·9	431	25·3	183	10·8	..	..
	1843	324	29·2	333	30·	274	24·7	178	16·1	..	..	465	25·3	617	33·5	490	26·6	269	14·6	..	..
SUFFOLK	1839	169	31·8	127	23·8	191	35·9	45	8·5	..	..	406	41·1	243	24·6	234	23·7	38	3·8	67	6·8
	1840	189	38·2	128	25·9	154	31·1	24	4·8	..	..	358	38·9	278	30·2	241	26·3	40	4·4	2	·22
	1841	142	32·5	113	25·9	151	34·5	31	7·1	..	..	268	36·1	251	33·8	176	23·8	47	6·3	..	..
	1842	164	32·2	124	24·4	193	37·9	28	5·5	..	..	322	37·4	252	29·3	239	27·8	47	5·5	..	..
	1843	173	30·	152	26·3	213	36·9	39	6·8	..	..	411	39·5	293	28·2	285	27·4	52	4·9	..	..
SURREY	1839	499	37·5	189	14·2	521	39·1	122	9·2	..	..	1261	39·2	556	17·3	1232	38·3	166	5·2	..	..
	1840	310	33·3	138	14·8	357	38·3	127	13·6	..	..	1308	38·1	598	17·4	1353	39·4	175	5·1	..	..
	1841	279	33·3	137	16·4	322	38·5	99	11·8	..	..	1329	39·6	525	15·6	1357	40·4	146	4·4	..	..
	1842	270	33·6	132	16·4	289	36·	112	14·	..	..	1434	38·6	657	17·6	1502	40·4	125	3·4	..	..
	1843	181	27·	100	14·9	284	42·4	105	15·7	..	..	1851	38·1	811	16·7	2041	42·	156	3·2	..	..
SUSSEX	1839	185	37·7	73	14·9	200	40·7	33	6·7	..	..	351	37·1	170	18·1	385	40·7	52	5·5	..	..
	1840	185	33·9	126	23·1	198	36·4	36	6·6	..	..	380	36·9	247	24·	340	33·	81	7·9	..	..
	1841	189	36·1	42	8·9	174	33·2	129	22·7	..	..	370	41·6	85	9·6	295	33·1	162	18·2	..	..
	1842	197	35·1	54	9·6	293	52·2	17	3·1	..	..	454	38·7	159	13·6	543	46·3	33	2·8	..	..
	1843	143	31·6	34	7·5	168	37·2	107	23·7	..	..	437	42·1	118	11·4	317	30·5	175	16·8	..	..
WARWICK	1839	287	34·9	14	1·7	399	48·5	63	7·7	..	..	469	41·4	252	22·2	350	30·9	90	8·	..	..
	1840	380	41·1	18	2·	515	55·7	55	6·	..	..	675	43·2	427	27·3	413	26·4	92	5·9	..	..
	1841	366	38·7	228	24·1	349	36·9	56	5·9	..	..	620	47·3	290	22·2	342	26·1	114	8·7	..	..
	1842	474	39·6	231	19·3	324	27·1	158	11·2	..	..	593	41·7	399	28·	268	18·8	219	15·4	..	..
	1843	415	41·1	168	16·6	309	30·6	87	8·6	..	..	603	44·3	357	26·2	314	23·	141	10·4	..	..

Criminal Tables, No. XI.—Part 2, Counties—England.

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1481, 1842, and 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.		State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instructi not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion Per Cent. to Total Summary convictions
Westmoreland	1839	5	9·3	16	29·6	29	53·7	4	7·4	..	..	14	17·9	23	29·5	38	48·7	3	3·9	..	..
	1840	3	8·6	12	34·3	20	57·1	..	..	..	..	25	20·7	41	33·9	53	23·8	2	1·6	..	..
	1841	2	5·9	11	32.3	20	58·8	1	3·	..	..	31	27·9	27	24·3	50	45·1	3	2·7	..	..
	1842	7	16·3	16	37·2	15	34·9	5	11·6	..	..	24	17·	42	29·8	72	51·1	3	2·1	..	..
	1843	7	14·6	12	25·	26	54·2	3	6·2	..	..	19	12·1	63	40·1	70	44·6	5	3·2	..	..
Wilts	1839	138	29·4	181	38·6	123	26·2	27	5·8	..	..	211	30·1	286	40·9	158	22·6	45	6·4	..	..
	1840	171	33·5	182	35·6	132	25·8	26	5·1	..	..	412	40·8	376	37·2	196	19·4	26	2·6	..	..
	1841	164	29·2	200	35·6	164	29·2	34	6.	..	..	250	29·9	362	43·3	199	23·8	25	3·	..	..
	1842	129	23·1	269	48·1	143	25·6	18	3·2	..	..	282	28·4	482	48·6	204	20·6	24	2 4	..	..
	1843	114	24·3	176	37 5	133	28·4	46	9·8	..	..	251	26·4	469	49·2	200	21·1	31	3·3	..	..
Worcester	1839	176	38·7	141	31·	117	25·7	21	4·6	..	..	212	40·3	156	29·7	145	27·6	13	2·4	..	..
	1840	275	45·	174	28·5	148	24·2	14	2·3	..	..	290	41·4	202	28·9	192	27·4	16	2·3	..	..
	1841	243	44·4	139	25·4	147	26·9	18	3·3	..	..	243	41·	184	31·1	154	26·	11	1·9	..	..
	1842	257	42·6	172	28·5	150	24·9	24	4·	..	..	262	44·5	135	23·	168	28·6	23	3·9	..	..
	1843	240	38·4	181	29·	181	29·	23	3·6	..	..	261	37·8	247	35·8	166	24·1	16	2·3	..	..
York (three Ridings united)	1839	520	34·8	350	23·5	543	36·3	80	5·4	..	..	1204	36·7	798	24·3	1125	34·3	150	4·5	5	·15
	1840	591	32·6	420	23·2	664	36·7	135	7·5	..	..	1326	35·1	867	23·	1339	35·5	238	6·3	2	·05
	1841	515	29·5	417	23·9	706	40·6	95	5·5	8	·46	1199	34·6	846	24·4	1246	35·9	149	4·3	26	·75
	1842	785	33·2	510	21·6	966	40·9	101	4·3	..	..	1525	37·4	968	23·7	1406	34·4	177	4·3	6	·15
	1843	729	33·9	370	17·2	947	44·1	104	4·8	..	..	1604	36·2	981	22·1	1597	36·	244	5·5	9	·20

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions which the several classes bear to the whole, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

COUNTIES.		State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions
ANGLESEY	1839	16	66·7	5	20·8	2	8·3	1	4·2	..	..	11	47·8	4	17·4	3	13·	5	21·8	..	..
	1840	10	55·6	3	16·6	2	11·2	3	16·6	..	..	16	57·1	6	21·4	4	14·3	2	7·2	..	..
	1841	6	54·5	5	45.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	70·	6	30·	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1842	17	63·	6	22·2	4	14·8	..	..	..	..	20	80·	5	20·	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1843	7	42·7	4	25·	5	31·3	..	..	..	..	16	72·7	2	9·1	4	18·2	..	..	..	..
BRECON	1839	18	46·1	9	23·1	9	23·1	3	7·7	..	..	25	33·4	16	21·3	27	36·	7	9·3	..	..
	1840	23	43·4	8	15·1	17	32·1	5	9·4	..	..	26	34·2	25	32·9	19	25·	6	7·9	..	..
	1841	16	32.7	16	32·7	16	32·7	1	1·9	..	..	15	21·1	19	26·8	28	39·4	9	12·7	..	..
	1842	25	47·2	9	17·	13	24·5	6	11·3	..	..	33	42·3	21	27·	17	21·8	7	8·9	..	..
	1843	16	27·1	15	25·4	24	40·7	4	6·8	..	..	25	26·	25	26·	45	46·9	1	1·1	..	..
CARDIGAN	1839	9	29·	10	32·3	10	32·3	2	6·4	..	..	58	52·7	32	29·1	18	16·4	2	1·8	..	..
	1840	4	36·4	1	9·1	5	45·4	1	9·1	..	..	8	28·6	8	28·6	10	35·7	2	7·1	..	..
	1841	1	4·8	8	38·1	10	47·6	2	9·5	..	..	8	30·8	14	53·8	4	15·4	..	..	..	..
	1842	2	9·1	12	54·5	7	31·8	1	4·5	..	..	5	16·7	11	36·7	14	46·6	..	..	..	..
	1843	3	13·	10	43·5	9	39·1	1	4·4	..	..	35	33·3	28	26·7	42	40·	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN	1839	10	27·8	14	38·9	4	11·1	8	22·2	..	..	25	30·1	18	21·7	34	41·	6	7·2	..	..
	1840	22	38·6	8	14·	21	36·8	6	10·6	..	..	37	40·7	30	33·	20	22·	4	4·3	..	..
	1841	23	45·1	17	33·3	5	9·8	6	11·8	..	..	23	32·9	13	18·5	20	28·6	14	20·	..	..
	1842	20	47·6	11	26·2	4	9·5	7	16·7	..	..	36	39·5	17	18·7	23	25·3	15	16 5	..	..
	1843	18	42·8	8	19·1	11	26·2	5	11·9	..	..	50	46·7	17	15·9	18	16·8	22	20·6	..	..
CARNARVON	1839	22	64·7	..	..	10	29·4	2	5·9	..	..	8	57·1	4	28·6	2	14·3	..	..	..	..
	1840	25	42·4	17	28·8	13	22·	4	6·8	..	..	17	43·6	10	25·6	10	25·6	2	5·2	..	..
	1841	17	33·3	12	23·6	17	33·3	5	9·8	..	..	11	33·3	8	24,3	11	33·3	3	9·1	..	..
	1842	19	36·5	8	15·4	20	38·5	5	9·6	..	..	13	33·3	9	23·1	15	38·5	2	5·1	..	..
	1843	17	33·3	12	23·6	17	33·3	5	9·8	..	..	11	33·3	8	24·3	11	33·3	3	9·1	..	..
DENBIGH	1839	25	58·1	15	34·9	3	7·	..	..	..	..	27	64·3	12	28·6	..	..	3	7·1	..	..
	1840	30	62·5	10	20·8	5	10·4	3	6.3	..	..	30	60·	14	28·	6	12·	..	..	..	..
	1841	37	61·9	13	22·8	7	12·3	..	..	..	..	27	57·5	15	31·9	4	8·5	1	2·1	..	..
	1842	38	57·3	21	28·4	13	17·6	2	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	100·
	1843	53	60·2	21	23·9	8	9·1	6	6·8	..	..	51	66·2	17	22·1	5	6·5	4	5·2	..	..

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in Wales, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions
FLINT																				
1839	6	27·3	5	22·7	5	22·7	6	27·3	..	..	16	35·5	12	26·7	12	26·7	5	11·1	..	..
1840	9	28·1	9	28·1	12	37·5	2	6·3	..	..	7	21·9	12	37·5	13	40·6	..	..	..	..
1841	10	23·3	20	46·5	8	18·6	5	11·6	..	..	9	22·5	14	35·	13	32·5	4	10·	..	..
1842	19	40·4	17	37·	8	17·4	3	6·4	..	..	29	34·5	28	33·3	25	29·8	2	2·4	..	..
1843	11	33·3	11	33·3	8	24·3	3	9·1	..	..	22	30·1	21	28·8	26	35·6	4	5·5	..	..
GLAMORGAN																				
1839	44	39·7	30	27·	33	29·7	4	3·6	..	..	84	52·5	38	23·8	35	21·9	3	1·8	..	..
1840	72	42·1	28	16·4	48	28·1	23	13·4	..	..	69	41·1	22	13·1	71	42·2	6	3·6	..	..
1841	84	44·2	32	16·9	61	32·1	13	6·8	..	..	117	53·2	39	17·7	54	24·5	10	4·6	..	..
1842	78	42·8	40	22·	58	31·9	6	3·3	..	..	166	52·7	43	13·6	96	30·5	10	3·2	..	..
1843	78	54·5	31	21·7	26	18·2	8	5·6	..	..	148	48·7	63	20·7	81	26·7	12	3·9	..	..
MERIONETH																				
1839	..	..	4	57·1	2	28·6	1	14·3	..	..	2	8·7	6	26·1	15	65·2	..	..	..	..
1840	3	25·	3	25·	6	50·	..	..	..	..	10	47·6	4	19·1	7	33·3	..	..	..	..
1841	1	20·	..	..	2	40·	2	40·	..	..	7	36·8	3	15·8	6	31·6	3	15·8	..	..
1842	5	35·7	2	14·3	3	21·4	4	28·6	..	..	15	71·4	..	..	5	23·8	1	4·8	..	..
1843	11	50·	1	4·5	7	31·8	3	13·7	..	..	12	50·	1	4·2	5	20·8	..	..	6	25·
MONTGOMERY																				
1839	19	20·	37	38·9	38	40·	1	1·1	..	..	19	39·6	16	33·3	12	25·	1	2·1	..	..
1840	36	50·	18	25·	15	20·8	3	4·2	..	..	15	30·	15	30·	20	40·	..	..	..	..
1841	25	45·5	13	23·6	17	30·9	..	..	..	..	42	48·8	21	24·8	22	25·6	1	1·2	..	..
1842	38	51·4	13	17·5	20	27·	3	4·1	..	..	41	53·3	24	31·1	12	15·6	..	..	..	..
1843	29	36·3	29	36·2	20	25·	2	2·5	..	..	35	42·1	30	36.2	16	19·3	2	2·4	..	..
PEMBROKE																				
1839	14	28·6	10	20·4	17	34·7	8	16·3	..	..	22	19·3	45	39·5	36	31·6	11	9·6	..	..
1840	13	31·	20	47·6	5	11·9	4	9·5	..	..	14	15·7	50	56·2	17	19·1	8	9·	..	..
1841	10	21·7	19	41·3	13	28·3	4	8·7	..	..	10	10·	43	43·	39	39·	8	8·	..	..
1842	13	27·7	12	25·5	16	34·1	6	12·7	..	..	9	8·7	52	50·	35	33·6	8	7·7	..	..
1843	23	40·3	29	35·1	8	14·	6	10·6	..	..	42	26·4	52	32·7	47	29·6	18	11·3	..	..
RADNOR																				
1839	13	39·4	9	27·2	4	12·2	7	21·2	..	..	4	23·5	6	35·3	5	29·4	2	11·8	..	..
1840	4	19·1	6	28·5	10	47·6	1	4·8	..	..	10	32·2	11	35·4	6	19·4	2	6·5	2	6·5
1841	10	33·3	11	36·7	9	30·	..	..	..	..	7	20·6	6	17·7	18	52·9	1	2·9	2	5·9
1842	6	23·1	9	34·6	11	42·3	..	..	..	..	16	44·4	13	36·1	7	·1·5	..	..	..	..
1843	9	37·5	5	20·8	7	29·2	3	12·5	..	..	25	47·2	9	17·	14	26·4	5	9·4	..	..

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